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Settlement Fact Sheet: Mungula I/II January 2018

<b>/est Nile Region</b> djumani District	Mungula I/II	Registered refugee population*	Data collected through <sup>1</sup> :	
	Total refugee population:	Mungula I Age Mungula II		
	<b>5,972*</b> registered refugees <b>638**</b> pending registration	<b>647</b> 0-4 <b>136</b>	6 beneficiary focus group discussions	D
	With <b>168.917</b> nationals and	<b>1,517</b> 5-11 <b>287</b>	2 key informant interviews	
	239,335 refugees in Adjumani	<b>962</b> 12-17 <b>225</b>		
	District, refugees in Mungula account for <b>2%</b> of the district population.	<b>1,506</b> 18-59 <b>493</b>	<b>10</b> partner interviews	
	Settlement first established: 1996	<b>167</b> 60+ 32	<b>8</b> sector lead interviews	

Mungula I/II has consistently hosted South Sudanese refugees since it was first established in 1996. As a result, there are close linkages between settlement residents and the neighbouring host community. While implementing and operational partners initially provided critical support during the South Sudanese refugee emergency, a strategy for empowering local organizations to carry on activities in the medium and long-term response is essential.

#### Gaps & Challenges



There are **long waiting lines for patients**, **few medical staff**, **and limited hours of service** in the health centres that serve the settlement. Many in Mungula I cannot easily access the supplementary feeding program based at one of the health centres because it is located far away from some parts of the settlements. Some refugees also face language barriers when seeking treatment due to a lack of translators.



Access to quality education is limited. The settlement's two primary schools do not have classrooms and overcrowding impedes students from learning. Tuition fees, which many refugee families cannot afford, challenges access to secondary school for youth. An additional early childhood development (ECD) center is needed for young children.

Households lack essential non-food items such as mosquito nets, sanitary pads, and soap. Items that were originally distributed upon refugees' arrival have been worn out and depleted. Many refugees that have limited livelihoods opportunities cannot afford to purchase replacements.

Refugees cannot cultivate enough food to supplement their food rations due to **small plot sizes and poor soil quality**. This limitation exacerbates the toll of food rations reductions, particularly for the elderly and children.





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 an **additional protection house**.

#### Strengths & Opportunities

Refugees with specific protection needs are placed in the **protection house** on a temporary basis until a durable solution is found. Currently, there are two protection houses in Adjumani, located in Mungula and Dzaipi.

There is great potential for promoting more local integration for refugees who originally arrived in the mid-1990s. These refugees are relatively self-reliant and well versed in their rights as refugees, and interact and collaborate closely with Ugandan nationals.

**Refugee communities and partners coordinate closely** across all sectors. For example, child protection committees, water source committees, and a gender task force bring community members and aid workers together to assess needs and address problems.

\* 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 in November and December 2017.

#### Partner organizations AAH, AFOD, AMREF, Caritas, DRC, IRC, MTI, SCI, SE, UNHCR, URCS, WCC, WFP, WIU

https://ugandarefugees.org For more information on this fact sheet please contact: UNHCR, ugakaimug@unhcr.org REACH, uganda@reach-initiative.org







REA

#### **HCR** Uganda Refugee Response Monitoring

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The UN Refugee Agency



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Informing more effective humanitarian action



## **UNHCR** | Uganda Refugee Response Monitoring

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## **Food** assistance

2 partners: AFOD, WFP



2

**PSNs** 

Health and nutrition

organizations

do not monitor

participation of

livelihoods trainings

conducting

# 2,384

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



3,981 eligible beneficiaries received cash assistance for food in the last distribution, meeting settlement needs

591

Income

generating

activities

**3** partners: caritas, drc, se

## Livelihoods and environment

1.811 households have not received technology support for production

3,862 households have received technology support for production

organization

conducting

livelihoods

trainings monitors

participation of PSNs

1

1.986 cases of livelihoods support through:

vocational trainings

743

Livelihoods/ Village savings and loan associations

652



Savings and cooperative societies

40 PSNs are enroled in the livelihoods trainings of the one organization that tracks their participation

**3** partners: MTI, UNICEF, WFP









