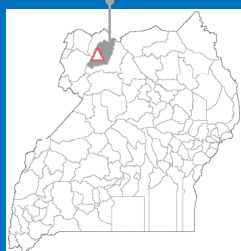




West Nile Region Adjumani District



Maaji I, II, III

Total population:
34,657* registered refugees

Refugee nationalities:
South Sudanese

Maaji I: 671 registered refugees

Established: 1997
Blocks: 2

Maaji II: 17,364 registered refugees

Established: 1997
Blocks: 6

Maaji III: 16,622 registered refugees

Established: 1997
Blocks: 4

Data collected through¹:

- 8 beneficiary focus group discussions
- 2 key informant interviews
- 21 partner interviews
- 8 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 & Challenges

- Insufficient permanent health facilities and lack of an outreach unit leave facilities crowded and health services overstretched.
- Refugees' inadequate access to land, lack of agricultural skills, and inadequate vocational training limit food sufficiency, livelihoods, and self-reliance.
- Poor road networks into and within the settlement pose logistical challenges that impact the timeliness and cost of aid delivery.
- Insufficient non-food item (NFI) provisions and the sale of NFIs as a coping mechanism has reportedly left refugees without sufficient mosquito netting, clothing, soap and hygiene kits.
- Borehole water is frequently contaminated with particles and worms and cannot be pumped from the low water table during the dry season.

Strengths & Opportunities

- Strong refugee leadership through the Refugee Welfare Committees has taken responsibility for parts of the response and connected the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and partners directly to beneficiaries.
- Peaceful coexistence and positive host community-refugee relations contribute towards a sustainable response and integration of social service delivery with local government systems.
- Demand for agricultural products is sufficient enough to support livelihoods in Maaji if access to land and agricultural skills development for refugees are improved.

Partner organizations

ACORD, ADRA, AFOD, AIRD, CEFORD, DRC, FH, IsraAID, MTI, NRC, OPM, PLAN, RtP, SCI, SEU, TPO, TUTAPONA, UNHCR, URCS, WCC, WFP, WHH, WMU, WTU, WVI

Protection

32
new arrivals reported in the past 3 months still need biometric registration and identification



0
new arrivals reported in the past 3 months have received biometric registration and identification

13 partners: DRC, IsraAID, OPM, PLAN, RtP, SCI, TPO, TUTAPONA, UNFPA, UNHCR, URCS, WCC, WVI



175
live births reported in the past 3 months have received official documentation, meeting the needs of the population

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

12
SGBV cases reported in the past three months, with those receiving support in:

Needs met

12

Livelihoods

12

Legal services

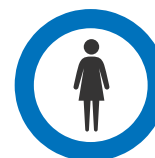
12

Health services

12

Psychosocial services

5
community-based committees or groups working on SGBV prevention and response



8,686
reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits in 2016, meeting the need of the population, with the 2017 distribution planned

People with specific needs (PSNs)

65
disabled PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs

381
disabled PSNs have received services

90
elderly PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs

372
elderly PSNs have received services

Child protection



In the past 3 months, the following unaccompanied or separated children (UASCs) and child cases of abuse, violence or exploitation were reported or identified:

28 out of 28
UASCs reunified or placed in foster care

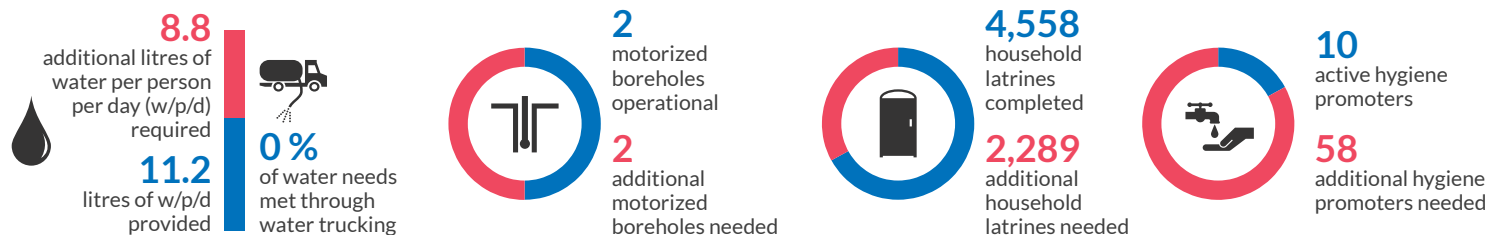
10 out of 10
child survivors received psychosocial assistance

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

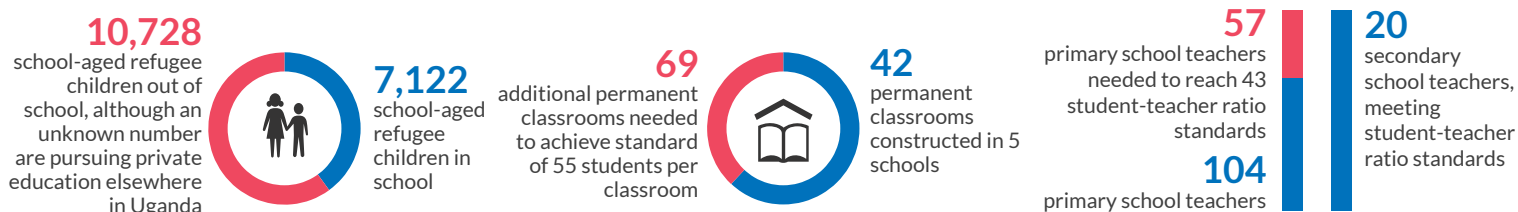
1. Indicator standards to measure gaps were determined by recognized humanitarian standards, Ugandan national standards, or by sector experts for each settlement. Data was collected from implementing partners from the 9th to the 25th August 2017.



Water, sanitation and hygiene



Education



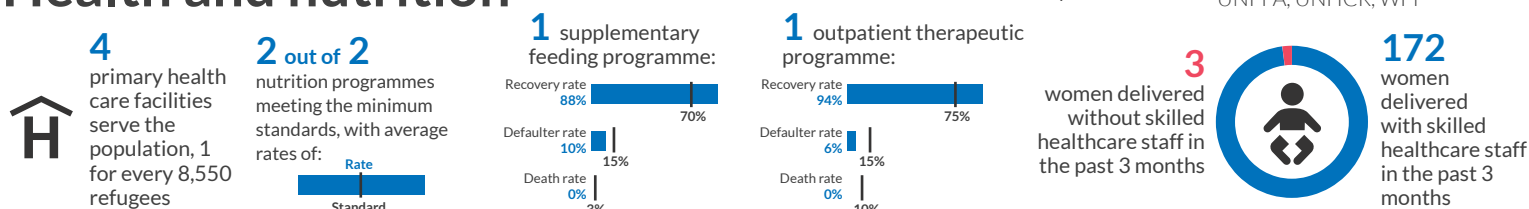
Food assistance



Livelihoods and environment



Health and nutrition



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

4 partners: AIRD, DRC, LWI, UNHCR

