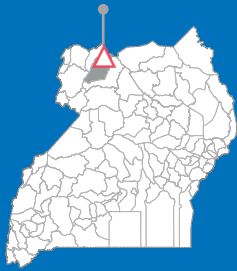




## West Nile Region Adjumani District



### Mungula I/II

Total refugee population:  
**6,757** registered refugees

With **170,029** nationals and **236,034** refugees in Adjumani District, refugees in Mungula account for **2%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 1996

### Registered refugee population\*<sup>1</sup>

Female	Age	Male
■	0-4	■
■	5-11	■
■	12-17	■
■	18-59	■
■	60+	■

### Data collected through <sup>2</sup>:

- 23**<sup>3</sup> beneficiary focus group discussions
- 2** key informant interviews
- 12** partner interviews
- 7** sector lead interviews

Mungula I/II have 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<sup>4</sup>



Refugees have to travel long distances to reach the health center, which has a shortage of facilities and medication. This leads to the patients having to purchase the medication from private clinics, which many cannot afford preventing them from accessing the right treatment. Due to the lack of facilities patients have to wait long hours exacerbated by the lack of health workers. There are poor referral procedures in the health center worsened by a limited ambulance service to reach the hospital in Adjumani.



The high tuition fees mean refugees and host community members struggle to access education and find themselves only able to pay fees of half the school term leading to many students dropping out. The quality of the education accessed is poor due to the lack of learning materials, limited number of teachers and congestion in the classrooms, and the language barrier between the teachers and the students.



Refugees complained about lack of support in the construction of their shelters aggravated by limited access to building materials such as grass and poles. They reported leaking shelters to be common, causing a particular problem during rainy season and forcing them to shift locations within the house to avoid getting wet.



Food security has deteriorated due to the delayed and insufficient distribution of food. Refugees complained not having received food in March and April. Moreover, refugees lack access to land for agricultural purposes. The cost of renting land from the host community is high, which many cannot afford. The crops yielded are often soiled by pests and diseases or destroyed by natural hazards such as floods.



Refugees and the host community reported facing congestion at the water points where the communities often have to queue for over two hours. The boreholes are also located far away from the refugees' area of residence leading to them walking two hours to reach the water sources. Both refugees and the host community emphasized finding the quality of the water to be poor. Moreover, there is poor latrine coverage due to inadequate latrine construction materials available.

## Strengths & Opportunities



Refugees and the host community coexist peacefully. As the settlement was established in 1996, strong ties have been built between the two communities over time. Refugees are able to rent large areas of land from the host community, which helps them become self-reliant. Programs targeting refugees also entail support to host community members. Institutions and facilities serve both populations, promoting close interaction.



There are strong leadership structures overseen by the Refugee Welfare Committees (RWCs). These include the child protection committee, the water source committee, the gender task force, etc. The established structures have provided leadership and enhanced the RWCs' coordination with local councils. These support the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and others in linking the partners to the beneficiaries, and therefore eased access to communities as well as to services.

\* 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. 4 FGDs were conducted with the refugee community in Mungula I & II 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 07 and 08 May 2018 with the refugees.

## Partner organizations

ACF, AFOD, Caritas, DRC, FCA, FH, JRS, MTI, SCI, SE, UNHCR, URCS, WCC, WIU





## Protection



**No**  
new arrivals in the past  
three months

**1** partner: sci

### Psychosocial



**3**  
psychosocial awareness  
activities conducted in the past  
three months

**307**  
refugees receiving psychosocial  
support

**102**  
children registered to access  
psychosocial support

### Persons with specific needs (PSNs)

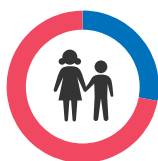


**2**  
PSNs have  
received services  
for their specific  
needs

**675**  
PSNs need to  
receive services  
for their specific  
needs

## Child protection

**72%**  
of child PSNs  
need to be  
provided with  
individual  
case  
management



**28%**  
of child PSNs  
have been  
provided with  
individual  
case  
management

**0%**  
of cases in  
the past three  
months of  
child abuse or  
exploitation  
have not  
received age and  
gender services



**100%**  
of cases in  
the past three  
months of  
child abuse or  
exploitation  
received age and  
gender services

## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**0**  
additional litres  
per person per day  
(l/p/d) of water  
needed  
**29**  
average l/p/d  
provided



**0%**  
of water needs  
met through  
water trucking

**0**  
additional  
motorized  
borehole  
needed



**2**  
motorized  
boreholes  
operational

**4** partners:

ACF, DRC,  
JRS, URCS

**0**  
additional  
hand-  
pumps  
needed



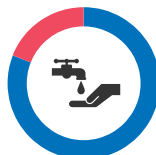
**18**  
hand-  
pumps  
operational

**100**  
kilograms  
of soap  
distributed  
in 2017



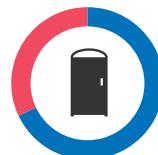
**0**  
refugees provided  
with soap  
**6,757**  
refugees still needing  
soap

**3**  
additional  
hygiene  
promoters or  
village health  
teams needed



**11**  
active hygiene  
promoters or  
village health  
teams (VHTs)

**315**  
additional  
household  
latrines  
needed



**664**  
household  
latrines  
completed

## Education

### Gross enrolment rates

**4** partners:

JRS, SCI,  
WCC, WIU



Refugees attend:

**1**  
pre-primary schools

**2**  
primary schools

**17**  
secondary schools<sup>6</sup>

**1**  
adult learning  
programmes (ALPs)

**842**  
refugees aged 3-5

**3,167**  
refugees aged 6-13

**698**  
refugees aged 14-17

**330<sup>2</sup>**  
refugees enrolled

**1,556<sup>3</sup>**  
refugees enrolled

**3,172<sup>4</sup>**  
refugees enrolled

**128**  
refugees enrolled

### Pre-primary

**10** additional teachers  
needed for number  
of students enrolled  
**9** teachers



### Primary

**21** additional teachers  
needed for number  
of students enrolled  
**44** teachers



### Secondary<sup>5</sup>

**0** additional teachers  
needed for number of  
students enrolled  
**351** teachers



### ALPs

**5**  
teachers

1. No partners are implementing SGBV projects in the 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



**19** metric tonnes of food were distributed during the latest distribution in the settlement

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



**1,255** eligible refugees have received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution



**181,100,000 UGX<sup>7</sup>** cash for food was distributed during the latest distribution for the settlement

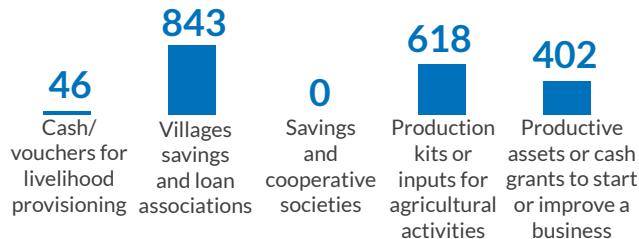
## Livelihoods and environment

5 partners: ACF, Caritas, FCA, FH, SE



**200** households have received improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking

**1,909** cases of livelihoods support through:



**402** refugees have access to self-employment or facilitated businesses

**1,505** refugees and host community members trained on agricultural practices

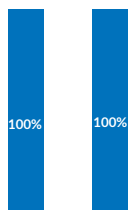


**35** refugees received vocational training in the past three months

## Health and nutrition

2 partners: ACF, MTI

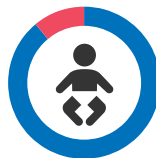
**0%** of refugees with HIV are not receiving ART<sup>8</sup>



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

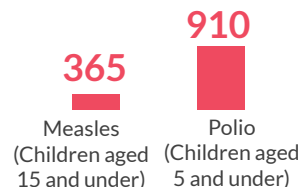
**100%** of refugees under the age of 18 with HIV are receiving ART

**3** women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months



**25** women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

Vaccinations recorded:



From the last FSNA:<sup>9</sup>

**12%** Children suffering from global acute malnutrition

**48%** Children suffering from anemia

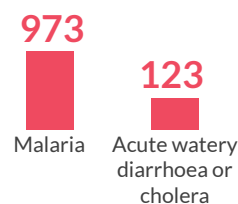
**11%** Non-pregnant women suffering from anemia

**100%** of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months have not been admitted into treatment



**0%** 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:



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

2 partners: Caritas, DRC



**No<sup>10</sup>** arrivals in the past three months provided with household NFI kits

NFI

**900** households in total have been provided with NFI kits



**No<sup>10</sup>** arrivals in the past three months received shelter materials and toolkits/cash



**53** PSN shelters have been constructed

7. 1 USD = 3,732.64 UGX and 1 euro = 4,257.35

8. Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

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

10. Mungula no longer takes in new arrivals, this includes the past three months.