



West Nile Region
Adjumani District

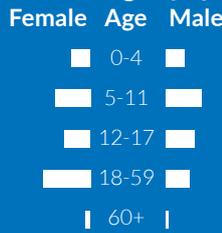
Boroli

Total refugee population:
13,985 registered refugees

With **170,029** nationals and **236,034** refugees in Adjumani District, refugees in Boroli account for **3%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 2014

Registered refugee population*¹



Data collected through ²:



Boroli is located in the Pakele subcounty of Adjumani district and has a surface area of 103 hectares. Boroli I first opened on the 1st January 2014 and its extension, Boroli II, was established and opened in 2015. The vast majority of refugees residing at Boroli settlement are South Sudanese and fled insecurity in their country of origin. Boroli also hosts a minority of refugees from Ethiopia and Somalia.

Gaps & Challenges⁴



Access to quality education is restricted by a high student to staff ratio and limited facilities such as classrooms, desks and teaching materials. High tuition fees of 10,000 shillings per term for primary and 400,000 shillings for secondary school have inhibited enrolment with parents often forced to sell food to pay for the tuition fees. The limited scholarship opportunities available further impact the issue of high tuition fees. In addition, there is no secondary school in the settlement meaning pupils have to travel long distances to access secondary education and refugees reported that this also contributed to students dropping out of school once they have completed primary school. Moreover, the lack of vocational training institutions further prevents students who cannot attend secondary school from accessing employment opportunities in the future, damaging their potential for self-reliance.



There is no health centre in the settlement, with residents sharing Bira Health Centre III with the host community. This requires long travel distances to the center that has inadequate resources and staff shortages, with patients having to travel elsewhere to obtain prescriptions. Both refugees and nationals emphasised the difficulty in accessing the treatment they required particularly due to the poorly equipped health center and overcrowding, which has delayed doctors' attendance of patients. Additionally, the lack of maternal health facilities have led to women lying on the floor whilst waiting to deliver.



Frequent delays in food distributions exacerbate food insecurity. Food distributions are irregular, of diminishing quantity and quality where the food is often expired. Moreover, refugees' food insecurity is further increased due to the fact that they sell food items to pay for their children's tuition fees. Refugees reported the cash-for-food assistance is not sufficient to support a balanced diet, and often causes inflation in local markets.



Both refugees and nationals struggle with access to livelihoods, which has significantly reduced their self-sustainability. There is a lack of capital and capacity building support for those wanting to start income generating activities with village Savings and Loan Associations requiring large initial deposits before financial aid. Those households who want to engage in agriculture have reportedly not been provided with adequate land for cultivation, causing people to sell non-food items (NFIs) to supplement income.



There are few boreholes in the settlement, and no alternative water sources. This has led to congestion at the water points and long delays in obtaining water as well as tensions between refugees and the host community as residents look for alternative water provisions. This is particularly a problem for the elderly and persons with special needs (PSNs) as they are unable to travel long distances or wait in long lines and carry the water home. Additionally, many households do not have latrines due to limited material distribution and construction capacity, which has resulted in families sharing latrines with neighbors.

Strengths & Opportunities



The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the local district government and local communities share a good relationship and cooperate extensively on issues that arise in the settlement. This has improved the quality of the services provided and the ability to target programs and initiatives accordingly.

* 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. 6 FGDs were conducted with the refugee community in Boroli 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 05 February 2018 with the refugees.

Partner organizations

ACF, AFOD, Caritas, CUAMM, FH, JRS, LWF, MTI, PLAN, SCI, SE, TPO, UNHCR, WCC, WFP, WMU, WIU





Protection

1 partner: LWF



No
new arrivals in the past three months

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)



3,907
reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

0
reproductive-age women not provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

Psychosocial



4
psychosocial awareness activities conducted in the past three months

190
refugees receiving psychosocial support

0
children registered to access psychosocial support

Persons with specific needs (PSNs)



636
PSNs have received services for their specific needs

359
PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs

Child protection

0%
of child PSNs need to be provided with individual case management



100%
of child PSNs have been provided with individual case management

0%
of unaccompanied or separated children have not been provided with interim or long term care



100%
of unaccompanied or separated children have been provided with interim or long term care

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

3 partners: ACF, LWF, WMU

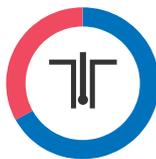


7
additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed
13
average l/p/d provided



0%
of water needs met through water trucking

1
additional motorized borehole needed



2
motorized boreholes operational

0
additional hand-pumps needed



15
hand-pumps operational

100
kilograms of soap distributed in 2017



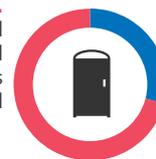
1,570
refugees provided with soap
12,415
refugees still needing soap

14
additional hygiene promoters or village health teams needed



14
active hygiene promoters or village health teams (VHTs)

721
additional household latrines needed



301
household latrines completed

Education

Gross enrolment rates

5 partners: JRS, PLAN, SCI, WCC, WIU



Refugees attend:
2 pre-primary schools
2 primary schools
17 secondary schools⁵
1 adult learning programmes (ALPs)

2,005
refugees aged 3-5

582¹
refugees enrolled

Pre-primary

18 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
15 teachers
54%
46%

5,913
refugees aged 6-13

1,941²
refugees enrolled

Primary

23 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
32 teachers
41%
59%

2,466
refugees aged 14-17

3,172³
refugees enrolled

Secondary⁴

0 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
351 teachers
100%

116
refugees enrolled

ALPs

5
teachers

1. 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.

2. The gap of primary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 13 are also enrolled in primary education.

3. The gap of secondary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 17 are also enrolled in secondary education.

4. 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.

5. This is the number of secondary schools in Adjumani as a whole





Food assistance

2 partners: AFOD, WFP



95 metric tonnes of food were distributed during the latest distribution in the settlement

95 eligible refugees have not received 100% in-kind or Cash Based Intervention (CBI) food assistance in the latest distribution



6,157 eligible refugees have received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution



264,720,000 UGX⁶ cash for food was distributed during the latest distribution for the settlement

Livelihoods and environment

5 partners: ACF, Caritas, FH, LWF, SE



664 refugees have access to self-employment or facilitated businesses

2,657 cases of livelihoods support through:

270 Cash/ vouchers for livelihood provisioning

767 Villages savings and loan associations

0 Savings and cooperative societies

956 Production kits or inputs for agricultural activities

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

1,462 refugees and host community members trained on agricultural practices



55 refugees received vocational training in the past three months

Health and nutrition

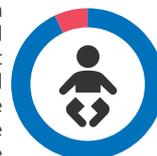
2 partners: CUAMM, MTI

0% of refugees with HIV are not receiving ART⁷

100% of refugees with HIV are receiving ART



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



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

Vaccinations recorded:

81 Measles (Children aged 15 and under)

81 Polio (Children aged 5 and under)

From the last FSNA:⁸

12% Children suffering from global acute malnutrition

49% Children suffering from anemia

11% Non-pregnant women suffering from anemia



No records of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months

Number of cases identified in the past three months:

110 Malaria

48 Acute watery diarrhoea or cholera

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

1 partner: LWF



No⁹ arrivals in the past three months provided with household NFI kits

NFI

1,260 households in total have been provided with NFI kits



No⁹ arrivals in the past three months received shelter materials and toolkits/cash



86 PSN shelters have been constructed

6. 1 USD = 3,738.36 UGX and 1 euro = 4,373.43 (as of 28 August 2018, source: XE.com)

7. Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

8. Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), October 2017, UNHCR

9. Boroli no longer takes in new arrivals, this includes the past three months.