

HIGHLIGHTS

KEY FIGURES

203,208

Total number of registered and active Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers who have arrived in Uganda (as of 19 April, 2016).

Further breakdown of the total number of Congolese refugees received in Uganda:

165,432

Number of Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers received in Uganda before 1 January, 2015.

37,776

Number of Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers received in Uganda between 1 January, 2015 to 29 March, 2016.

10,013

Number of Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers received in Uganda this year alone (As of 31 March)

**statistics are provided by the Government of Uganda Office of the Prime Minister*

PRIORITIES

- Quick settlement of new arrivals to avoid overcrowding at TCs.
- Increased water trucking to improve water access/availability for new arrivals.
- Community sensitization on benefits of education to improve enrollment, especially in ECDs and secondary schools.

- A total of 6223 Congolese have been registered in government's Registration Information Management System (RIMS) in the reporting period.
- While a total of 794 Congolese individuals in Uganda through Nyakabande Transit Centre (TC) in Kisoro in these two weeks, a significant decrease from 1601 and 1,777 individuals reported previously. Most of the new arrivals are from Binza, Bukoma, Gisigari, and Jomba in Rutchuru territory, North Kivu, reporting looting, killing and abduction by the Maimai militias and FDLR rebels. The increased influx of over 1000 every fortnight as previously reported was due to forceful eviction of locals living around Virunga National Park by government forces. It greatly stretched the emergency response, but currently, the transit centre is hosting 662 individuals, which is within its shelter capacity of 600 persons.
- Uganda has been hit by the deadly yellow fever outbreak, which is reportedly ravaging DR Congo and Angola. The disease has already claimed 10 lives with several others admitted in the one of the Mid-Western districts of Masaka, and now Rukungiri-in SW Uganda. The Ministry of Health (MoH), with support from WHO is organising a mass immunization campaign against yellow fever in the affected districts. Whereas no case has been reported in any of the refugee settlements, UNHCR and partner community health teams have been urged to include yellow fever in the community health sensitization efforts.
- With the onset of the rainy period, (MoH) also issued general community guidelines, warning against associated weather effects like flooding, contamination of water sources, destruction of property and multiplication of disease-causing vectors like mosquitoes. UNHCR and partner health and community WASH teams have stepped up sensitization and health promotion efforts with an aim of averting malaria, and other wet weather associated diseases like cholera, typhoid, dysentery, acute watery diarrhoea, bilharzia and acute respiratory infections, some of which (cholera) have already been reported in the country-side.



HJIRA staff conducting a physical head count of new arrivals at Nyakabande TC. @ UNHCR/J. Ogwang.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational context

- In Kisoro, some 1,213 new arrivals (446 households) were relocated to different settlements from Nyakabande TC in to different settlements. A total of 6876 individuals (2750 HH) have so far been relocated from Kisoro to different settlements this year.
- In Kisoro, 116 individuals were reported to have spontaneously returned to DRC through Bunagana border. They are mainly returning to Kiwanja, Jomba, Kiyandoni, Gisigari and Bwisha on family reunion while a few mentioned peace in DRC. A total of 1,908 spontaneous returns to DRC have been recorded at Bunagana this year.
- In Nakivale, a UNHCR, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and American Refugee Committee (ARC) joint physical head count at Kabazana Reception Centre showed that 495 individuals are residing there (266 Burundians, 222 Congolese and 7 Rwandans). This is closer to the centre's design capacity of 338 individuals compared to the 539 reported previously and the 935 individuals reported the other week. The decrease in the number of residents was as result of the relocation of some of the new rivals by OPM to their plots in Nyakagando and Kyeibale "C" villages and the reduced number of new arrivals.
- In Nakivale, ARC distributed a total of 78kgs of briquettes to 98 Congolese asylum seekers (38 households) who are on the dry ration feeding plan at the RC. Every house hold received an average 2kg of briquettes to facilitate preparation of their meals.

Protection

- In Oruchinga, the first quarter joint prison monitoring visit was conducted by OPM and UNHCR to Rakai, Masaka, and Lyantonde and Ssembabule districts. One person of concern from Oruchinga was found at Kabula Prison in Rakai district. He had been previously retained on remand in Rakai prison. HIJRA protection team will follow up the case for any legal assistance needed.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- In Kisoro, a total of 203 PSNs were identified among new arrivals at Nyakabande TC. HIJRA opened individual files for all the PSNs and to be sent to settlements for further follow up and assistance on relocation.

Child protection

- UNHCR, in collaboration with ICRC is facilitating the reunification of 11 UAM's (9 from Rwamanja, 1 from Nakivale and 1 from Kyangwali) to the DRC starting today. The UAM's are going to be reunified with their parents/relatives in DR Congo. All the UAM's had a BID report, which established that it was in their best interest to be reunified with their relatives. They have been vaccinated against Yellow Fever as per the current procedure when entering the DRC.
- In Kisoro, a total of 77 children at risk were identified among them 23 separated children, 52 unaccompanied minors and two children at risk. Best Interest Assessment forms were filed for all the children and will be shared with the receiving settlements during relocations. Uganda Red Cross was notified and initiated the family tracing process for both unaccompanied and separated children. A total of 320 children at risk have been identified since January 2016 (132 separated children, 167 unaccompanied children and 21 other children at risks).

Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

- In Kisoro, HIJRA and MTI identified and supported a total of 10 SGBV survivors with psychosocial support and health services. Eight of the cases were rape which occurred in the country of origin while two were other forms of SGBV. Individual interviews were carried out and the reports were shared with the settlements for further follow up. So far,

55 SGBV cases have been recorded in this first quarter of 2016 with majority (49) being rape accounting for 89% of all the cases identified so far. All the rape cases occurred in country of origin.

- In Nakivale, ARC handled two female cases of rape which happened in the country of origin. The perpetrators for one case was a government security agent and well unknown to the survivor. They were referred to MTI for medical support and are still undergoing psychosocial counselling.

Education

- In Nakivale, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) conducted monitoring visits at 10 Early Childhood Development centres (ECDs) and found that Congolese pupil attendance has increased from 332 as reported last week to 424 due to the continued Go Back to School community sensitization campaign. Likewise, the primary school attendance for Congolese in Nakivale, Kabazana, Kashojwa and Nyarugugu primary schools had increased to 463 from 301 pupils in the previous reporting period, attributed to distribution of scholastic materials to all pupils and the continuous sensitization of parents through weekly village meetings about the importance of education. So was the weekly attendance of Congolese students to 36 compared to eight in the previously, because of counseling and guidance sessions conducted at school with support from WTU Education Officers.
- In Oruchinga, WTU has initiated school feeding in the three WTU/UNHCR supported schools. Cooking materials were provided in each of the schools and parents contribute the food.
- In Oruchinga, ECD monitoring was done in the 17 centers and the current enrolment stands at 1,379 of which 740 were national and 636 were refugees. The conditions in some ECDs are still unfavorable for the wellbeing of the children. For instance in Michinga 1, the pit latrine was destroyed by the heavy rains which puts the children at risk. The community was mobilized to construct a new one.
- In Rwamwanja, WTU conducted an orientation session of newly recruited teachers and one of the main areas of orientation was about teacher's code of conduct. After the orientation all the newly recruited teachers signed the code of conduct and they were posted to different primary schools. A total of 24 newly recruited teachers attended. This exercise was jointly conducted with Settlement Head Teachers, UNHCR and WTU staff.

Health

- In Nakivale, MTI conducted a total of 152 medical consultations at Kabazana Reception Center, Ruhoko and Misiera mobile village clinic points. Upper Respiratory Tract Infections still account for most cases of morbidity at 32% compared. Malaria has reduced from 34% to 26% in this reporting period due to the mosquito net hang-up campaign.
- In Kisoro the three top causes of illness at Nyakabande TC were; malaria, respiratory tract infections and watery diarrhea-127 cases. Malaria cases are mainly as result of new arrivals sleeping the bush for some time in the country of origin before they seek asylum in Uganda.
- In Nakivale, a total of 40 children were immunized against the six killer diseases. Some 27 vaccinated against measles, 25 received Vitamin A, and 28 received oral polio vaccine while 31 infants aged between 6 months to 15 years were dewormed. This took place at the Office of the Prime Minister screening point, Kabazana Reception Centre, Ruhoko and Misiera mobile clinics.
- In Kisoro, a total of 745 children were vaccinated against major preventable diseases by MTI at the transit centre. This brings the total number of children immunized at Nyakabande transit centre since January 2016 to 3,003.

Food Security and Nutrition

- In Kisoro, 829 children were screened for malnutrition. Some 54 children were found to be malnourished (21 with severe malnutrition and 23 were moderately malnourished). This brings the total number of children screened for malnutrition since January 2016 to 2,862 with 407 cases of malnutrition identified.

- In Nakivale, a total of 144 new Congolese children were screened for malnutrition at Kabazana Reception Centre, Ruhoko and Misiera mobile village clinics. Two children were moderately malnourished and enrolled on supplementary food program. No severely malnourished case was registered.
- In Rwamwanja, a total of 1,493 children were screened for malnutrition and 9 were found to be moderately malnourished while two were severely malnourished. In this reporting period, global acute malnutrition was at 1.4% (Uganda's ministry of health standard is 10%) while the severe acute malnutrition was recorded at 0.0% (Uganda's ministry of health standard is 2%). The global acute malnutrition rate for the new Congolese children reduced to 1.4% from 1.5%.
- In Nakivale, Nsamizi conducted a distribution of crop and vegetable seeds to the Congolese households in the villages of Nyakagando, Ngarama "C", Misiera "A" and Ruhoko. The purpose of the intervention was to ensure that the beneficiaries access planting materials to prepare for timely planting as a food security measure. A total of 189 individuals were supported with 396 kg of maize seeds and 585 kg of beans seeds for crop production. 47 acres of land were cumulatively planted and yields are expected in the next two months. This activity was closely monitored by UNHCR whereas OPM supported with provision of lists of households with land for crop production.



Water and Sanitation

- In Nakivale, the WASH sector supplied water to the nineteen (19) villages where both Congolese and Burundian new arrivals have been settled to a tune of 1,416,285 liters (966,285 piped water and 450,000 litres trucked water) which was an increase compared to 1,343,285 litres in the previous reporting period. The average liter of water per person per day was 19.99 liters compared to 19.74 liters in the previous week. This increment is attributed to the connection of Kabahinda "C" village to water pipeline upgrade system. The UNHCR emergency water standard is 20 liters per person per day.
- In Kisoro, the average amount of water per person per day was 13.5 liters compared to 16.5 liters reported two weeks ago. The decrease in the amount of water per person per day was as a result of sharp increase in the number of new arrivals compounded with low water pressure experienced during the period which supplied little water at the transit centre.

Sanitation and Hygiene

- In Nakivale, ARC Water, Hygiene & Sanitation (WASH) team conducted a needs assessment in Nyakagando "A" and "B" villages consisting of 257 households of 667 individuals to identify the existing water, hygiene and sanitation gaps. As a result of this exercise, a total of 4 new communal latrines and 4 bath shelters were constructed to reduce open defecation and promote personal hygiene to prevent the outbreak of diarrhea and other hygiene related diseases.
- In Nakivale, the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) groups of Kabahinda "C", Ruhoko "A", Kyeibale "B", Kashojwa "C", Kabazana "A" and Nyarugugu in collaboration with the Refugee Welfare Councils participated in the collection of data on household latrines. During this verification exercise, a total of 157 latrines were identified. This led to the increase in latrine coverage for the emergency villages to 67.55% hence an improvement in sanitation and hygiene rate compared to 66.41% in the previous update two weeks ago.
- In Kisoro, there were 39 stances of pit latrine which can serve a population of 1,950 according to the Sphere standards compared to the total population at the transit centre which was at 545 as of 17 April 2016. There were 21 bathing shelters which is adequate for population of 1,050 according to the Sphere standard. A plan is underway to reduce the number of the new arrivals at the transit centre through relocation to the settlement. However, in case the relocation delays, more pit latrine and bathing shelters will be constructed.

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[Twitter - Fighting in eastern DRC forces thousands to flee](#)

UGANDA: DR Congo Refugee Situation
Who's Doing What Where (2016)

WHAT



Coordination
Government (OPM)
UNHCR



Protection
Government (OPM) UNHCR
AHA URCS SP
ARC RYG SCI
HIJRA RWG UNFPA
ICRC RFPG UNICEF
LWF RYSG TUTAPONA
MTI RYMG PnC
WHH RCSW RWCC
AAHU CIYOTA



Management of Settlements, Reception and Transit Centres
Government (OPM)
UNHCR
LWF
AAHU



Food and Food Security
LWF
SP
WFP
TfH
AHA
RVFC
AAHU



Health and Nutrition
AHA SP
MTI VHT
UNFPA AAHU
WFP IOM
UNHCR
UNICEF
ACORD



Energy and Environment
AIRD
HIJRA
LWF
Nsamizi
UNHCR
AAHU



WASH
ARC UNHCR
HIJRA SP
LWF WHH
Nsamizi SCI
UNICEF
AAHU



Education
WTU
UNHCR
SCI
UNICEF
FIDA
FCA
FRC



Livelihood
ARC SP
HIJRA WHH
LWF UNHCR
Nsamizi FRC
RWG AAHU
RFG
RYG
VSLA



Logistics and Transport
AIRD
HIJRA
ICRC
UNHCR
AIRD



Shelter and NPIs
ADRA AIRD
ARC
LWF
UNHCR
AAHU

WHO

Government, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
World Food Programme (WFP)
International organization for migration (IOM)
Action Africa Help Uganda (AAHU)
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)
African Initiative For Relief and Development (AIRD)
Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development, (ACORD)
American Refugee Committee (ARC)
Feed the Hungry (FTH)
FIDA
Fin Church Aid (FCA)
Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA)
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Medical Teams International (MTI)
Nsamizi Training Institute of social development (Nsamizi)
Refugee Youth groups (RYG)
Refugee Women Group (RWG)
Refugee Foster Parents Groups (RFPG)
Refugee Youth Sports Groups (RYSG)
Refugee Young Mothers Groups (RYMG)
Refugee Community Social Workers (RCSW)
Refugee Farmer Group (RFG)
Refugee Village Food Committees (RVFC)
Samaritan's Purse (SP)
Save the Children (SCI)
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
Windle Trust Uganda (WTU)
Trauma Counselling (TUTAPONA)
Uganda Red Cross (URCS)
Pentecostal Church (PnC)
Village Health Teams (VHT)
Village Saving and Landing Associations (VSLA)
COBURWAS International Youth Organization to Transform Africa (CIYOTA)

WHERE

Region	South West													
District	Isingiro				Kyegaya		Kamwenge		Kibira		Holiba		Kakoo	
Settlement / Village	Nakivale Settlement		Oruchinga Settlement		Kyaka II Settlement		Rwamwanja Settlement		Nyakabande Transit Centre		Kyangwali Settlement		Lobule Settlement	
	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR
	ADRA	FRC	AIRD		AHA	AIRD	AHA	WTU	AIRD		Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR
	AIRD		HIJRA		Nsamizi	FRC	AIRD	SCI	HIJRA		FRC	AAHU	DRC	
	ARC		MTI		SP	DRC	LWF	FCA	ICRC		WFP	IOM		
	MTI		Nsamizi		WTU		SP	URCS	MTI		SP			
	Nsamizi		SP				UNFPA	RYG	SCI		AIRD			
	SP		WTU				WHH	RWG	UNICEF		ARC			
	WTU						PnC	RFPG	WFP		CIYOTA			
							FIDA	RYSG						
							FCA	RYMG						
							PnC	RCSW						
							AIRD	TUTAPONA						



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