Gaps & Challenges

There are long waiting lines for patients, few medical staff, and limited hours of service in the health centres that serve the settlement. Many in Mungula I cannot easily access the supplementary feeding program based at one of the health centres because it is located far away from some parts of the settlements. Some refugees also face language barriers when seeking treatment due to a lack of translators.

Access to quality education is limited. The settlement’s two primary schools do not have classrooms and overcrowding impedes students from learning. Tuition fees, which many refugee families cannot afford, challenges access to secondary school for youth. An additional early childhood development (ECD) center is needed for young children.

Households lack essential non-food items such as mosquito nets, sanitary pads, and soap. Items that were originally distributed upon refugees’ arrival have been worn out and depleted. Many refugees that have limited livelihoods opportunities cannot afford to purchase replacements.

Refugees cannot cultivate enough food to supplement their food rations due to small plot sizes and poor soil quality. This limitation exacerbates the toll of food rations reductions, particularly for the elderly and children.

Though implementing and operational partners are providing livelihoods support, opportunities for income generation are not widely available. Many refugees have not received livestock or seeds and community-initiated village savings and loan associations (VSLA) lack funding. Vocational programs that recruit refugees from Mungula are often held far from the settlement, limiting accessibility.

Persons with specific needs (PSNs) cannot maintain their grass-thatch semi-permanent shelters because of both physical disabilities and the cost of purchasing grass from landowners in the host community. Specifically, PSNs require shelter construction and maintenance assistance from partners.

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 an additional protection house.

Strengths & Opportunities

Refugees with specific protection needs are placed in the protection house on a temporary basis until a durable solution is found. Currently, there are two protection houses in Adjumani, located in Mungula and Dzaipi.

There is great potential for promoting more local integration for refugees who originally arrived in the mid-1990s. These refugees are relatively self-reliant and well versed in their rights as refugees, and interact and collaborate closely with Ugandan nationals.

Refugee communities and partners coordinate closely across all sectors. For example, child protection committees, water source committees, and a gender task force bring community members and aid workers together to assess needs and address problems.

Partner organizations

AAH, AFOD, AMREF, Caritas, DRC, IRC, MTI, SCI, SE, UNHCR, URCS, WCC, WFP, WIU
Protection

0 new arrivals reported in the past three months

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

0 SGBV cases reported in the past three months, which may indicate a gap in reporting

People with specific needs (PSNs)²

109 disabled PSNs have received services for their specific needs

174 elderly PSNs have received services for their specific needs

Child protection

960 adolescents not reached through targeted trainings or programming

227 adolescents reached through targeted trainings or programming

1 child friendly space

1 additional child friendly space needed

Water, sanitation and hygiene

28.1 litres of water per person per day provided, meeting settlement needs

0% of water needs met through water trucking

No additional boreholes needed

No additional groups needed

Education

4 schools attended by refugees

No additional classrooms needed

1,970 refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:

758 refugees aged 3-5

457 refugees enrolled

data on refugees aged 6-13 not available

1,326 refugees enrolled

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

22 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

15 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

23 teachers, meeting the need for number of students enrolled

2 partners: AMREF, Caritas, DRC, IRC, MTI, SCI, OPM, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, URCS, WCC

No birth certificates issued

1,628 reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary pads

3. UNHCR conducted a joint PSN assessment with OPM and partners and the report will be released in February 2018.
Food assistance

- **No additional eligible beneficiaries** needed in-kind food assistance in the last distribution.
- **2,384 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.
- **3,981 eligible beneficiaries** received cash assistance for food in the last distribution, meeting settlement needs.

Livelihoods and environment

- **1,811 households** have not received technology support for production.
- **3,862 households** have received technology support for production.
- **1,986 cases** of livelihoods support through:
  - Livelihoods/vocational trainings: 743
  - Village savings and loan associations: 652
  - Income generating activities: 591
  - Savings and cooperative societies: 0
- **40 PSNs** are enrolled in the livelihoods trainings of the one organization that tracks their participation.
- **2 organizations** conducting livelihoods trainings do not monitor participation of PSNs.
- **1 organization** conducting livelihoods trainings monitors participation of PSNs.

Health and nutrition

- **1 primary healthcare facility** needed.
- **1 out of 2** nutrition programmes not meeting UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:
  - Recovery rate: 50% Standard: 65%
  - Default rate: 15% Standard: 10%
  - Death rate: 0% Standard: 3%
- **1 supplementary feeding programme**:
  - Recovery rate: 80% Standard: 75%
  - Default rate: 7% Standard: 15%
  - Death rate: 0% Standard: 10%
- **38 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 reception centre** needed in the settlement.
- **1,732 emergency shelter kits** distributed.
- **1,732 emergency shelter kits** needed.
- **Mungula I**
  - **1 sq kilometre**
  - Total surface area of the settlement
  - **30x30 metre**
  - Average plot size
- **Mungula II**
  - **Surface area information not available**
  - **20x30 metre**
  - Average plot size
  - **633 additional semi-permanent shelters** needed.
  - **8 semi-permanent shelters** have been constructed.
  - **189 additional PSN shelters** needed.
  - **33 PSN shelters** have been constructed.
- **No additional emergency shelter kits** needed.