

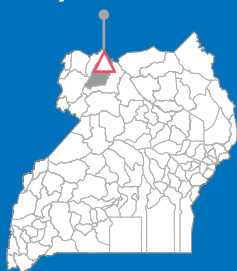


UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Uganda Refugee Response Monitoring

Settlement Fact Sheet: Boroli | June 2018

West Nile Region Adjumani District



Boroli

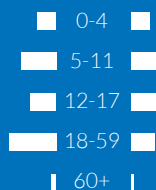
Total refugee population:
13,985 registered refugees

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

Female Age Male



Data collected through²:



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 (NFI) 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

<https://ugandarefugees.org>

For more information on this fact sheet please contact:

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Protection



No

new arrivals in the past three months

1 partner: LWF

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)



3,907

reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

No

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

Psychosocial



4

psychosocial awareness activities conducted in the past three months

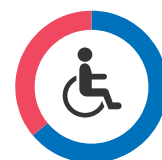
190

refugees receiving psychosocial support

No

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

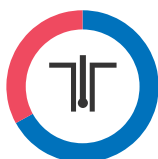


7
additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed
13
average l/p/d provided



0%
of water needs met through water trucking

1
additional motorized borehole needed



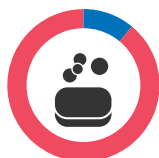
2
motorized boreholes operational

No
additional hand-pumps needed



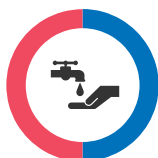
15
hand-pumps operational

100
kilograms of soap distributed in 2017



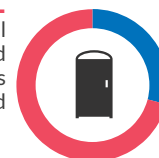
1,570
refugees provided with soap
12,415
refugees still needing soap

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

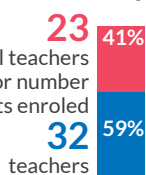


5,913
refugees aged 6-13

1,941²
refugees enrolled

Primary

23
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
32
teachers



2,466
refugees aged 14-17

3,172³
refugees enrolled

Secondary⁴

No
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
351
teachers



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



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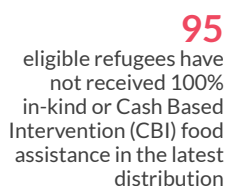


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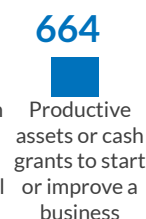
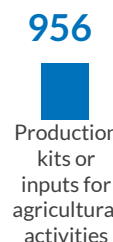
Food assistance

2 partners: AFOD, WFP



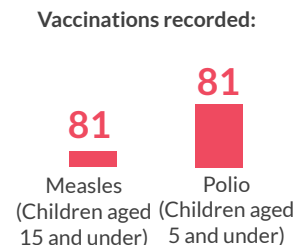
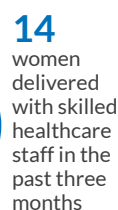
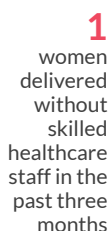
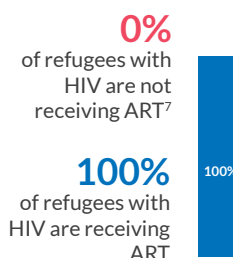
Livelihoods and environment

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

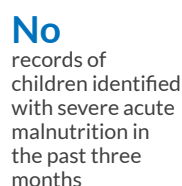
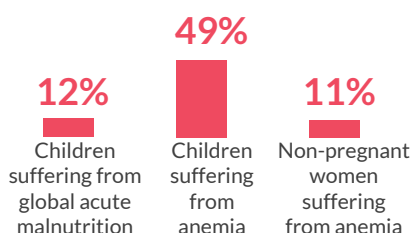


Health and nutrition

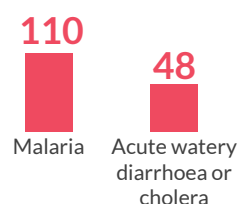
2 partners: CUAMM, MTI



From the last FSNA:⁸

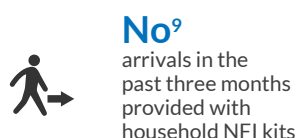


Number of cases identified in the past three months:

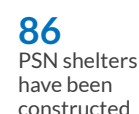
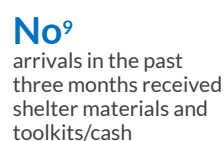


Shelter, site, and non-food items (NFI)

1 partner: LWF



NFI



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.