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The UN Refugee Agency | Settlement Fact Sheet: Nyumanzi | January 2018

e <b>st Nile Region</b> Ijumani District	<b>Nyumanzi</b> Total refugee population:	Registered refugee population* Female Age Male	Data collected through <sup>1</sup> :
	43,508* registered refugees	<b>3,180</b> 0-4 <b>3,371</b>	beneficiary focus group
ATEL SC	<b>2,104</b> ** pending registration	<b>6,742</b> 5-11 <b>7,027</b>	<b>6</b> beneficiary focus group discussions
	With <b>168,917</b> nationals and	<b>4,185 </b> 12-17 <b>4,308</b>	2 key informant interviews
	<b>239,335</b> refugees in Adjumani District, refugees in Nyumanzi account for <b>11%</b> of the district	<b>8,315</b> 18-59 <b>4,876</b> <b>1,098</b> 60+ <b>406</b>	<b>14</b> partner interviews
	population.		<b>8</b> sector lead
	Settlement first established: 2014		interviews

After opening in January 2014, Nyumanzi has become the largest refugee settlement in Adjumani district in terms of population size. Despite their relatively recent arrival, residents are already well-established and a strong community has emerged in which refugee households actively collaborate with each other to share resources. Although many refugees are resilient, gaps in critical sectors, such as education and water, health and santitation, persist and undermine refugees' ability to cope with their displacement.

#### Gaps & Challenges

**Frequent delays in food ration distributions** contribute to food insecurity. The plots of land allocated to refugees are not large enough to cultivate food or rear livestock, inhibiting opportunities for both income generation and dietary diversification.

Residents' **semi-permanent shelters have become dilapidated due to a lack of materials** to reinforce them. Households cannot afford to purchase wood and grass to repair structures, while host community members restrict collection of these materials from their land.

Access to education, especially for secondary school-aged refugees, is limited. Only one of the six primary schools serving the settlement has the final year of primary study, which is required to move on to secondary school. There is no secondary school within the settlement and the closest one, Dzaipi Secondary School, is 10 kilometres away in Zaipi town, making transportation and access to the school difficult.

The **only health center serving the settlement** cannot adequately meet all residents' needs. Refugees reported that the clinic is overcrowded and there is a lack of ambulances to assist in emergencies. Diagnoses and treatment are reportedly only available for cases of malaria, and other diseases are left untreated. Some refugees living far from the health center must walk for an hour to seek treatment or use limited funds to pay for transportation.

NF The basic non-food items (NFIs) are limited and distributed on a case by case basis, benefiting only part of the population. With limited livelihoods opportunities, refugees cannot replace items that were initially distributed to them on arrival but have since depleted or worn out. Children in households that lack items such as blankets and mosquito nets are more susceptible to malaria and other illnesses and many women and girls do not have sanitary materials.



Certain parts of the settlement, particularly blocks C and D, are **prone to flooding** because of the poor quality of soil and the high water table. Roads in this area are poor and latrines can quickly fill with water following rains. During certain times of the year, bad roads impede partner's access in the settlement and overflowing latrines create health and sanitation risks.

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

**Residents are entrepreneurial** and have established a functional market that serves the settlement. Refugees, specifically women, - would benefit from additional opportunities for business skills development.



**Important facilities for the community were constructed** and are available to all for use, including a community center and skills training center.

\* 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**

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



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

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## UNHCR | Uganda Refugee Response Monitoring

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#### **Food** assistance

2 partners: AFOD, WFP





additional eligible beneficiaries needed cash assistance for food in the last distribution



13,244 eligible beneficiaries received cash assistance for food in the last distribution, meeting settlement needs

914

Income

activities

3 partners: ACORD, LWF, NRC

1.801

636

PSNs are enroled in the

livelihoods trainings of

the one organization that

tracks their participation

**4** partners:

### Livelihoods and environment

38.868 households have not received technology support for production

2.464 households have received technology support for production

3,563 cases of livelihoods support through:

Livelihoods/ Village savings vocational and loan trainings associations

848



Savings and cooperative societies

CUAMM, MTI.

UNICEF. WFP

2 partners: AIRD, LWF

20

2 organizations conducting livelihoods trainings don't monitor participation of **PSNs** 

1

organization conducting livelihoods trainings monitor participation of PSNs

# Health and nutrition



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

**1** supplementary feeding programme:

Recovery rate Defaulter rate 15% 15% Death rate 0%

**1** outpatient therapeutic programme:



10 women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

119

women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

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

No additional reception centre needed

1 reception centre is sufficient for the settlement



30x30 metre Average plot size

748 additional PSN shelters needed

shelters are

needed

No additional semi-permanent have been constructed 504

**PSN** shelters

semi-permanent shelters have been constructed



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