

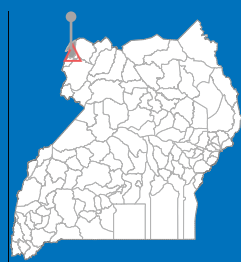


UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Uganda Refugee Response Monitoring

Settlement Fact Sheet: Lobule | June 2018

West Nile Region Koboko District



Lobule

Total refugee population:
4,623 registered refugees

With **236,900** nationals and **4,623** refugees in Koboko District, refugees in Lobule account for **2%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 2013

Registered refugee population*1

Female	Age	Male
296	0-4	278
695	5-11	691
553	12-17	581
860	18-59	549
75	60+	45

Data collected through²:



6 beneficiary focus group discussions



2 key informant interviews



16 partner interviews



7 sector lead interviews

Lobule refugee settlement was established in September 2013 and hosts over 4,600 refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo fleeing the insurgency in their country. Refugees are settled in two zones (A and B), with each hosting four villages. Considering the recent establishment of the settlement, partners have primarily been implementing humanitarian projects in the settlement in order to respond to refugees' emergency needs.

Gaps & Challenges³



Refugees and national reported facing difficulties regarding transportation to the health facilities, which has discouraged many from seeking treatment. FGD participants emphasised that the insufficient number of health workers in the health centres has led to long waiting lines and delays in receiving treatment.



Education services are weakened by a lack of teachers, inadequate learning facilities and furniture, an absence of feeding programs in the schools, overcrowding leading to high teacher per student ratios and a lack of teaching materials. Schools are few and located far away from the homes of refugees and nationals, which has further led to high dropout rates.



Potable water points are few and located at a long distance from the refugees' area of residence. This leads to long waiting times and congestion at the water sources as well as fighting between refugees and host communities due to the scarcity of the water. The existing boreholes were reported to be poorly maintained and breaking often with delays in their reparation. Furthermore, the water supply is irregular, with periods of up to one month without water, increasing water scarcity.



Both refugees and nationals lack in access to construction materials, which results in the construction of poor quality shelters unable to withstand winds and flooding. Poverty and the limited availability of grass and water prevents them from renovating their homes. Persons with special needs (PSNs) are particularly affected by these challenges.



Refugees highlighted the lack of access to land for cultivation, which contributed to deteriorating food security. The majority of refugees are only able to grow vegetables for subsistence farming. Moreover, if they do manage to access land for farming, refugees lack agricultural inputs and improved seeds, which has damaged their agricultural capacities.



Non-food items (NFIs) that were distributed to refugees upon arrival have become damaged or worn out, and have not been replaced. Refugees, therefore, lack items for cooking, jerry cans for water storage, bedding and sheeting for sleeping, and mosquito nets raising the number of malaria cases.

Strengths & Opportunities



The arrival of refugees has led to an increase in employment opportunities for the host communities, in particular working for partners operating in the refugee settlements across the region hence improving their economic and social living standards.



The refugee presence has also led to infrastructure improvements, which has in turn also facilitated service delivery benefitting refugees and the host communities. Roads were improved both in the Kuluba sub-county and Lobule sub-county and a bridge is currently under construction to connect the Lobule sub-county and the district as whole to the base camp.

* 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 3 July - 31 August, 2018.

3. The gaps, challenges, strengths and opportunities were collected through focus group discussions with both refugees and host communities separately undertaken on 21-22 March 2018 with the host community and on 26-27 March 2018 with the refugees.

Partner organizations

AFOD, CUAMM, CTEN, HADS, IDI, KDLG, OPM, Uganda Police, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, WVI

<https://ugandarefugees.org>

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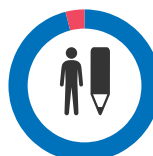
Protection



No¹

new arrivals reported in the past three months have been biometrically registered in the RIMS

1,351 refugees are yet to be registered in the RIMS



4,444

total refugees are registered in the RIMS

6 partners: HADS, CTEN, KDLG, OPM, Uganda Police, WFP/AFORD

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

100%

of SGBV survivors receiving multi-sectoral support in the past three months



No

reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

1,272

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

Psychosocial

7

psychosocial awareness activities conducted in the past three months



18

refugees receiving psychosocial support

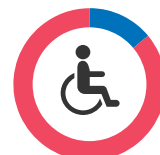
11

children registered to access psychosocial support

Persons with specific needs (PSNs)

88

PSNs have received services for their specific needs



556

PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs

Child protection

0%

of child PSNs need to be provided with individual case management

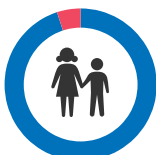


100%

of child PSNs have been provided with individual case management

5%

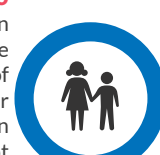
of unaccompanied or separated children have not been provided with interim or long term care



95%

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%²

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

Water, sanitation and hygiene

14

additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed
6 average l/p/d provided

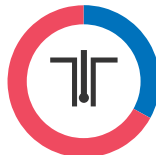


0%

of water needs met through water trucking

2

additional motorized borehole needed



1

motorized boreholes operational

1 partner:

Koboko District Local Government

No

additional hand-pumps needed



3

hand-pumps operational



123

refugees provided with soap

4,500 refugees still needing soap

No

additional hygiene promoters or village health teams needed

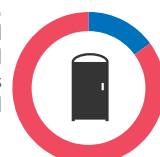


121

active hygiene promoters or village health teams (VHTs)

1,281

additional household latrines needed



219

household latrines completed

Education



Refugees attend:

8 pre-primary schools

8 primary schools

1 secondary schools

No adult learning programmes (ALPs)

2,275

refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates

141

teachers are working in schools refugees attend, but more are needed to reach teacher-student ratio standards:

Gross enrolment rates

363

refugees aged 3-5

553³

refugees enrolled

Pre-primary

19

additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

31 teachers

1,617

refugees aged 6-13

1,621⁴

refugees enrolled

Primary

82

additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

94 teachers

1 partner:

Koboko Local District Government

634

refugees aged 14-17

101⁵

refugees enrolled

Secondary

No

additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

16 teachers

No

refugees enrolled

ALPs

No

teachers

1. Lobule is no longer a receiving settlement.

2. This data is based on figures from January to March 2018.

3. 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.

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

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



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REACH

Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



Food assistance

1 partner: WVI



No
metric tonnes of food were distributed during the latest distribution in the settlement

231
eligible refugees have not received 100% in-kind or Cash Based Intervention (CBI) food assistance in the latest distribution



4,421
eligible refugees have received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution

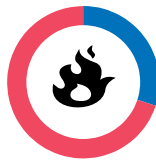


137,051,000 UGX⁶
cash for food was distributed during the latest distribution for the settlement

Livelihoods and environment

3 partners: HADS, KDLG, WFP

594
households still need to receive improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking



258
households have received improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking

378
cases of livelihoods support through:

0
Cash/ vouchers for livelihood provisioning

162
Villages savings and loan associations

0
Savings and cooperative societies

216
Production kits or inputs for agricultural activities

0
Productive assets or cash grants to start or improve a business



216
refugees have access to self-employment or facilitated businesses

263
refugees and host community members trained on agricultural practices



No
refugees received vocational training in the past three months



23,000
trees planted

Health and nutrition

8 partners: AFOD, CUAMM, IDI, KDLG, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

0%
of refugees with HIV are not receiving ART⁷



100%
of refugees with HIV are receiving ART

0%
of refugees under the age of 18 with HIV are not receiving ART
100%
of refugees under the age of 18 with HIV are receiving ART

No
women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months



19
women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

Vaccinations recorded:

201
Measles
(Children aged 15 and under)

415
Polio
(Children aged 5 and under)

From the last FSNA:⁸

6%
Children suffering from global acute malnutrition

53%
Children suffering from anemia

30%
Non-pregnant women suffering from anemia

0%
of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months have not been admitted into treatment



100%
of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months were admitted into treatment

Number of cases identified in the past three months:

2,037
Malaria

56
Acute watery diarrhoea or cholera

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

1 partner: HADS



No
arrivals in the past three months provided with household NFI kits



No
households in total have been provided with NFI kits



No
arrivals in the past three months received shelter materials and toolkits/cash



No
PSN shelters have been constructed
34
additional PSN shelters needed

6. 1 USD = 3,738.36 UGX and 1 euro = 4,373.43 (as of 28 August 2018, source: XE.com)

7. Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

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