

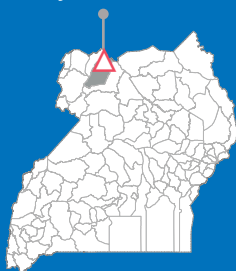


UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Uganda Refugee Response Monitoring

Settlement Fact Sheet: Elema | June 2018

West Nile Region Adjumani District



Elema

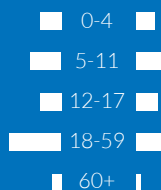
Total refugee population:
876 registered refugees

With **170,029** nationals and **236,034** refugees in Adjumani District, refugees in Elema account for **0.2%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 1992

Registered refugee population*1

Female Age Male



Data collected through²:



Elema is the oldest settlement in Adjumani district, established in 1992, and is entirely comprised of refugees from the Kuku tribe of South Sudan. Following a UNHCR-led repatriation of South Sudanese refugees in 2008 from Uganda, the Kuku ethnic group in Elema declined to be repatriated. They have as a community settled and integrated well with the mainly Madi people in the host community.

Gaps & Challenges⁴



With only one health centre being shared between Elema and Barutuku, many refugees struggle to access adequate health care. Refugees have reported low staff numbers, insufficient drug supplies and poor diagnostic support, with common illnesses such as malaria being misdiagnosed. Refugees also stated that the referral system to district clinics is expensive, understaffed and disorientating due to people not speaking their native language.



Access to secondary education is limited, with no secondary school in neighboring Barutuku or Elema meaning pupils have to travel long distances, and many eligible pupils struggling to access scholarships. Pre-primary and primary schools also lack resources, with limited staff and teaching materials and high tuition fees leading parents to take loans and sell food to pay tuition.



FGD participants claimed that food distributions have become increasingly irregular, of reduced quantity and worse quality, leading to deteriorating food security for households. With food distributions comprised of primarily maize flour and beans, pregnant women, children and other persons with special needs (PSNs) in particular are reportedly suffering from malnutrition.



With only two operational hand pumps serving the settlement, there are long waiting times to access water with people queueing overnight, and tensions often developing. With no alternative natural water source, people are struggling to obtain sufficient water for hygiene and sanitation purposes.



Refugees reported that there was only one sanitary materials distribution for the whole of 2017, with many women not obtaining materials due to their names missing from the list. This has reportedly caused many adolescent girls to miss school when menstruating.



Many PSNs do not have adequate shelter, with few resources being provided and people not having the capacity to construct resilient shelters. In addition, many PSNs do not have latrines leading them to share with neighbors or go to the toilet in the bush.

Strengths & Opportunities



There is a strong leadership in the settlement as a result of a conducive coordination between the Refugee Welfare Committees (RWCs), the settlement commandant and the UNHCR. Leaders of the RWCs attend coordination meetings held bi-annually, where partners operating in the settlement account to the leadership and beneficiaries on what has been implemented, which facilitates the identification of the gaps in services provided to beneficiaries.



Refugees have integrated well in the host community. Inter-marriages are common between the two communities and there has been a harmonious sharing of natural resources such as land.



The presence of refugees has led to an improvement in infrastructure in the area. The government has ensured a routine maintenance of the road network in the settlement.

* 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. 6 FGDs were conducted with the refugee community in Elema 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 31 January 2018 and 12 February 2018 with the refugees.

Partner organizations

AFOD, CUAMM, LWF, JRS, MTI, PLAN, UNHCR, WIU

<https://ugandarefugees.org>

For more information on this fact sheet please contact:

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Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection and
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REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



Protection



No
new arrivals in the past
three months

1 partner: LWF

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)



276
reproductive-age
women provided
with dignity kits or
sanitary materials

No
reproductive-age
women not provided
with dignity kits or
sanitary materials

Psychosocial



21
psychosocial awareness
activities conducted in the past
three months

420
refugees receiving psychosocial
support

No
children registered to access
psychosocial support

Persons with specific needs (PSNs)



77
PSNs have
received services
for their specific
needs

No
PSNs need to
receive services
for their specific
needs

Child protection¹



No
of child PSNs
have been
provided with
individual
case
management



No
of unaccompanied
or separated
children have
been provided
with interim or
long term care



No
of cases in
the past three
months of
child abuse or
exploitation
received age and
gender services

Water, sanitation and hygiene

3
additional litres
per person per day
(l/p/d) of water
needed

17
average l/p/d
provided



0%
of water needs
met through
water trucking

No
additional
motorized
borehole
needed

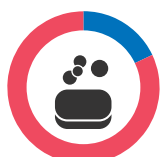


No
motorized
boreholes
operational

No
additional
hand-
pumps
needed



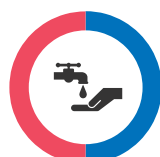
2
hand-
pumps
operational



157
refugees provided
with soap

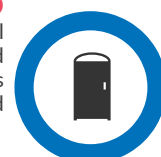
719
refugees still needing
soap

1
additional
hygiene
promoters or
village health
teams needed



1
active hygiene
promoters or
village health
teams (VHTs)

No
additional
household
latrines
needed



416
household
latrines
completed

Education

Gross enrolment rates

3 partners: JRS, PLAN, WIU



Refugees attend:

1
pre-primary school

1
primary school

17
secondary schools⁶

0
adult learning
programmes (ALPs)

131
refugees aged 3-5

160²
refugees enrolled

Pre-primary

21 **57%**
additional teachers
needed for number
of students enrolled

9 **43%**
teachers

460
refugees aged 6-13

392³
refugees enrolled

Primary

19 **23%**
additional teachers
needed for number
of students enrolled

15 **77%**
teachers

85
refugees aged 14-17

3,172⁴
refugees enrolled

Secondary⁵

No
additional teachers
needed for number
of students enrolled

351
teachers

100%

No
refugees enrolled

ALPs

No
teachers

1. No partners implement Child Protection programs in Elema settlement.

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.

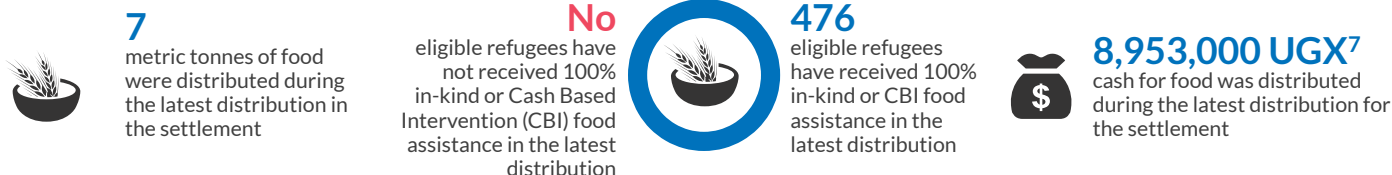
5. The data presented for secondary enrolment and number of teacher represents the data for Adjumani district as a whole, as secondary refugee students attend secondary schools across Adjumani district.

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



Food assistance

1 partner: AFOD



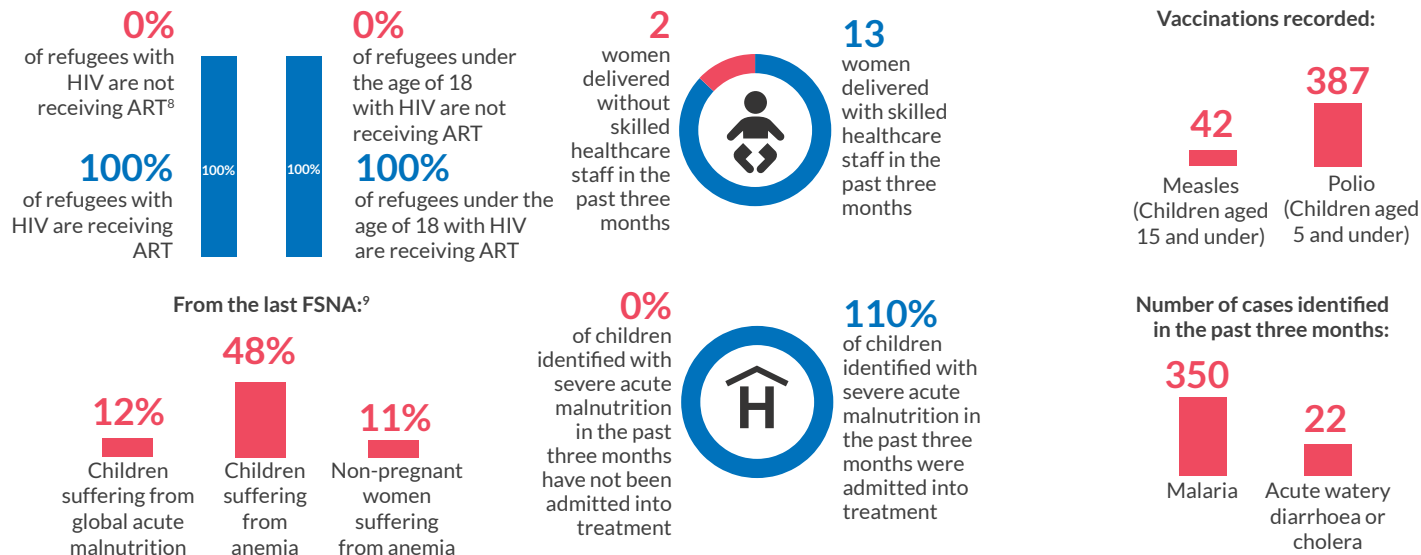
Livelihoods and environment

1 partner: LWF



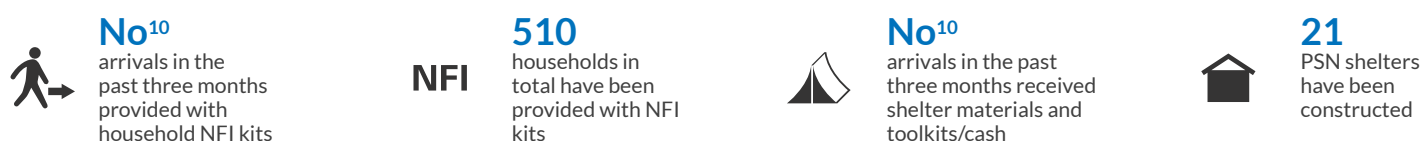
Health and nutrition

2 partners: CUAMM, MTI



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

1 partner: LWF



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. Elema no longer takes in new arrivals, which includes the past three months,