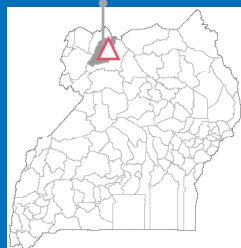




West Nile Region Adjumani District



Olua I/II

Total refugee population:
9,411* registered refugees
41** pending registration

With **168,917** nationals and
239,335 refugees in Adjumani
District, refugees in Olua account for
2% of the district population.

Settlement first established: 1989

Registered refugee population*

Olua I	Age	Olua II
614	0-4	626
1,722	5-11	1,697
1,176	12-17	1,243
1,159	18-59	961
117	60+	96

Data collected through¹:

	6	beneficiary focus group discussions
	2	key informant interviews
	9	partner interviews
	8	sector lead interviews

Originally closed in 2006 after many South Sudanese refugees returned home, Olua I/II was reopened in 2012 to host another influx of South Sudanese refugees fleeing inter-communal violence. Settlement residents, similarly to other refugees in Adjumani district, live in close proximity to Ugandan nationals and share services and institutions with the host community. Although there is relatively peaceful coexistence between communities, refugees face challenging conditions and need more extensive assistance relating to livelihoods opportunities and education in particular.

Gaps & Challenges



Many refugees cannot afford secondary school fees and other school-related costs. Some parents and caregivers resort to selling part of their distributed food rations to be able to keep their children in school. Some primary schools lack teacher housing and sufficient latrines.



There are **few opportunities for livelihoods** and income generation. Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs) are not active in the settlement and start-up capital for businesses is not readily available. Some host community landowners have reportedly reclaimed land that was previously rented to groups of refugee farmers, further limiting livelihoods opportunities. Persons with specific needs (PSNs) are also more vulnerable to having their livestock stolen because they are not as easily able to protect their property.



Reproductive and maternal healthcare is inadequate in both health centers serving Olua. There are not enough midwives providing appropriate services for pregnant women and referrals to other facilities are infrequent. The supply of medicines at Lewa Health Center II, which serves both nationals and refugees, is reportedly insufficient to meet patient needs.



Refugees lack the materials and funds to repair and rehabilitate their grass-thatch **semi-permanent shelters that have been damaged by weather or worn out**. Because some PSNs' semi-permanent shelters are unfinished, they have to live in emergency tents that were distributed when they initially arrived to the settlement.



Food distributions are often delayed and plot sizes are not sufficient for refugees to cultivate enough food to supplement rations. In addition to small plot size, soil quality is reportedly poor for harvesting crops. In particular, children are vulnerable to malnutrition because of the lack of food and variety in their diets.



Poor road conditions inhibit partners from reaching all areas of the settlement and delay their operations. Road conditions also inhibit refugees' access to critical health services.



There is a **need for a wellness center**, where refugees can safely meet to discuss issues and participate in recreational activities. Refugees with specific protection needs would benefit from a nearby **protection house**, a facility to stay on a temporary basis until a durable solution is found.

Strengths & Opportunities



Refugees and Ugandan nationals have a collaborative relationship. Nationals have offered land for construction of important settlement facilities, and parents of students from both communities serve on the integrated primary schools' management committees.



Elderly refugees, especially women who cannot farm, would benefit from **unconditional cash transfers** to supplement income, rather than traditional livelihoods interventions.

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

** Source of refugee pending registration figure: Office of the Prime Minister

1. Indicator standards to measure gaps were determined by global humanitarian standards, Ugandan national standards, or sector experts for each settlement. Data was collected from implementing from the 13th November to the 19th December 2017.

Partner organizations

AFOD, AMREF, CBF, DRC, MTI, SCI, SE, UNHCR, UNICEF, URCS, WFP, WIU



Protection



0
new arrivals reported in the past three months

6 partners:

DRC, MTI, SCI, UNHCR, UNICEF, URCS

55

live births reported in the past three months received birth notification cards, but not official birth certificates



No

birth certificates issued

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

0

SGBV cases reported in the past three months, which may indicate a gap in reporting



17

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

No

additional groups needed

2,307³

reproductive-age women did not receive dignity kits or sanitary materials



No

reproductive-age women received dignity kits or sanitary pads

People with specific needs (PSNs)⁴



71

disabled PSNs have received services for their specific needs



127

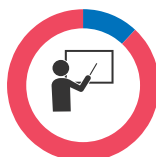
elderly PSNs have received services for their specific needs



Child protection

2,138

adolescents not reached through targeted trainings or programming



281

adolescents reached through targeted trainings or programming



8

community-based committees or groups working on child protection

No

additional groups needed

Water, sanitation and hygiene

1 partner: DRC

11.1

additional litres of water per person per day (w/p/d) required

8.9

litres of w/p/d provided



0 %

of water needs met through water trucking

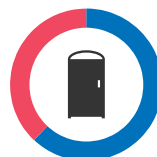


No

boreholes constructed or planned

4

motorized boreholes needed

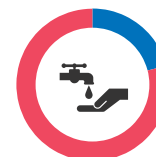


1,172

household latrines completed

710

additional household latrines needed



4

active hygiene promoters

15

additional hygiene promoters needed

Education

4 partners: CBF, SCI, UNICEF, WIU

6

schools attended by refugees

No

additional school needed



1,542

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

1,212
refugees aged 3-5

407
refugees enrolled

44%

56%

Pre-primary

Gross enrolment rates

data on refugees aged 6-13 not available

978

refugees enrolled



data on refugees aged 14-17 not available

157

refugees enrolled



Primary

Secondary

6

permanent classrooms constructed

15

additional classrooms needed



68

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

7
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

18
teachers

28%

72%

6
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

29
teachers

17%

83%

21
teachers



3. Distribution of dignity kits and sanitary materials for 2,654 women of reproductive age is planned.

4. UNHCR conducted a joint PSN assessment with OPM and partners and the report will be released in February 2018.



Food assistance

2 partners: AFOD, WFP

No
additional eligible
beneficiaries
needed in-kind food
assistance in the last
distribution



5,981
eligible beneficiaries
received in-kind food
assistance in the last
distribution, meeting
settlement needs

No
additional eligible
beneficiaries needed
cash assistance
for food in the last
distribution



3,797
eligible beneficiaries
received cash assistance
for food in the last
distribution, meeting
settlement needs

Livelihoods and environment

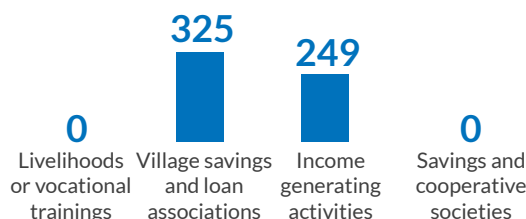
2 partners: DRC, SE

8,773
households have not
received technology
support for
production

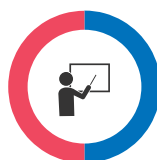


167
households have
received technology
support for
production

574
cases of livelihoods
support through:



1
organization
conducting
livelihoods trainings
does not monitor
participation of
PSNs



1
organization
conducting livelihoods
trainings monitors
participation of PSNs

Health and nutrition

3 partners: MTI, UNICEF, WFP



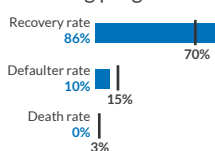
2
primary
healthcare
facilities

No
additional
facility needed

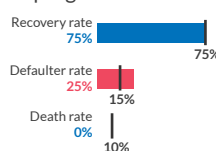
1 out of 2
nutrition programmes
not meeting UNHCR/
WFP acceptable
standards, with average
rates of:



1 supplementary
feeding programme:



1 outpatient therapeutic
programme:



55
women delivered
with skilled
healthcare staff
in the past three
months

No
live births
occurred at home

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

1 partner: DRC

1
reception
centre needed



No
reception centre
in the settlement

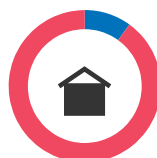


Olua I
.48 sq kilometre
Total surface area of the
settlement



30x30 metre
Average plot size

157
additional
PSN shelters
needed



18
PSN shelters have
been constructed

No
additional
emergency
shelter kits
needed



8
emergency shelter
kits distributed

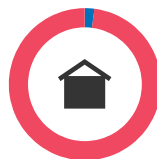


Olua II
.42 sq kilometre
Total surface area of the
settlement



30x30 metre
Average plot size

489
additional
semi-permanent
shelters needed



8
semi-permanent
shelters have
been constructed