

Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

11 – 17 June May 2014

For internal and external distribution

Main Highlights

- The number of South Sudanese refugees assisted since 16 December 2013 is now **116,251** in Adjumani (76,043¹), Arua (11,098), Kampala (4,050) and Kiryandongo (25,060) districts of Uganda.
- In Kyangwali and Nakivale settlements, UNHCR commenced the intention to return survey to determine refugees' interest in repatriating to the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- In Adjumani WFP rolled out its first 'cash for food' project in Mungula settlement. Overall 243 refugees benefited from this pilot project



Nyumanzi settlement / January 2014 ©UNHCR / F. Noy

Regional dynamics

South Sudan: The Ugandan opposition leaders have called upon on the Government to withdraw its troops from Somalia and South Sudan. The call was made by the Leader of Opposition in the Ugandan parliament saying that Ugandan soldiers are dying in a senseless war in South Sudan.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): There was reported fighting between DRC forces and Rwandan forces at Kibumba, about 22 Km north of Goma on 11 June. However, no new influx was witnessed in Uganda.

Preparedness

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR, with the support of partners, are coordinating the maintenance, in the northwest, of Nyumanzi

¹ This figure includes 12,794 individuals who have been put on hold as they did not show up for biometric registration, and their profiles will be activated on a case-by-case basis.

& Response

transit centre (TC), Ocea RC and Waju II TC; in the midwest of Bubukwanga TC and Kiryandongo RC; and in the southwest of Nyakabande TC, Matanda and Bubukwanga TC.

Contingency Planning: As the number of new arrivals has exceeded the figure of 100,000 included in the inter-agency appeal launched at the beginning of March, the operational planning figure has been revised upward to 150,000. In addition and given the situation in the South Sudan, UNHCR, in collaboration with sister UN organizations and partner agencies, has initiated preparation of a regional contingency plan with “most likely” (300,000 refugees by end of the year) and “worst case” (450,000 refugees by end of the year) scenarios.

Statistics

Countrywide

At 31 May 2014, the asylum seeker/ refugee population was 379,668 individuals in the settlements and Kampala with an additional population in various transit centres while they wait for longer term assistance in the settlements.

South Sudanese: north-west and mid-west

As of 17 June, a total of 116,251 South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in Uganda since 16 December. OPM with support from UNHCR is recording refugees in the proGres database using biometric registration before they are relocated to settlements for longer-term assistance.

There were some 24,000 South Sudanese refugees in Uganda prior to the recent influx, of whom 14,000 refugees were in Adjumani and Arua districts. About 8,500 of them arrived in Uganda since early 2012.

Adjumani has received and assisted a total of 76,043 refugees since 16 December. They are being hosted in Nyumanzi TC and in 9 settlements including the new settlements of Nyumanzi, Ayilo I & II, Baratuku, Boroli and other smaller existing sites. Overall 12,794 individuals remain on hold as they did not show up for biometric registration. A total of 63,249 individuals have so far been biometrically registered.

Arua has received and assisted 11,098 individuals since 16 December. These refugees are accommodated in Rhino Camp settlement after being registered at Ocea Reception Centre (RC). 833 individual refugees who are supposed to be currently residing at Ocea RC are believed to have relocated spontaneously to various villages where they identified relatives and friends. This leaves 142 individuals receiving hot meals in the RC.

Kiryandongo refugee settlement has received and assisted a total of 25,060 South Sudanese refugees since 16 December. Of this number 21,848 have been relocated to the settlement and some 300-400 individuals are being assisted at the reception centre. Some of the refugees are living in the nearby community or have spontaneously moved on to Kampala.

Kampala: 4,050 refugees have been registered in Kampala since the last two months. The registration in Kampala will continue until all refugees newly arrived from South Sudan have been registered.

Congolese influx

In Koboko District the total population is **4,441** individuals of 1,130 households in Lobule refugee settlement, with refugees hosted across 8 villages of Waju I,

II, III, Adranga, Adologo, Lukujo, Ponyura and Kuku.

The total number of refugees relocated from Bubukwanga TC to Kyangwali settlement since 14 August 2013 is 15,632 individuals. The Kyangwali refugee settlement population is 39,426 individuals including the old caseload refugees.

In Nyakabande TC in Kisoro District the transit centre was emptied following the relocation of 203 PoCs to settlements. However 12 new arrivals were received during the reporting period. In Rwamwanja the population is 53,434.

**South
Sudanese
Emergency**

**Nyumanzi TC
and Adjumani
settlements**

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

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**Kiryandongo
refugee
settlement**



These pupils seen here entertaining crowds were among hundreds of refugee and national children who took part in the celebrations to mark the Day of the African Child on Monday 16 June. ©UNHCR/D. Lusweti

**Protection
Issues:**

Border monitoring: During the reporting period, the number of new arrivals were 303 through Elegu/Nimule border (Amuru to Adjumani) and 17 through Kuluba border (Koboko) and Ocea RC (Arua) directly. Overall, 410 individuals also made their way directly to Kiryandongo settlement, some 240 kilometres from the South Sudan border. The number of new arrivals remains around 104 per day through Elegu and Kuluba and directly to Kiryandongo settlement further south.

In Adjumani, UNHCR maintains a daily presence at Elegu border point on the Uganda/South Sudan border as well as dialogue with Ugandan officials regarding refugee protection. Police forces at Elegu collection point provide protection and security to new arrivals, as well as providing security checks on all new arrivals. In Arua, according to the border officials, the situation at Oraba and other border entry points in the area remains calm.

UNHCR continued to receive reports of fighting in South Sudan from arriving refugees. Apart from East Twich, which was reported to be under regular attack, various counties in Jonglei and Upper Nile states were the scene of continuing attacks. The new arrivals spoke of many IDPs being stranded in the UNMISS compound in Malakal and in an IDP camp in Guliar because they lacked the transport means to leave the country. Lack of food, medical care and access to education were cited among the major challenges faced by the population affected by the fighting in South Sudan.

Relocations: Refugees are relocated from reception/transit centres to land

plots in settlements and receive household and shelter construction items as well as a monthly WFP food ration.

In Adjumani, 310 individuals comprising 76 families were transferred from Nyumanzi transit centre to Ayilo II and Mungula settlements. As agreed among the relevant partners, relocations to settlements are now taking place three times a month to help WFP enhance the management of food distributions during relocation and in an effort to streamline general food distributions.

In Kiryandongo, 26 households of 102 individuals were relocated from the reception centre to their plots in the settlement in Ranch 1. This brings the cumulative figure of new arrivals relocated to the settlement villages to 21,848 individuals, 5,170 households.

Protection: In Adjumani, UNHCR made a field visit to Nyumanzi settlement on 13 June 2014 specifically to assess the level of damage caused by the rains to the homes of some of the refugees. The team comprising community services, protection and reporting staff walked through all the blocks and established that many of them had suffered damage. Although there were over 100 households affected, UNHCR spoke to community leaders, who identified 32 households comprising 165 individuals as being the most affected. The affected refugees are currently living in a church.

UNHCR held a follow-up meeting with OPM and WFP on 14 June in an effort to find a solution to the plight of the refugees whose homes were damaged by the heavy rains. The meeting agreed to provide the refugees with a five-day food ration and non-food items. Plots have been allocated for further relocation in safer ground within Nyumanzi settlement. UNHCR has shared the list of families living in waterlogged areas with OPM, LWF and WFP for information and further action.

Persons with specific needs (PSNs): In Arua, UNHCR, OPM, IP, OP and Arua District Local Government conducted a door-to-door exercise in all settlement blocks to verify PSNs. The findings will be released at a later date. The challenges encountered included the fact that many school children were left out because they were away at school or PSNs who were at the health centre.

Child protection: In Arua, the Day of the African Child was celebrated on 16 June 2014. This year's theme was; A child friendly quality, free and compulsory education for all children in Uganda. Refugee children from Lobule and Rhino camp settlements took part in the national celebrations which were held in Ofaka Sub County. The refugee children joined the national children in the celebrations. UNHCR provided transport to the venue and meals.

In Adjumani all partners and UNHCR participated in celebrations to commemorate the Day of the African Child on 17 June. The day's activities, conducted at Mungula Primary School began with a march from Mungula trading centre to the school, and included poems, songs and dances, mainly performed by refugee and local school children, and speeches by OPM and other partners. UNHCR support included providing meals and transport for school children who participated in the performances. WTU supported by assisting children from primary schools in Aliwara, Mungula, Ayiri, Melijo, Mirieyi, Alere and Olijji to prepare their performances of drama, poems and song as well as messages on posters and banners.

During the celebrations, reference was made to the enduring relevance of the Soweto incident that occurred over a decade ago, during which many children were killed while demonstrating to claim for adequate education, and which

also gave rise to the Day of the African Child. It was noted that the recent kidnapping of school girls in Nigeria illustrated that education for girls continued to be endangered. The organization pointed out that Ugandan refugee legislation provides for the equal treatment of refugee and national children. This means that refugee children have the same right to education and to other services as national children.

In Kiryandongo, a community sensitization campaign was conducted to create awareness on child-protection issues and was attended by 56 participants (14 males, 42 females).

SGBV: In Arua 100 SGBV taskforce committee members took part in four days of training at Rhino camp, on the SGBV concept, their roles and responsibilities in relation to SGBV prevention and response, types of SGBV and the referral pathway. At the end of the training the members drew up an action plan for the prevention of and response to SGBV for Rhino Camp settlement.

In Kiryandongo IAU organized an awareness meeting on SGBV, which was attended by 43 people (of whom 36 were female and 7 male). The participants were able to express themselves and recognized the presence of SGBV in their community. They pointed out domestic violence as the most common type of violence followed by early and forced marriages. They also reported that differences in power between men and women, alcohol abuse and poverty are the most notable causes of SGBV in their community.

Community mobilization: In Kiryandongo OPM worked jointly with UNHCR to organize a refugee management committee meeting so as to mobilize the committee actively. Discussion is on-going to find ways of improving the management of settlement blocks by ensuring that it is conducted in a participatory and inclusive way.



In Kiryandongo, elders from different communities participate in a dialogue aimed at enhancing peaceful co-existence. ©TPO

**Sectoral
Highlights:**

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

Food: In Adjumani with support from OPM and UNHCR, WFP made the first distribution of cash in lieu of food on 11 June in Adjumani refugee settlements. A total of 29 households comprising 243 individuals received cash and were very excited about the prospect of managing their own funds.



This woman in Mungula refugee settlement was one of the 243 individuals who opted to receive cash instead of food. ©WFP

WFP continued to provide hot meals in the reception centres in the region as well as biscuits at Elegu boarder point for new arrivals. It delivered 9 metric tonnes of food rations to 551 new arrivals that were being relocated to settlements. It completed the fifth cycle of general food distribution in Adjumani, where a total 24,024 refugees were served 504 metric tonnes of food. WFP continued to receive complaints, notably about names missing from food logs, refugees relocating without authorization, which it is taken up with OPM and UNHCR in an effort to resolve the matter conclusively.

Additionally WFP worked jointly with OPM and UNHCR to assess the situation of refugees affected by heavy rains in Nyumanzi settlement, and provided them with a five-day ration.

In Arua WFP completed the construction of a 350-metric tonne capacity food store in Rhino Camp. Out of the 975 refugees who are supposed to be residing at Ocea Reception Centre, only 142 refugees are served hot meals daily as of 16 June. The remaining refugees are believed to have relocated themselves to the various villages within Rhino Camp settlement.

Health: In Adjumani MSF-F is sending out community surveillance teams that provide rapid test and treatment for malaria to help decongest the outpatient departments in the various health centres. Community health workers continue to reach out and educate refugees on proper mosquito net usage. This is parallel with similar work done by the local health authorities for Ugandan

nationals. Additionally the MSF- F health post in Ayilo II became operational on 17 June to provide refugees there with much needed access to health care. In the past few weeks the incidence of malaria had been on the increase. However with the surveillance teams now providing rapid testing and treatment, not only have health centres been decongested, but there has been a notable decline in malaria cases.

In Kiryandongo the health team at the reception centre continued to carry-out routine medical checkups, malnutrition screenings and immunizations. The leading common conditions remain malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, followed by watery diarrhoea. Sensitization on health education, focusing on cholera, is on-going using the public address system. Kiryandongo also completed preparations for the launch of a malaria campaign which will start in the coming week to reach 6,000 households. The campaign will involve IAU, ACF, IRC, TPO, AAH, RWC, VHT, hygiene promoters, refugees and UNHCR.

Psychosocial support: In Adjumani TPO has recruited 48 people in Ayilo I and Alere settlements to be part of their 'crises team' in providing awareness on psychosocial issues and to help refer any cases identified to be requiring psychosocial support. Tutapona continues to provide awareness on coping mechanisms through group sessions conducted in the settlements block by block. DACE provides psychosocial support in Boroli, Olua I and Olua II settlements.

In Kiryandongo two people from the reception centre who had been referred by IAU for psychosocial and mental health assessment and appropriate intervention were assessed and recommended for intervention. TPO together with in the officer charge of Panyandoli HC III assessed and referred a male refugee to Mulago National Referral Hospital.

Nutrition: In Adjumani the Joint Assessment Missions started on 11 June after completing its work in Kiryandongo and Arua. There were five thematic teams comprising representatives from UNHCR, WFP, OPM and partners who conducted assessments in Nyumanzi, Ayilo, Mungula and Alere settlements. They used key informant interviews, focus group discussions and observations to gather information relevant to food security and nutrition.

Immunization: In Kiryandongo the vaccination of children against polio and measles continued as did the provision of doses for vitamin A the deworming of children.

Water: In Arua the average water supply improved from 15 to 16l/p/d in Rhino camp settlement (within the zones occupied by refugees, excluding the nationals) mainly due to the additional borehole in Siripi drilled and installed by UNICEF. UNHCR-hired water trucks continued to supplement 29% of the water supply to Rhino camp settlement while the rest is supplied through hand pumped boreholes (62%) and motorized borehole (9%).

In Kiryandongo an average of 16 l/p/d is being supplied overall in the settlement as follows: at the reception centre sheltering around 276 people – 79.7 l/p/d; Ranch 1 – 17 l/p/d, and; Ranch 37 – 13.43 l/p/d. Water in the settlement is acquired from 31 boreholes and supported by water trucking (60,000 litres daily).

Hygiene & sanitation: In Adjumani, IOM provided 320 plastic slabs and 680 treated poles for the construction of household latrines in Ayilo 1 and Boroli; and communal latrines in Mungula settlement, a breast-feeding centre run by World Vision in Nyumanzi and at the school operated by St. Egidio in

Nyumanzi settlement, where over 800 pupils are registered.

In Arua 47 hygiene promoters and village health teams, with support from operational partners (Oxfam, DRC-DDG/UNICEF, IAS, CARE, SCiU, URCS/German Red Cross), ensured the continuation of awareness activities on sanitation and hygiene. The use of sanitation facilities and hand washing with soap are some of the issues emphasized during the sensitization campaigns. As a result a further 90 household have latrines, which brings to 693 the cumulative total of completed household latrines within Rhino Camp settlement. An additional 290 pits are nearing completion. This represents 1 latrine per 16 users or 1 latrine per 3.5 families although the target is to have 1 latrine per family. This is an improvement from last week, which had 1 latrine per 18 users.

In Kiryandongo hygiene promoters deployed by three partners carried out house-to-house promotion of hygiene in the settlement. The promoters also followed up on the excavation and construction of household latrines, encouraging refugees who had not done so to start constructing their latrines. So far 21% of households (old and new case load) have latrines.

Education: In Adjumani Windle Trust-Uganda (WTU) recruited and deployed 91 teachers for the second school term, which started on 16 June. Of this figure 60 were qualified teachers and 31 classroom assistants, who are not qualified teachers but handle the lower classes that learn in their mother tongue. The target was 60 qualified teachers and 45 classroom assistants. The influx of refugee children of school-age has put a huge strain on available educational resources, leaving schools unable to absorb most of the refugee children. As such the intervention by WTU is going a long way in providing access to education for refugee children who might otherwise be left out.

In Kiryandongo UNHCR's education partners WTU and KDLG jointly assessed needs in that sector in the settlement, and found the primary needs to be an extra 34 accommodation rooms for teachers, 52 classroom blocks and 898 desks to meet the standard. In the first half of 2014, UNHCR was able to meet only 30% of the total need.

Livelihoods & Environment: In Arua, UNHCR and its partners conducted training, including for 139 PSNs and women, as well as technical support and services to 55 farmers and PSNs and; facilitated admission for 45 students for vocational skills.

In Kiryandongo two farming groups were formed, comprising 50 refugee women and men to benefit from support, provided by UNHCR and its partners, in growing vegetables and other crops so as to enhance their livelihood and self-reliance.

**Congolese
Emergency**

**Nyakabande
transit centre,
Kisoro
&
Rwamwanja
refugee
settlement,
Kamwenge**

**Bubukwanga
transit centre,
Bundibugyo
&
Kyangwali
refugee
settlement,
Hoima**

**Lobule
settlement,
Koboko**



UNHCR registration staff conducting a survey of Congolese refugees in Kyangwali to establish whether they intend to return to the DRC. ©UNHCR/J.K. Lotweny

Spontaneous returns to DRC: In Bundibugyo, 143 individuals of 41 households spontaneously returned this week. This brings the number of spontaneous returns recorded by UNHCR in Bundibugyo to 6,269 individuals of 1,444 households since 6 March 2014. Intentions of return survey have begun in Rwamwanja and Kyangwali refugee settlements. In Kyangwali the preliminary results show that most of the Congolese are unwilling to return. In Rwamwanja 4,732 individuals turned up and preliminary results show that 51% are willing to return this year.

In Kisoro 110 individuals of 31 households spontaneously returned to DRC which brings the total cumulative figure of those who have returned through Bunagana since monitoring began to 2,634. A **grand total of 8,903** refugees have been recorded returning from Uganda to the DRC since border monitoring began.

Relocations: In Kisoro a total of 203 PoCs were relocated to Rwamwanja and Kiryandongo refugee settlements.

Protection: In Kyangwali the Refugee Eligibility Committee (REC) interviewed 167 households of 423 individual asylum seekers. 154 households of 393 individuals were granted refugee status while 13 cases of 30 individuals were rejected, and seven cases of 15 individuals were no-shows. The rejected cases were informed of their rights to appeal within the stipulated 30 days.

In Rwamwanja follow-up was made on two theft cases that were referred to Kamwenge chief magistrate court and the cases were successfully resolved.

In Kisoro two refugees were released by the court after their cases were resolved. Prison visit was done to assess the basic needs of refugees who are being detained.

SGBV: Rwamwanja settlement was the venue of community dialogue on rape incidents in Base Camp III area. The camp commandant assured the residents that a location would be identified for women at risk to be provided with the necessary assistance. Also in Rwamwanja settlement two refresher courses

were conducted in Base camp zone and attended by 46 (29 males & 17 females) Refugee Welfare Committees (RWC) and SGBV task force members. One sensitization meeting was conducted in Ntenungi Zone and attended by 51 (16 females and 35 males) community members.

In Kyangwali settlement, AAH-U organized a two-day SGBV awareness training for RWCs on prevention and response. The 50 participants included men-to-men support groups and village social workers among the new caseload. AAH-U also conducted a meeting with Gender Task Force members, single mothers and survivors of SGBV on responsible single parenting and coping with stress for new refugees in Malembo village.

In Kisoro two victims of rape that occurred in their country of origin (DRC) were identified and they, along with eight other survivors were counselled.

Child Protection: In Rwamwanja settlement, two unaccompanied children were identified and formally put in foster care. Home visits were made to families taking care of seven identified children at risk to follow up on them. The children received psychosocial support.

In Kyangwali settlement, AAH-U conducted a Best Interest Determination for an unaccompanied minor intending to repatriate with her foster family. The case was referred to UNHCR and OPM for review. Three vulnerable children identified in the community were supported with school uniforms and encouraged to pursue their education. AAH-U made home visits for two vulnerable children and encouraged their family members to ensure that the children attend school regularly.

In Kisoro 5 BIA were filled for five separated children who were identified at the transit centre.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs): In Kyangwali settlement, AAH-U supported three identified persons with disabilities with food items comprised maize flour and beans. AAH-U also visited shelters for PSNs affected by jigger infestation and supervised work to improve household sanitation and hygiene, which benefitted 10 PSNs. AAH-U made visits to six PSNs and provided them with counselling on stress management, with emphasis on behavioural change, adapting to their new refugee environment, and good hygiene practices. Also in Kyangwali, DRC-DDG followed up on 30 vulnerable individuals in Malembo, Mukunyu, Kirokole and Kamango villages: an expectant mother, a sick child, eight single mothers and 20 elderly people. They were counselled and referred for relevant medical services and other support. In Rwamwanja the construction of 33 PSN houses through cash for work progressed towards completion.

Sectoral Highlights

Food: In Kyangwali settlement the distribution of the WFP fifth cycle of food distribution ended, with 28,212 refugees (including 13,037 new refugees) benefiting from a total of 478.1838 metric tonnes of maize, beans, corn-soy blend, vegetable oil and salt. Also in Kyangwali UNHCR, OPM and partners hosted a two-day Joint Assessment Mission for the south-western region. Focused group discussions, interviews with key informants and the refugee community were held to assess available livelihood and food security mechanisms among the refugees in the settlement. There is 1 communal kitchen operational in Nyakabande TC with 3 hot meals served to refugees daily composed of breakfast, lunch and dinner. UNHCR continues to support with kitchen management through supply of fuel wood, cooking utensils, and refugees fully participate in preparations of the meals.

Health: At Nyakabande HC II, 496 patients (7% of whom were refugees) were

seen in the out-patient department. Seven patients were admitted to Kisoro hospital during the week and five referrals were made. The top complaints concerned: upper respiratory tract infections (45%); intestinal worms (6%); skin infections (5%); watery diarrhoea (10); lower respiratory tract infections (8%) and; others (26). In Rwamwanja settlement, the number of in-patient admissions was 160 and 14 patients were referred to Fort Portal. There was one reported death.

In Bubukwanga TC 212 out-patients were attended to during the reporting period. Malaria, urinary tract infections, skin diseases, watery diarrhoea and intestinal worms are the most common causes of morbidity. There were no deaths. In Kyangwali settlement 218 persons were attended to by AAH-U in Malembo and Mukunyu clinics. Common causes of morbidity remained upper respiratory tract infections, malaria and skin conditions.

HIV/Aids: In Rwamwanja settlement, 211 people were tested for HIV/Aids with two testing positive. In Bubukwanga TC 59 people were tested for HIV/Aids and four were positive. In Nyakabande TC 11 tests were done and one result turned out to be positive.

Maternal health: In Bubukwanga TC Nine refugee mothers, all nationals, attended ANC. In Rwamwanja settlement, a total of 81 women attended ANC across the settlement with 40 deliveries recorded. There were six maternal referrals to Fort Portal. In Kyangwali settlement, seven pregnant mothers attended ANC and 30 women were given Voluntary Family Planning services.

Nutrition: In Bubukwanga TC 165 refugee children were screened for malnutrition, of whom 2 were found to be moderately malnourished. In Rwamwanja settlement, 2,958 children were screened for malnutrition of whom 51 were found to be moderately malnourished and 1 severely malnourished. The severe acute malnutrition rate stood at 0.13% and global acute malnutrition at 1.22%. In Nyakabande TC the number of children now enrolled on the nutrition programme is 21. The enrolment of an expectant mother brought the number of pregnant women on the nutrition programme to 11.

Immunization: In Nyakabande TC, MTI immunized 21 refugee children during the week. Children 0-1yr were administered polio, measles, DPT and BCG vaccines as required by WHO and MoH protocols while those between one and 15 years were given polio and measles vaccines only. In Bubukwanga TC, 57 children (nationals) were immunized against polio and measles. In Kyangwali settlement, 30 children were immunized.

Water provision: In Bubukwanga TC, there are four taps in use in the TC (including 2 in the child friendly spaces). Water quality testing is carried out on a daily basis. In Rwamwanja settlement, the demand for trucked water in various locations exceeded the supply. On average 20,000 litres of water is delivered to the various locations whose supply through boreholes is still inadequate. In Kyangwali settlement, safe water availability stood at 19.6 l/pp/d for the new caseload and 36.7 l/pp/d for all the refugees in the settlement.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Bubukwanga TC, about 8m³ of waste from the health centre latrines were emptied. In Koboko, refugees were mobilized and backfilled nine stances of communal pit latrines in Waju I and III that had been vandalized. In Kyangwali settlement, an AAH-U WASH team monitored and supervised soap production by community members trained in soap making, thereby enabling them to produce 80 litres of liquid soap for their own use. In Rwamwanja settlement, hand washing facilities were installed at Mahani reception centre to promote hand washing and good sanitation and hygiene practices. Also in Rwamwanja an assessment conducted in three primary

schools and a secondary school confirmed the need to strengthen awareness on sanitation and hygiene in the schools.

Livelihoods & Environment: In Koboko, 27 households received tomato and cabbage seedlings, while communities received pesticides and fungicides. In Kyangwali settlement AAH-U organized a two-day training course on environmental practices and conservation for members of a school club. Training was also conducted for 54 Environmental Protection Committee members to help them promote environmentally friendly practices, including tree planting, tree marking, use of energy saving stoves and land use management. Overall 30 refugees attended a briquette-making training session aimed at reducing the use of wood fuel for cooking in a bid to promote environmental protection and conservation, while mobilization for energy saving stove construction was done in the villages of Malembo and Kirokole for 68 people. DRC-DDG trained 21 livelihood liaison workers in post-harvest handling to equip them with knowledge and skills on harvest techniques and the safe storage of maize and beans. Partners, including DRC-DDG and AAH-U selected 200 refugees and 100 nationals to benefit from a JICA-led rice project. In Rwamwanja settlement, 180 participants from three villages were mobilized for community sensitization on post-harvest handling techniques to ensure optimal crop yields.

Working in partnership

OPM / UNHCR are being supported by partners on the ground

Bundibugyo District

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

Humanitarian partners: HIJRA, CAFOMI, Medical Teams International (MTI), Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU), UNICEF, Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) and WFP.

Kyangwali Settlement

Government partners: Hoima District Authorities and various technical departments and the Uganda Police Force.

Humanitarian partners: Action Africa Help Uganda (AAH-U), ACORD, African Initiative for Relief and Development (AIRD), American Refugee Council (ARC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC-DDG), Finnish Refugee Council (FRC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNFPA, Samaritan's Purse (SP), SCiU, UNICEF, WFP and World Vision International (WVI)

Rwamwanja settlement and Nyakabande TC

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

Humanitarian partners: ACORD/UNFPA, AHA, AIRD, HIJRA, URCS/ICRC, LWF, MTI, SP/WFP, SCiU/UNICEF, WHO and Windle Trust Uganda (WTU).

Kiryandongo refugee settlement

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

Humanitarian partners: Action Africa Help Uganda (AAH-U), Action Contre la

Faim (ACF), AIRD, DRC-DDG, FAO, Inter-Aid Uganda (IAU), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Real Medicine Foundation (RMF), SP, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Uganda (TPO), UNICEF, WFP and WTU.

West Nile

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

Adjumani humanitarian partners: AAH-U, ACF, ACORD, ADRA, Welthungerhilfe (WHH)/Concern Worldwide(CWW) as Alliance 2015, Baylor, Caritas, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), DRC-DDG, HelpAge International, IOM, LWF, Marie Stopes, MSF-F, MTI, OXFAM, PLAN, SCiU, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC, TPO, War Child Canada, WFP, WHO, WTI and WVI.

Arua humanitarian partners: ADRA, AIRD, Care International, Caritas, International Aid Services (IAS), DRC-DDG, Global Refuge International (GRI), Humedica, Malteser international, MTI, Oxfam, SCiU, ZOA, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC and WFP, WTU, Touch Africa.

Koboko humanitarian partners: ACAV, Baptist mission, DRC-DDG, IOM, LWF, SCiU, UNICEF, URCS, WFP and World Renewal.

Coordination Meetings

Bi-weekly inter-agency coordination meeting takes place in Kampala with participation from OPM, UNHCR, UN agencies, implementing and operational partners. In the field, interagency meetings chaired by OPM and UNHCR take place weekly. In Adjumani it is held on Wednesdays while in Arua it is on Thursdays.

Sectorial meetings chaired by UNHCR take place weekly in Adjumani - Protection working group meetings every Tuesday at 3pm; Health coordination meetings on Tuesdays at 9am; Livelihood coordination meetings on Tuesdays at 10.00am; Education working group meetings on Wednesdays at 3.00pm and, WASH coordination meetings on Tuesday and Friday at 9am respectively. Shelter and Infrastructure working group meetings is held on bi-weekly basis on Tuesdays at 8.30am

In Adjumani community meetings take place every day in Baratuku and Nyumanzi settlements.

In Arua weekly WASH coordination meetings continue to be held on Thursdays at 2pm.

In Kiryandongo all agency weekly coordination meetings are held, chaired by OPM along with sectorial meetings on WASH, Health, Protection/Community service, Education and Livelihood/Environment.

A routine coordination meeting co-chaired by UNHCR and OPM was held at Nyakabande TC attended by all partners including HIJRA, URCS, MTI, AIRD, ACORD, Police and SCIU.

Mission

Ms Neimah Warsame arrived as Representative of UNHCR Uganda on 17 June. She conducted a familiarisation visit to Nakivale refugee settlement and UNHCR Mbarara Office as part of her introduction to the operation.