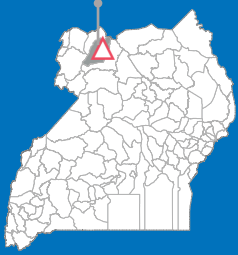




**West Nile Region
Adjumani District**



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 in November and December 2017.

Partner organizations

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

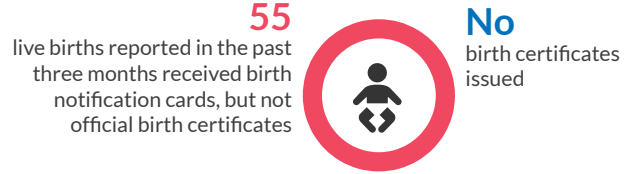




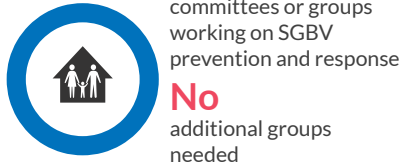
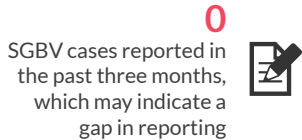
Protection



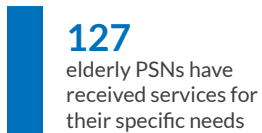
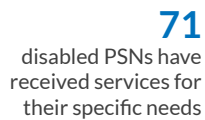
5 partners: DRC, MTI, SCI, UNHCR, URCS



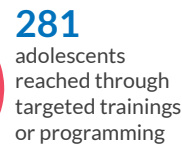
Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)



People with specific needs (PSNs)³

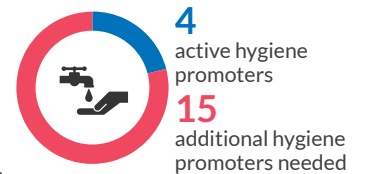
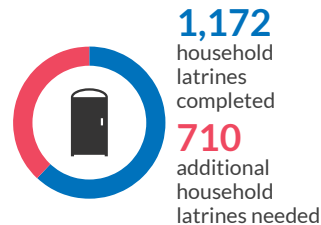
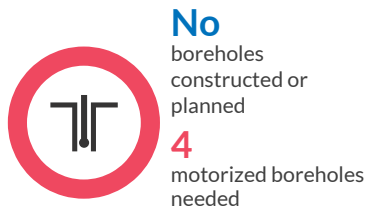
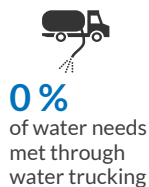
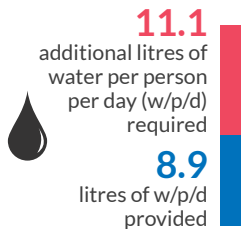


Child protection



Water, sanitation and hygiene

1 partner: DRC

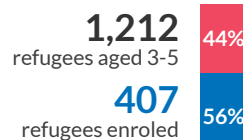


Education

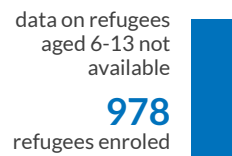
3 partners: CBF, SCI, WIU



1,542 refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:



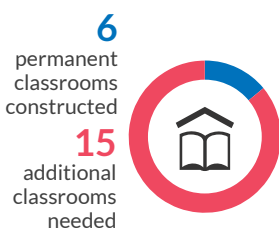
Gross enrolment rates



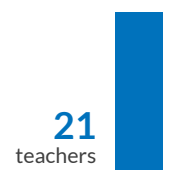
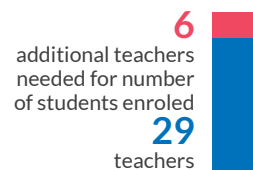
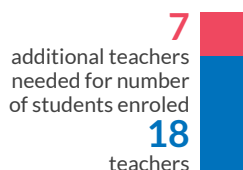
Pre-primary

Primary

Secondary



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



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

3. 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

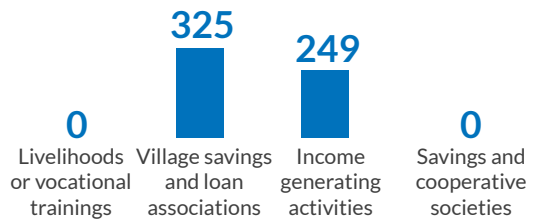
2 partners: DRC, SE

8,773 households have not received technology support for production

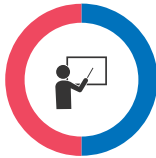


167 households have received technology support for production

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



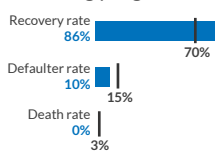
2 primary healthcare facilities

No additional facility needed

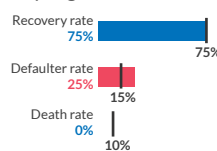
1 out of 2 nutrition programmes not meeting UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:



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 (NFIs)

1 partner: DRC

1 reception centre needed



No reception centre in the settlement

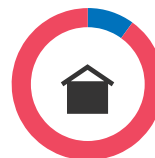


Oluu I
.48 sq kilometre
Total surface area of the settlement



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

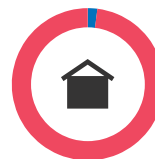


Oluu II
.42 sq kilometre
Total surface area of the settlement



30x30 metre
Average plot size

489 additional semi-permanent shelters needed



8 semi-permanent shelters have been constructed