



West Nile Region Adjumani District

Olijji

Total refugee population:
1,518 registered refugees

With **170,029** nationals and **236,034** refugees in Adjumani District, refugees in Olijji account for **0.4%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 1991

Registered refugee population*1

Female Age Male

■ 0-4 ■

■ 5-11 ■

■ 12-17 ■

■ 18-59 ■

■ 60+ ■

Data collected through 2:

25³ beneficiary focus group discussions

1 key informant interview

8 partner interviews

7 sector lead interviews

Olijji settlement was established on 1 January 1991 in Adjumani district hosting primarily South Sudanese refugees fleeing the Second Sudanese War that broke out in the 1980s as well as the newer wave of South Sudanese refugees fleeing civil war in South Sudan since 2013. Olijji hosts over 1,500 refugees, and provides beneficiaries with both humanitarian and development assistance, however major challenges and gaps in services remain.

Gaps & Challenges⁴



Health services are insufficient to meet the needs of the population. Olijji settlement shares one health centre with Alere where refugees have reported overcrowding, insufficient medication and misdiagnosis. Persons with special needs (PSNs) or with chronic illnesses are still waiting on appropriate diagnosis and treatment, and refugees stated language barriers to be a major issue. In addition, patients have been referred as far as Kampala or Gulu for treatment where they have complained of poor quality and expensive treatment that has exacerbated illness and increased anxiety.



FGD participants reported that food distribution are deteriorating in quality, refugees are experiencing distribution delays, and food is being of limited nutritional diversity. Subsequently, nutrition issues have particularly affected PSNs and children.



The major connecting road from Pakele has severely deteriorated, with a key bridge collapsing during the last rain season. This has caused delays in services and distributions as large vehicles and emergency services have been unable to access the settlement.



Education services lack adequate teaching materials, staff and a feeding programme, with parents having to collectively pay for porridge to feed pupils. This contributes to the already high tuition costs. Low enrolment in secondary education due to increased tuition costs and access issues is a key challenge to adolescence school enrolment.



Shelters that were constructed at the formation of the settlement in 1991 have rarely been rehabilitated, leading many to become severely dilapidated. Lacking the capacity to make structural repairs themselves, PSNs are the most affected for the poor shelter quality.



There are limited income generating activities in the settlement, with refugees stating a lack of capital, a lack of affordable high quality inputs, limited access to vocational trainings and depleted soil quality, which have led to limited success in cultivation practices. The livelihood support that has been provided, is not offered to the host community which has further exacerbated tensions.



Many non-food items (NFIs) such as jerry cans, sauce pans and mattresses were distributed over 20 years ago, and are now requiring urgent replacement as they become unusable.

Strengths & Opportunities



Security has improved at Olijji settlement since its establishment. There had previously been multiple cases of violence, at night in particular, theft and fighting between tribes. The increase in police posts has reportedly helped secure the settlement and decreased violence.



Although refugees reported a lack of income generating activities, there are opportunities for improved livelihoods activities in the settlement due to the availability of land. However, refugees and nationals have not yet been empowered to use the land for farming.

* 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 Olijji 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 between 31 January 2018 and 08 February 2018 with the refugees.

Partner organizations

AFOD, CUAMM, DRC, FCA, JRS, MTI, SCI, UNHCR, WFP, WIU





Protection



No
new arrivals in the past three months

1 partner: SCI

Psychosocial — Persons with specific needs (PSNs)

3
psychosocial awareness activities conducted in the past three months

71
refugees receiving psychosocial support

392
children registered to access psychosocial support

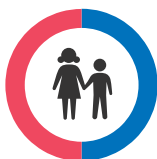


4
PSNs have received services for their specific needs

187
PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs

Child protection

50%
of child PSNs need to be provided with individual case management



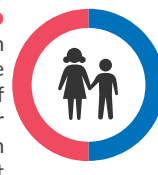
50%
of child PSNs have been provided with individual case management

0%
of unaccompanied or separated children have not been provided with interim or long term care



100%
of unaccompanied or separated children have been provided with interim or long term care

50%
of cases in the past three months of child abuse or exploitation have not received age and gender services



50%
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

34
average l/p/d provided



0%
of water needs met through water trucking

0
additional motorized borehole needed

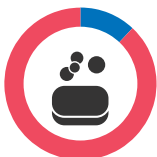


0
motorized boreholes operational

0
additional hand-pumps needed



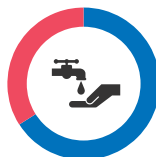
7
hand-pumps operational



176
refugees provided with soap

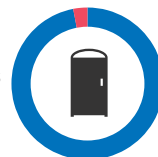
1,342
refugees still needing soap

1
additional hygiene promoters or village health teams needed



2
active hygiene promoters or village health teams (VHTs)

7
additional household latrines needed



256
household latrines completed

1 partner: DRC

Education

Gross enrolment rates

3 partners: JRS, SCI, WIU

Refugees attend:

- 1** pre-primary schools
- 1** primary schools
- 17** secondary schools⁵
- 0** adult learning programmes (ALPs)

112
refugees aged 3-5

1,195
refugees aged 6-13

79
refugees aged 14-17

108¹
refugees enrolled

299²
refugees enrolled

3,172³
refugees enrolled

0
refugees enrolled

Pre-primary

Primary

Secondary⁴

ALPs

0
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

8
teachers

100%

0
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

10
teachers

100%

0
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

351
teachers

100%

0
teachers

1. 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.

2. The gap of primary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 13 are also enrolled in primary education.

3. The gap of secondary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 17 are also enrolled in secondary education.

4. 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.

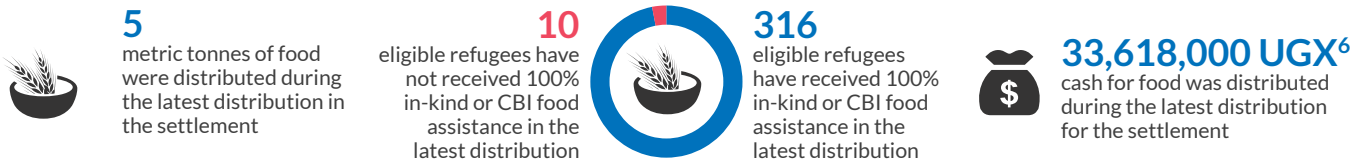
5. This is the number of secondary schools in Adjumani as a whole.





Food assistance

2 partners: AFOD, WFP



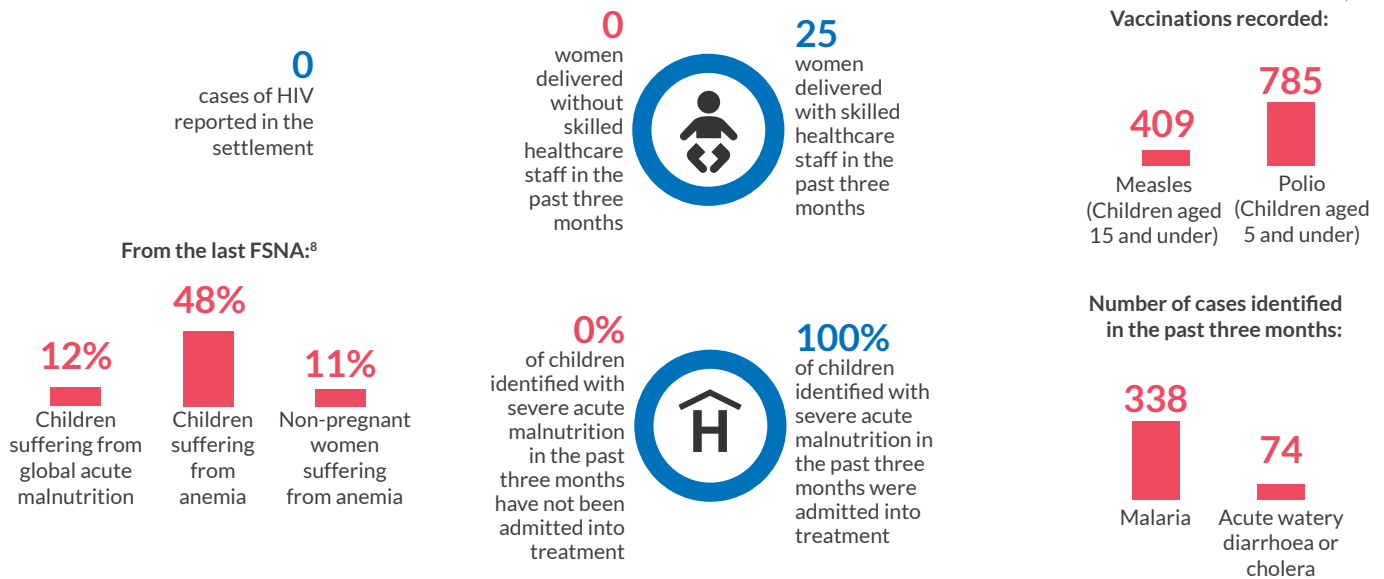
Livelihoods and environment

1 partner: FCA



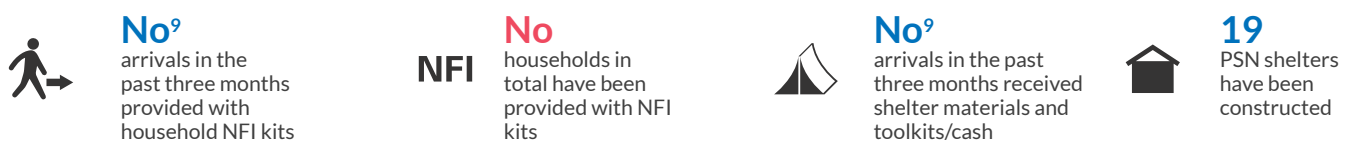
Health and nutrition⁷

5 partners: CUAMM, District Local Government, MTI, UNICEF, WHO



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

1 partner: DRC



6. 1 USD = 3,738.36 UGX and 1 euro = 4,373.43 (as of 28 August 2018, source: XE.com)

7. The health and nutrition data presented represents the data for both Alere and Olijji as refugees in Olijji use the Alere Health Center II.

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

9. Olijji no longer takes in new arrivals, this includes the past three months.