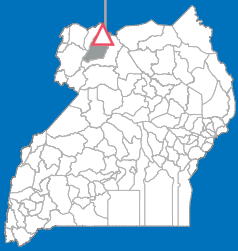




West Nile Region Adjumani District



Baratuku

Total refugee population:
7,893* registered refugees
972** pending registration

With **168,917** nationals and **239,335** refugees in Adjumani District, refugees in Baratuku account for **2%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 1991

Registered refugee population*

Female	Age	Male
576	0-4	673
1361	5-11	1368
789	12-17	795
1374	18-59	723
151	60+	83

Data collected through¹:

- 6** beneficiary focus group discussions
- 2** key informant interviews
- 10** partner interviews
- 8** sector lead interviews

Baratuku, initially established in 1991, has hosted successive waves of South Sudanese refugees since the Second Sudanese War. The settlement's current population is comprised of some South Sudanese refugees from the 1990s, who were not able to return home, and recent arrivals who have fled the country since 2013. Humanitarian organizations have begun to shift from emergency response to stabilization. With some emergency-focused partner organizations scaling down or ending their operations, it is critical that gaps in assistance are filled to ensure refugees have sufficient support.

Gaps & Challenges

- Food insecurity is a persistent challenge.** Households cannot grow enough food to supplement their small food rations because their allocated plots are not large enough to cultivate. Rocky and infertile soil also inhibits farming.
- Healthcare services are inadequate for the settlement population.** The only health center for refugees in Baratuku also serves large populations of Ugandan nationals and other refugees from Elema settlement, straining already constrained resources. The facility is reportedly understaffed and refugees reported experiencing long delays before they are assisted.
- There is a reported **lack of persons with specific needs (PSN) shelters** and many **PSNs are still residing in emergency shelters**. Many PSNs are not able to construct grass-thatch semi-permanent structures themselves and need assistance from partner organizations. Heavy rains have also damaged some semi-permanent PSN shelters that were constructed.
- Access to secondary education is limited.** The sole secondary school that serves school-age youth in Baratuku is located far away from the settlement, making it difficult for students to get there. Even for refugee families that live near the school, many have limited livelihoods opportunities and cannot afford tuition and related school costs.
- The **comprehensive needs of elderly refugees cannot be fully met** due to funding shortfalls, thus prioritized support is provided by partners.
- Inadequate funding presents challenges for the construction of important facilities** such as schools, health centers, and partner organization offices. These facilities are critical for organizations to be able to provide assistance and meet the needs of the population.
- 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

- The population's mostly **homogeneous language** allows the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and partner organizations to easily disseminate information and launch successful awareness campaigns for issues such as hygiene and sanitation.
- Residents are able to clearly identify their concerns and relay them** at the individual village or block level within the settlement, allowing leaders to effectively mobilize community members to discuss ongoing challenges.
- Refugees would be receptive to shifting from traditional agricultural livelihoods programs toward **vocational and entrepreneurial training opportunities** because of the soil's poor quality.

* 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.

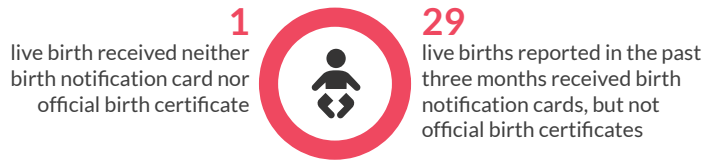
Partner organizations

ACORD, AFOD, AIRD, AMREF, LWF, MTI, PLAN, SCI, UNHCR, URCS, WCC, WFP, WIU

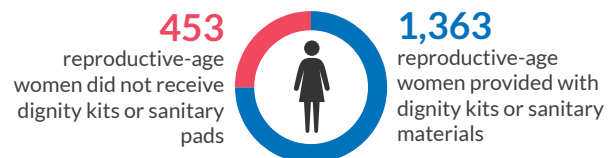
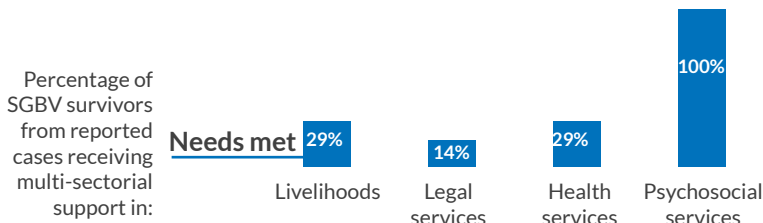


Protection

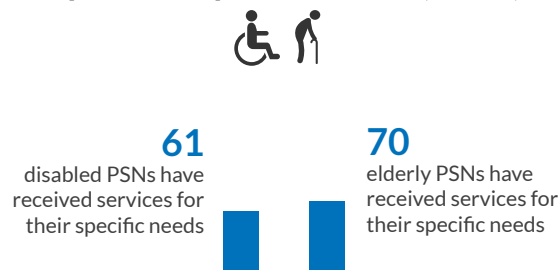
8 partners: ACORD, LWF, MTI, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, URCS, WCC



Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)



People with specific needs (PSNs)²

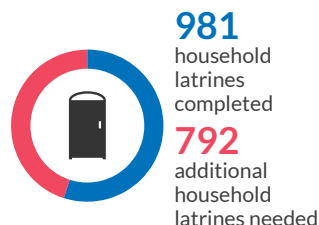
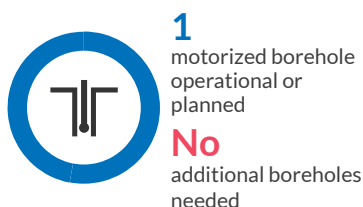
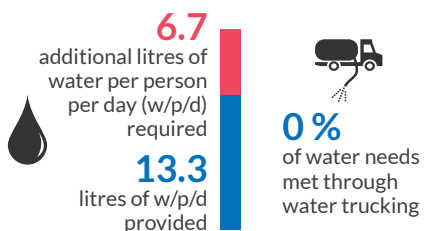


Child protection



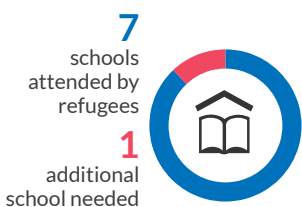
Water, sanitation and hygiene

2 partners: LWF, PLAN

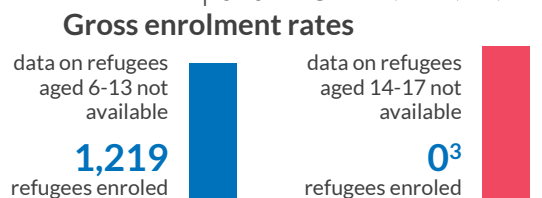
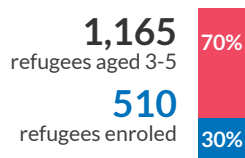


Education

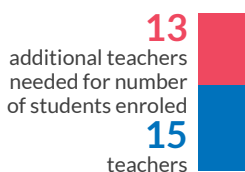
4 partners: FCA, PLAN, SCI, WIU



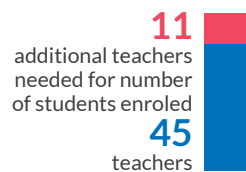
1,729 refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:



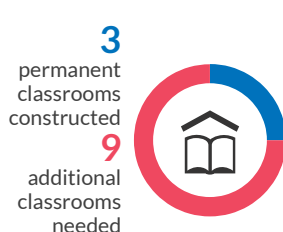
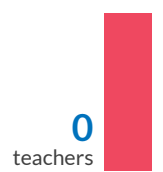
Pre-primary



Primary



Secondary



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

2. UNHCR conducted a joint PSN assessment with OPM and partners and the report will be released in February 2018.
3. Some secondary school-aged children are receiving scholarships to attend school outside of the settlement.



Food assistance

2 partners: AFOD, WFP

No additional eligible beneficiaries needed in-kind food assistance in the last distribution



4,364 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



3,217 eligible beneficiaries received cash assistance for food in the last distribution, meeting settlement needs

Livelihoods and environment

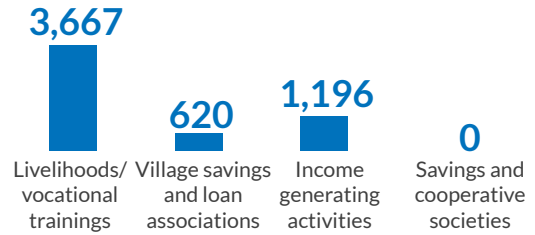
1 partner: LWF

6,248 households have not received technology support for production



1,250 households have received technology support for production

5,483 cases of livelihoods support through:



1 out of 1 organization conducting livelihoods trainings monitors participation of PSNs



23 PSNs have graduated from livelihoods trainings, but there is a lack of information on their employment status after three months

Health and nutrition

4 partners: ACORD, MTI, UNICEF, WFP



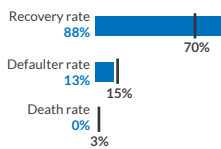
1 primary healthcare facility, but needs to be rehabilitated

No additional facility needed

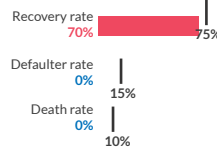
1 out of 2 nutrition programmes not meeting UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:



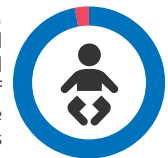
1 supplementary feeding programmes:



1 outpatient therapeutic programme:



1 woman delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months



29 women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

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

2 partners: AIRD, LWF

No additional reception centre needed

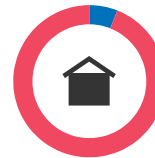


1 reception centre is sufficient for the settlement



2.2 sq kilometres
Total surface area of the settlement

161 additional PSN shelters needed



10 PSN shelters have been constructed

No additional UNHCR/partner facilities needed

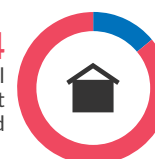


1 UNHCR/partner facility has been constructed, meeting the need



30x30 metre
Average plot size

504 additional semi-permanent shelters needed



70 semi-permanent shelters have been constructed