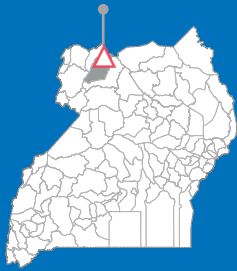




**West Nile Region
Adjumani District**



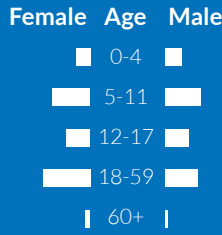
Mungula I/II

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*1



Data collected through²:



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 & Challenges⁴



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)

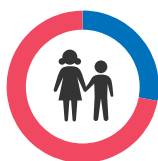


2
PSNs have received services for their specific needs

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

No
additional motorized borehole needed



2
motorized boreholes operational

No
additional hand-pumps needed



4 partners: ACF, DRC, JRS, URCS

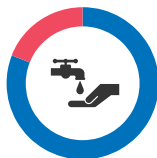
18
hand-pumps operational

100
kilograms of soap distributed in 2017



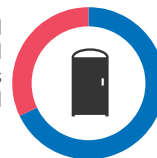
No
refugees provided with soap
6,757
refugees still needing soap

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 schools⁶

1
adult learning programmes (ALPs)

842
refugees aged 3-5

3,167
refugees aged 6-13

698
refugees aged 14-17

330²
refugees enrolled

1,556³
refugees enrolled

3,172⁴
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



Secondary⁵

No 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

No 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 UGX⁷ 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:

46 Cash/ vouchers for livelihood provisioning

843 Villages savings and loan associations

0 Savings and cooperative societies

618 Production kits or inputs for agricultural activities

402 Productive assets or cash grants to start or improve a business



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 ART⁸



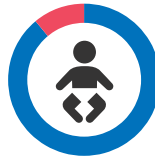
100% of refugees with HIV are receiving ART

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



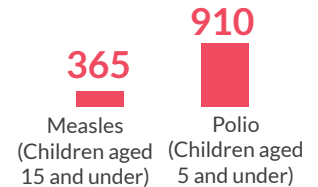
100% of refugees under the age of 18 with HIV are receiving ART

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:⁹

12% Children suffering from global acute malnutrition

48% Children suffering from anemia

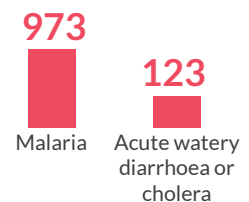
11% Non-pregnant women suffering from anemia

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



No¹⁰ arrivals in the past three months provided with household NFI kits

NFI

900 households in total have been provided with NFI kits



No¹⁰ 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.