After opening in January 2014, Nyumanzi has become the largest refugee settlement in Adjumani district in terms of population size. Despite their relatively recent arrival, residents are already well-established and a strong community has emerged in which refugee households actively collaborate with each other to share resources. Although many refugees are resilient, gaps in critical sectors, such as education and water, health and sanitation, persist and undermine refugees’ ability to cope with their displacement.

### Gaps & Challenges

- **Frequent delays in food ration distributions** contribute to food insecurity. The plots of land allocated to refugees are not large enough to cultivate food or rear livestock, inhibiting opportunities for both income generation and dietary diversification.

- **Residents’ semi-permanent shelters have become dilapidated due to a lack of materials** to reinforce them. Households cannot afford to purchase wood and grass to repair structures, while host community members restrict collection of these materials from their land.

- **Access to education, especially for secondary school-aged refugees, is limited.** Only one of the six primary schools serving the settlement has the final year of primary study, which is required to move on to secondary school. There is no secondary school within the settlement and the closest one, Dzaipe Secondary School, is 10 kilometres away in Zaipi town, making transportation and access to the school difficult.

- **The only health center serving the settlement** cannot adequately meet all residents’ needs. Refugees reported that the clinic is overcrowded and there is a lack of ambulances to assist in emergencies. Diagnoses and treatment are reportedly only available for cases of malaria, and other diseases are left untreated. Some refugees living far from the health center must walk for an hour to seek treatment or use limited funds to pay for transportation.

- **Certain parts of the settlement,** particularly blocks C and D, are prone to flooding because of the poor quality of soil and the high water table. Roads in this area are poor and latrines can quickly fill with water following rains. During certain times of the year, bad roads impede partner’s access in the settlement and overflowing latrines create health and sanitation risks.

- **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

- **Residents are entrepreneurial** and have established a functional market that serves the settlement. Refugees, specifically women, would benefit from additional opportunities for business skills development.

- **Important facilities for the community were constructed** and are available to all for use, including a community center and skills training center.

### Partner organizations

- ACORD, AFOD, AIRD, AMREF, Caritas, CUAMM, DRC, IRC, LWF, MTI, NRC, Reach the Aged, PLAN, SCI, SE, UNHCR, URCS, WCC, WFP, WIU, WM, WVI
No reproductive-age women received dignity kits or sanitary materials

Percentage of SGBV survivors from reported cases receiving multi-sectorial support in:

Needs met: 40% Livelihoods  40% Legal services  30% Health services  100% Psychosocial services

People with specific needs (PSNs)

286 disabled PSNs have received services for their specific needs
572 elderly PSNs have received services for their specific needs

Child protection

4,485 adolescents not reached through targeted trainings or programming
4,008 adolescents reached through targeted trainings or programming

Water, sanitation and hygiene

28 active hygiene promoters
63 additional hygiene promoters needed

Education

5,753 refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:
- 87% for refugees aged 3-5
- 13% for refugees aged 6-17

5,775 refugees aged 3-5
756 refugees enrolled

30 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
12 teachers

58 additional litres of water per person per day (w/p/d) required
10.9 litres of w/p/d provided

24 permanent classrooms constructed, meeting the need

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

4,912 household latrines completed
4,210 additional household latrines needed

200 new arrivals reported in the past three months

4,008 adolescents reached through targeted trainings or programming

4,997 refugees enrolled

https://ugandarefugees.org
For more information on this fact sheet please contact:
UNHCR, ugakaimug@unhcr.org
REACH, uganda@reach-initiative.org

2. Distribution of dignity kits or sanitary materials: for 10,756 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.
4. 42 students are receiving scholarships to attend secondary school outside of the settlement.
Food assistance

- **No additional eligible beneficiaries** needed in-kind food assistance in the last distribution.
- 20,645 eligible beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance in the last distribution.
- **No additional eligible beneficiaries** needed cash assistance for food in the last distribution.
- 13,244 eligible beneficiaries received cash assistance for food in the last distribution, meeting settlement needs.

Livelihoods and environment

- 38,868 households have not received technology support for production.
- 2,464 households have received technology support for production.
- 3,563 cases of livelihoods support through: 848 Livelihoods/vocational trainings, 1,801 Village savings and loan associations, 914 Income generating activities, 0 Savings and cooperative societies.
- 636 PSNs are enrolled in the livelihoods trainings of the one organization that tracks their participation.
- 2 organizations conducting livelihoods trainings don’t monitor participation of PSNs.
- 1 organization conducting livelihoods trainings monitor participation of PSNs.

Health and nutrition

- 1 primary healthcare facility.
- 1 additional healthcare facility needed.
- 2 out of 2 nutrition programmes not meeting UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:
  - Recovery rate: 60% (Standard) vs 69% (100%)
  - Defaulter rate: 15% (Standard) vs 11% (100%)
  - Death rate: 0% (Standard) vs 0% (100%)
- 1 supplementary feeding programme: Recovery rate: 71%, Defaulter rate: 11%, Death rate: 0%.
- 1 outpatient therapeutic programme: Recovery rate: 75%, Defaulter rate: 15%, Death rate: 0%.
- 10 women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months.
- 119 women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months.

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

- No additional reception centre needed.
- 1 reception centre is sufficient for the settlement.
- 4.9 sq kilometres Total surface area of the settlement.
- 30x30 metre Average plot size.
- 748 additional PSN shelters needed.
- 20 PSN shelters have been constructed.
- 504 semi-permanent shelters have been constructed.

2 partners: AIRD, LWF