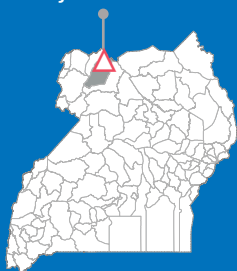




West Nile Region Adjumani District



Ayilo I/II

Total refugee population:
39,000 registered refugees

With **170,029** nationals and **236,034** refugees in Adjumani District, refugees in Ayilo 1 & 2 account for **10%** of the district population.

Settlement first established:
2014/2015

Registered refugee population*1

Female Age Male

0-4

5-11

12-17

18-59

60+

Data collected through²:

25³ beneficiary focus group discussions

1 key informant interview

18 partner interviews

7 sector lead interviews

Ayilo I and II are located in Adjumani District and have a combined surface area of 776 hectares. Ayilo II was established on 6 of July 2014 and Ayilo I was established on 1st of January 2015 in response to the influx of South Sudanese refugees fleeing insecurity in their country of origin. Ayilo I and II no longer take in new arrivals and host together 39,000 refugees. Although partners implement both humanitarian and development oriented services, important gaps in services remain in the settlement that urgently need to be addressed.

Gaps & Challenges⁴



There is limited access to water with insufficient boreholes serving each settlement blocks, which has led to both refugees and host community members queueing long hours, sometimes overnight, to access water or resorting to the use of unsafe water sources. Refugees and nationals also reported finding the water to be of poor quality. In addition to this, FGD participants reported a major lack of latrines across the settlement with many overflowing, forcing refugees to defecate in the bushes.



FGD participants complained about insufficient food distributions combined with a decline in maize flour and beans provided. The distribution is often irregular, with refugees waiting sometimes several weeks to receive their rations further deteriorating their food security situation. The cash-for-food assistance provided was reported to be too small to ameliorate the gap as the markets are both expensive and long distances away.



Refugees reported overcrowded classes, no classroom furniture and an insufficient number of teachers leading to high teacher per student ratios inhibiting the learning environment. Pre-primary schools are in temporary structures and there are no primary school feeding programs, which has reduced attendance and increased the number of dropouts. Enrolment in secondary education is low due to high tuition fees, few scholarships and the nearest secondary school being far away in Lewa SS or Pakele.



There is limited access to key health services with only one health centre, based in Ayilo I, that serves the whole settlement and host community leading many to travel long distances and an increased patient to staff ratio. Refugees reported that the health centre has limited diagnostic equipment, low staff numbers, long queues and inadequate medicines prohibiting their access to appropriate treatments.



Refugees complained about the insufficient land provided of 20x25m for growing crops and reported being unable to generate a sustainable income, which is aggravated by the limited vocational training opportunities and income generating support. Most refugees are pastoralists who are not accustomed to subsistence farming and therefore need increased support to generate a sustainable livelihood.



Many key non-food items (NFIs) such as mosquito nets, jerry cans and mattresses were distributed to the households upon arrival. These are now worn out and in need of replacement. Children often don't have adequate clothing, preventing them from going to school. FGD participants reported that they hadn't received soap distributions, exacerbating already existing hygiene issues.

Strengths & Opportunities



The response in Ayilo I and II has been strengthened due to an improved coordination between the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the UNHCR and the Adjumani district government. The response has thus become more coordinated and targeted leading to improvements in the delivery of 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. 6 FGDs were conducted with the refugee community in Ayilo I & II and 19 were conducted with host communities of Adjumani district as a whole.

4. The gaps, challenges, strengths and opportunities 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 09 February 2018 with the refugees.

Partner organizations

ACF, AFOD, CUAMM, DRC, FCA, JRS, LWF, MTI, NRC, PLAN, SCI, SE, TPO, UNHCR, WCC, WFP, WHH, WIU, WMU, WVI



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Uganda Refugee Response Monitoring

Settlement Fact Sheet: Ayilo | June 2018

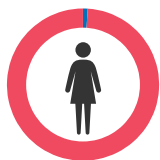
Protection



No
new arrivals in the past
three months

5 partners: LWF, PLAN, SCI, TPO, WVI

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)



112
reproductive-age
women provided
with dignity kits or
sanitary materials

10,229
reproductive-age
women not provided
with dignity kits or
sanitary materials

Psychosocial



26
psychosocial awareness
activities conducted in the past
three months
6,035
refugees receiving psychosocial
support
24,749
children registered to access
psychosocial support

Persons with specific needs (PSNs)



39
PSNs have
received services
for their specific
needs
2,035
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

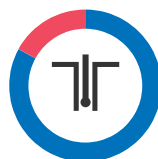


2
additional litres
per person per day
(l/p/d) of water
needed
18
average l/p/d
provided



0%
of water needs
met through
water trucking

1
additional
motorized
borehole
needed



5
motorized
boreholes
operational

No
additional
hand-
pumps
needed



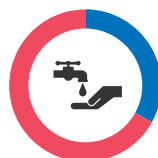
56
hand-
pumps
operational

200
kilograms
of soap
distributed
in 2017



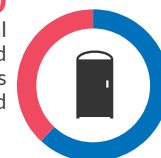
4,530
refugees provided
with soap
34,470
refugees still needing
soap

52
additional
hygiene
promoters or
village health
teams needed



26
active hygiene
promoters or
village health
teams (VHTs)

2,520
additional
household
latrines
needed



4,061
household
latrines
completed

Education



Refugees attend:
8
pre-primary schools
7
primary schools
17
secondary schools⁵
1
adult learning
programmes (ALPs)

Gross enrolment rates

5,422
refugees aged 3-5

3,104¹
refugees enrolled

Pre-primary

63
additional teachers
needed for number
of students enrolled
100
teachers

14,531
refugees aged 6-13

10,544²
refugees enrolled

Primary

108
additional teachers
needed for number
of students enrolled
153
teachers

5,563
refugees aged 14-17

3,172³
refugees enrolled

Secondary⁴

No
additional teachers
needed for number
of students enrolled
351
teachers

715
refugees enrolled

ALPs

22
teachers

6 partners: NRC, PLAN, SCI, WCC, WIU, WVI

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



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid

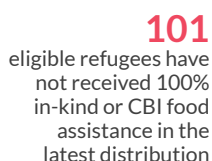
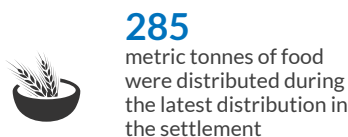


REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



Food assistance

2 partners: AFOD, WFP



Livelihoods and environment

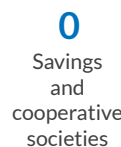
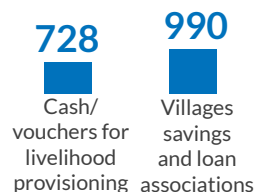
6 partners: ACF, FCA, LWF, NRC, SE, WHH

All
households still need to receive improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking



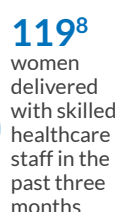
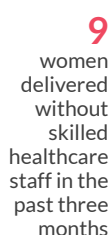
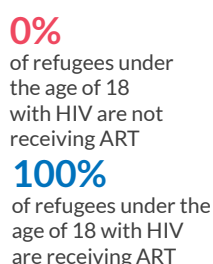
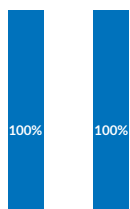
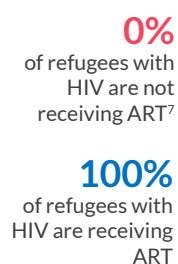
No
households have received improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking

3,587
cases of livelihoods support through:

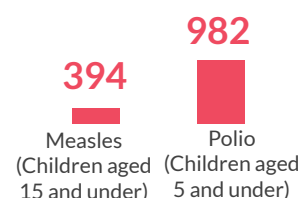


Health and nutrition

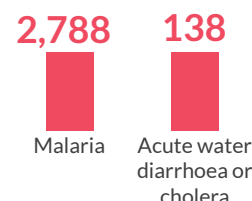
3 partners: ACF, CUAMM, MTI



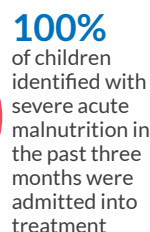
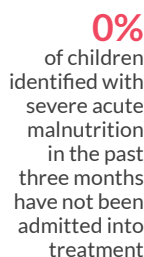
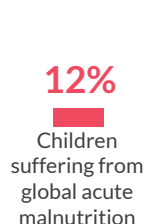
Vaccinations recorded:



Number of cases identified in the past three months:

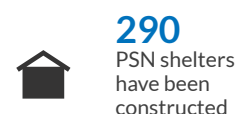
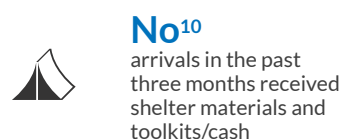
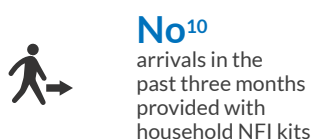


From the last FSNA:⁹



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

2 partners: DRC, LWF



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. Data for January to March 2018

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

10. Ayilo no longer takes in new arrivals, this includes the past three months.