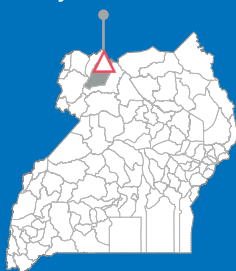




West Nile Region Adjumani District



Maaji I, II & III

Total refugee population:
41,764 registered refugees

With **170,029** nationals and **236,034** refugees in Adjumani District, refugees in Maaji I, II & III account for **10%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 1997

Registered refugee population*1

Female Age Male

0-4

5-11

12-17

18-59

60+

Data collected through²:

- 21**³ beneficiary focus group discussions
- 2** key informant interviews
- 20** partner interviews
- 7** sector lead interviews

Originally established in 1997 to receive refugees fleeing the Second Sudanese Civil War, Maaji settlement II and III were re-opened in 2015 to host new refugee arrivals from South Sudan. While the settlement is no longer receiving new arrivals, humanitarian partners continue to support efforts to improve standards and services for refugees and the host community alike.

Gaps & Challenges⁴



The lack of schools and classrooms has reduced the quality of accessible education. The classrooms are overcrowded leading to high teacher per student ratios and poor performance by the students. Pre-primary schools are located far away, which means young children have to walk long distances. In addition to this the tuition fees for the secondary school in the settlement are too high for the parents to pay combined with the lack of vocational institutions means there are few opportunities for students after primary.



The health services available are significantly affected by the lack of health facilities, drugs available and lack of health workers. This leads to heavy congestions in the health center and long waiting hours to receive the services. Access to medical attention is particularly difficult at night as the center is often closed.



The distribution of food to the refugees is delayed, inconsistent and insufficient. Due to delays in the registry of new arrivals, newborns or family reunification, families do not receive an adequate amount of food for their families as their names are not on the roster. The challenges in accessing food are aggravated by the lack of access to land for cultivation and the lack of farming inputs provided.



Refugees expressed facing a severe lack in employment opportunities deteriorated by a limited access to land for agricultural purposes. Earning a living is particularly difficult due to the lack of provision of income-generating activities. Additionally, refugees reported there are no village saving loans associations (VSLAs) in the settlement, which means they have limited access to capital to start small scale businesses.



Refugees have limited access to building materials preventing the renovation and rehabilitation of their shelters. The refugees reported the tarpaulins provided are of poor quality and get torn easily. PSNs such as the elderly, separated children, unaccompanied minors and single parents are especially affected by this issue due to the lack of support received to construct their shelters.

Strengths & Opportunities



Leadership and coordination efforts by refugee welfare committees (RWCs), the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the UNHCR and partners are strong. The RWCs are playing an important role in the response by taking responsibility for projects and connecting the UNHCR and the partner organizations to refugees. This has improved the overall response and ensured it remains targeted on the beneficiaries.



There is a peaceful coexistence between refugees and the host community. Nationals have benefited from 30% of the projects implemented for refugees in the settlement, which has contributed to this conducive relationship between the communities. The presence of refugees in the area has increased the efforts and desire by partners and the local government to implement livelihoods projects for both the host community and refugees.

* Refugee statistics source: Refugee Information Management System (RIMS) - Office of the Prime Minister

1. Demographic data used is valid as of June 2018

2. Indicator standards to measure gaps were determined by global humanitarian standards, Ugandan national standards, or sector experts for each settlement. Data was from collected from 9 April to 9 June, 2018.

3. 2 FGDs were conducted with the refugee community in Maaji and 19 were conducted with host communities of Adjumani district as a whole.

4. The gaps and challenges were collected through focus group discussions with both refugees and host communities separately undertaken between 05 August 2017 and 05 May 2018 with the host community and on 09 May 2018 with the refugees.

Partner organizations

ADRA, AFOD, Caritas, CEFORD, DRC, FCA, FH, JRS, MTI, NRC, PLAN, SCI, SE, TPO, Tutapona, UNHCR, URCS, WCC, WHH, WIU, WMU, WVI



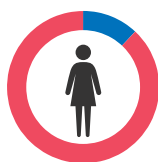
Protection



No
new arrivals in the past
three months

8 partners: ADRA, DRC, PLAN, SCI, TPO, Tutapona WCC, WVI

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)



1,219
reproductive-age
women provided
with dignity kits or
sanitary materials

8,780
reproductive-age
women not provided
with dignity kits or
sanitary materials

Psychosocial



29
psychosocial awareness
activities conducted in the past
three months

4,529
refugees receiving psychosocial
support

14,067
children registered to access
psychosocial support

Persons with specific needs (PSNs)



1,577
PSNs have
received services
for their specific
needs

1,490
PSNs need to
receive services
for their specific
needs

Child protection

0%
of child PSNs
need to be
provided with
individual
case
management



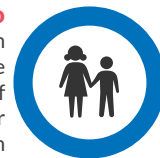
100%
of child PSNs
have been
provided with
individual
case
management

0%
of unaccompanied
or separated
children have not
been provided
with interim or
long term care



100%
of unaccompanied
or separated
children have
been provided
with interim or
long term care

0%
of cases in
the past three
months of
child abuse or
exploitation
have not
received age and
gender services



100%¹
of cases in
the past three
months of
child abuse or
exploitation
received age and
gender services

Water, sanitation and hygiene

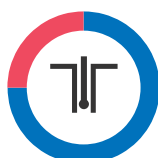
9
additional litres
per person per day
(l/p/d) of water
needed

11
average l/p/d
provided



0%
of water needs
met through
water trucking

1
additional
motorized
borehole
needed

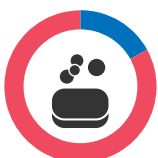


3
motorized
boreholes
operational

No
additional
hand-
pumps
needed



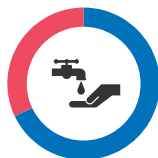
51
hand-
pumps
operational



7,107
refugees provided
with soap

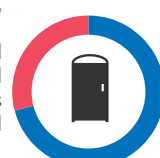
34,657
refugees still needing
soap

27
additional
hygiene
promoters or
village health
teams needed



57
active hygiene
promoters or
village health
teams (VHTs)

1,987
additional
household
latrines
needed



4,860
household
latrines
completed

4 partners: ADRA, DRC, WHH, WMU

Education



Refugees attend:

5
pre-primary schools

4
primary schools

17
secondary schools⁶

1
adult learning
programmes (ALPs)

Gross enrolment rates

5,260
refugees aged 3-5

2,043²
refugees enrolled

Pre-primary

55
additional teachers
needed for number
of students enrolled

53
teachers

13,268
refugees aged 6-13

5,607³
refugees enrolled

Primary

49
additional teachers
needed for number
of students enrolled

103
teachers

5,050
refugees aged 14-17

3,172⁴
refugees enrolled

Secondary⁵

No
additional teachers
needed for number of
students enrolled

351
teachers

287
refugees enrolled

ALPs

23
teachers

7 partners: JRS, NRC, PLAN, SCI, WCC, WIU, WVI

1. 23 cases have been reported yet 29 children receive support as their cases have not been registered.

2. The gap of pre-primary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 5 are also enrolled in pre-primary education.

3. The gap of primary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 13 are also enrolled in primary education.

4. The gap of secondary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 17 are also enrolled in secondary education.

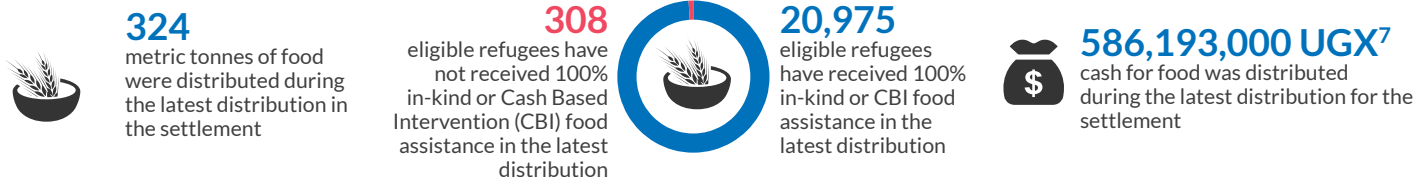
5. The data presented for secondary enrolment and number of teacher represents the data for Adjumani district as a whole, as secondary refugee students attend secondary schools across Adjumani district.

6. This is the number of secondary schools in Adjumani as a whole



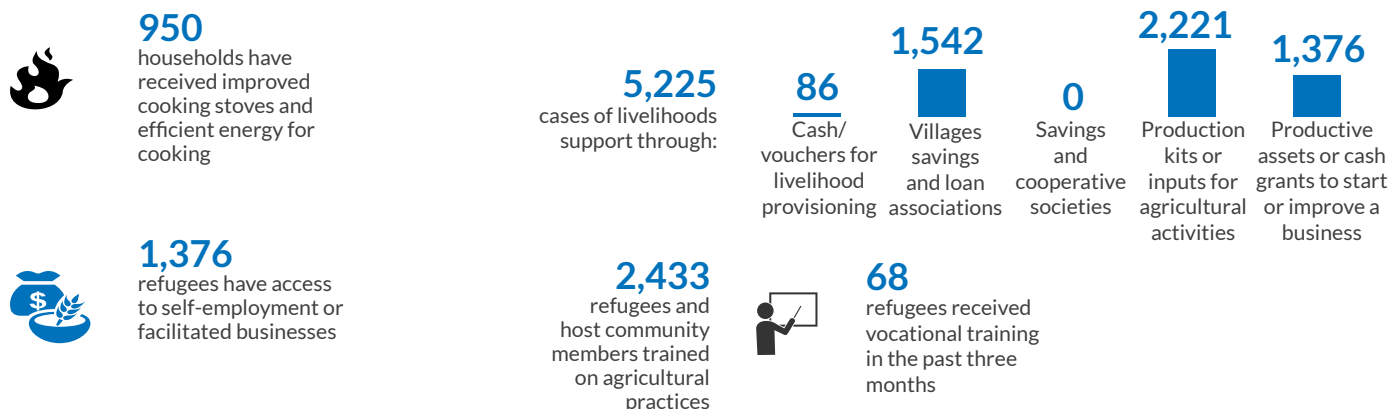
Food assistance

1 partner: AFOD



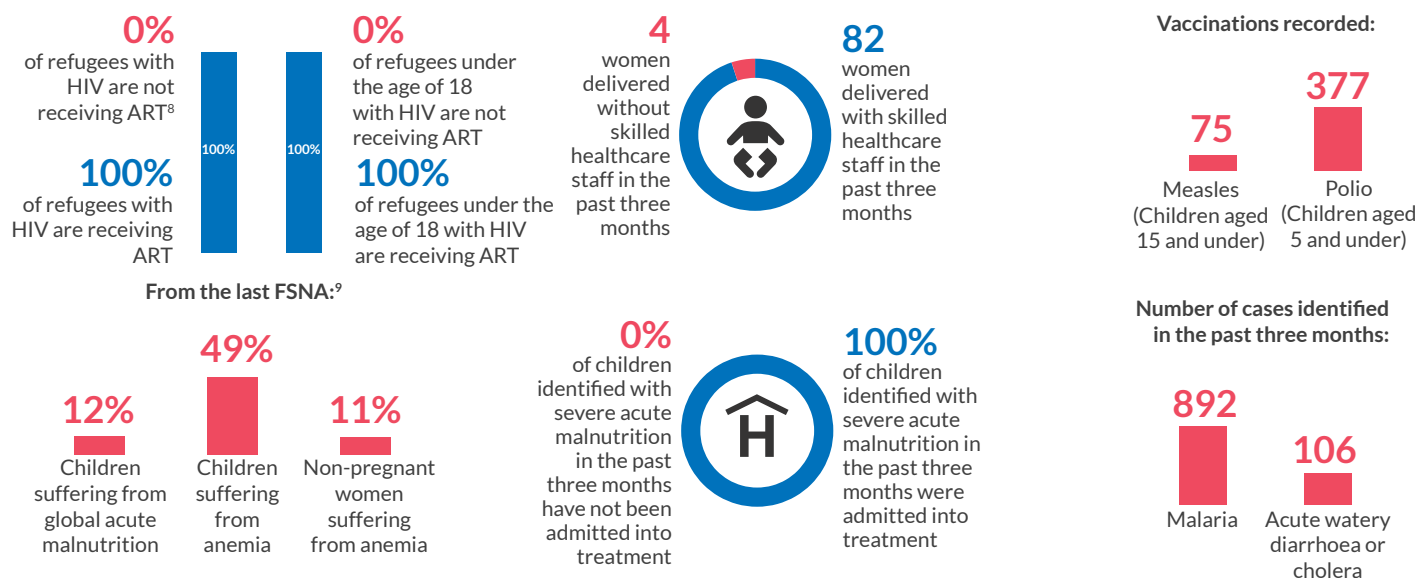
Livelihoods and environment

8 partners: Caritas, CEFORD, DRC, FCA, FH, NRC, SE, WHH



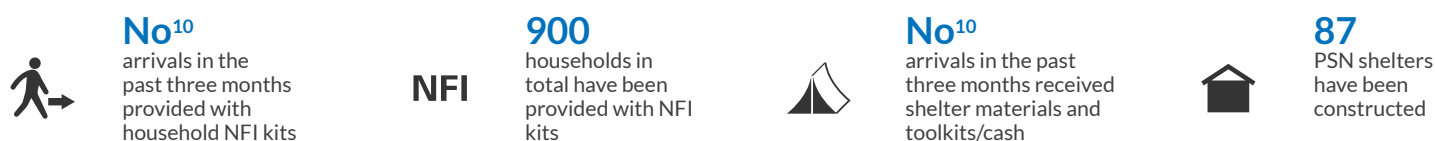
Health and nutrition

1 partner: MTI



Shelter, site, and non-food items (NFIs)

2 partners: Caritas, DRC



7. 1 USD = 3,738.36 UGX and 1 euro = 4,373.43 (as of 28 August 2018, source: XE.com)

8. Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

9. Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), October 2017, UNHCR

10. Maaji no longer takes in new arrivals, this includes the past three months.