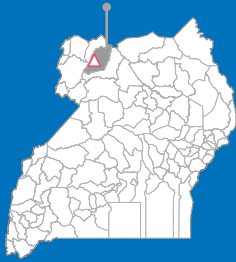




## West Nile Region Adjumani District



### Maaji I, II, III

Total population:  
**34,657** registered refugees

Refugee nationalities:  
South Sudanese

**Maaji I:** **671** registered refugees

Established: 1997  
Blocks: 2

**Maaji II:** **17,364** registered refugees

Established: 1997  
Blocks: 6

**Maaji III:** **16,622** registered refugees

Established: 1997  
Blocks: 4

## Information-gathering channels:

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

Originally established in 1997 to receive refugees fleeing the Second Sudanese Civil War, Maaji settlement II and III were re-opened in 2015 to host new refugee arrivals from South Sudan. While the settlement is no longer receiving new arrivals, humanitarian partners continue to support efforts to improve standards and services for refugees and host community alike.

## Gaps & Challenges

- Insufficient permanent health facilities and lack of an outreach unit leave facilities crowded and health services overstretched.
- Refugees' inadequate access to land, lack of agricultural skills, and inadequate vocational training limit food sufficiency, livelihoods, and self-reliance.
- Poor road networks into and within the settlement pose logistical challenges that impact the timeliness and cost of activities.
- Insufficient non-food item provisions and the sale of NFIs as a coping mechanism has reportedly left refugees without sufficient mosquito netting, clothing, soap and hygiene kits.
- Borehole water is frequently contaminated with particles and worms and during the dry season cannot be pumped from the low water table.

## Strengths & Opportunities

- Strong refugee leadership through the Refugee Welfare Committees has taken responsibility for parts of the response and connected UNHCR and partners directly to beneficiaries.
- Peaceful coexistence and positive host community-refugee relations contribute towards a sustainable response and integration of social service delivery with local government systems.
- Demand for agricultural products is sufficient enough to support livelihoods in Maaji if access to land and agricultural skills development for refugees are improved.

## Partner organizations

ACORD, ADRA, AFOD, AIRD, CEFORD, DRC, IsraAID, LWF, MTI, NRC, OPM, PLAN, RtP, SCI, SEU, TPO, TUTAPONA, UNHCR, URCS, WCC, WFP, WHH, WTU, WVI

## Protection

**15 partners:** ADRA, DRC, IsraAID, LWF, OPM, PLAN, RtP, SCI, TPO, TUTAPONA, UNFPA, UNHCR, URCS, WCC, WVI

**32**  
new arrivals reported in the past 3 months still need biometric registration and identification



**0**  
new arrivals reported in the past 3 months have received biometric registration and identification

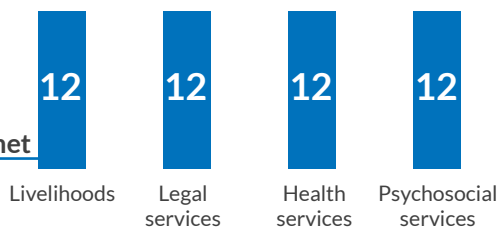


**175**  
live births reported in the past 3 months have received official documentation, meeting the needs of the population

## Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

**12**  
SGBV cases reported in the past three months, with those receiving support in:

**Needs met**



**5**  
community-based committees or groups working on SGBV prevention and response



**8,686**  
reproductive age women provided with dignity kits in 2016, meeting the need of the population, with the 2017 distribution planned

## People with specific needs (PSNs)

**65** disabled refugees need to receive services  
**381** disabled refugees have received services for their specific needs

**90** older refugees need to receive services  
**372** older refugees have received services for their specific needs

## Child protection



In the past 3 months, the following unaccompanied or separated children (UASCs) and child cases of abuse, violence or exploitation were reported or identified:

**28**  
UASCs

**28**  
UASCs reunified or placed in foster care, meeting the needs of the population

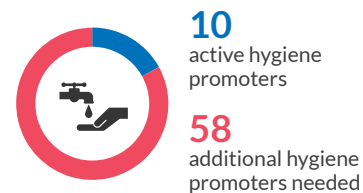
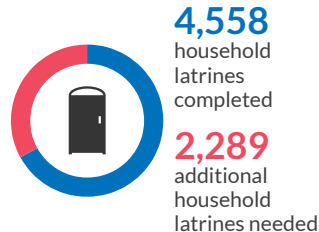
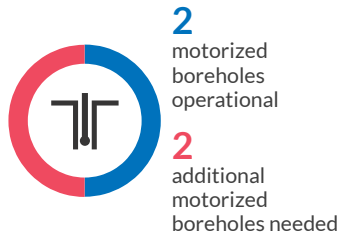
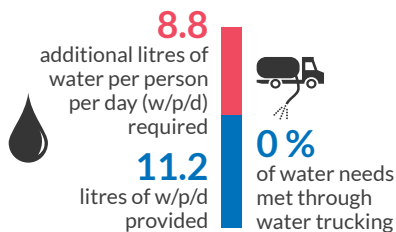
**10**  
child abuse cases

**10**  
child survivors received psychosocial assistance



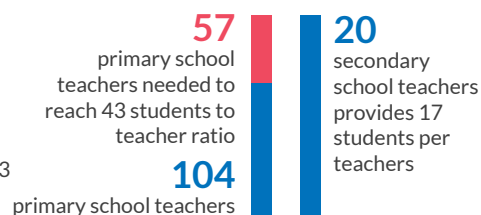
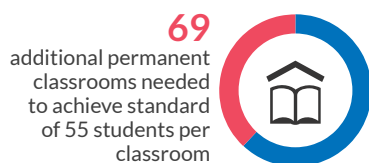
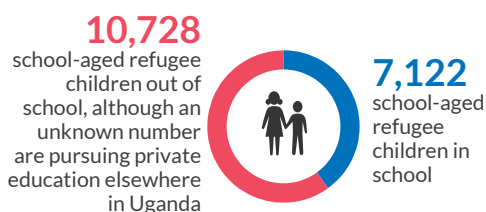
## Water, sanitation and hygiene

7 partners: DRC, LWF, NRC, PLAN, RfP, UNHCR, WWI



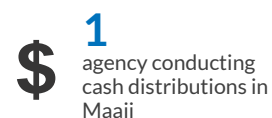
## Education

8 partners: LWF, NRC, PLAN, RfP, SCI, UNHCR, WTU, WWI



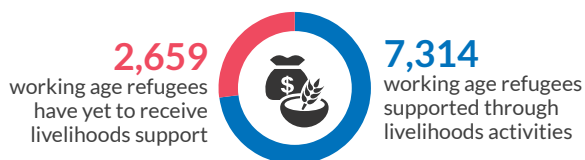
## Food assistance

2 partners: AFOD, WFP



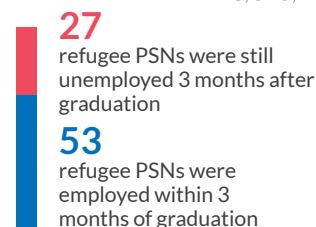
## Livelihoods and environment

5 partners: CEFORD, DRC, NRC, SEU, WHH



**1 out of 3** agencies conducting livelihoods training programmes monitor impact on refugee persons with specific needs (PSNs)

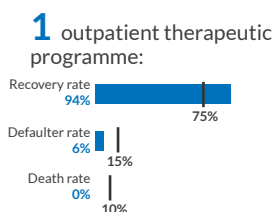
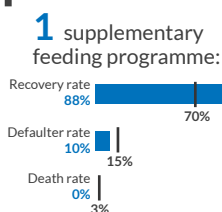
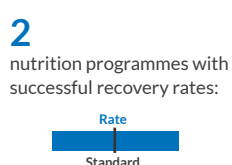
**80** refugee PSNs graduated from livelihoods training in Maaji



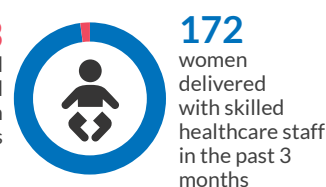
## Health and nutrition

6 partners: ACORD, ADRA, MTI, RfP, UNFPA, UNHCR, WFP

**4** primary health care facilities serve the population in Maaji, 1 for every 8,550 refugees



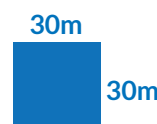
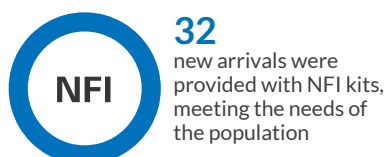
**3** women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past 3 months



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

4 partners: AIRD, DRC, LWF, UNHCR

**32** new arrivals from the past 3 months have joined existing households, so have no need for new plot allocations



**900 m<sup>2</sup> household plots** provide sufficient residential space and some land for agriculture