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.

**Strengths & Opportunities**

There is limited access to water with insufficient boreholes serving each settlement blocks, which has led to both refugees and host community members queuing 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.

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.

**Gaps & Challenges**

There is limited access to water with insufficient boreholes serving each settlement blocks, which has led to both refugees and host community members queuing 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.

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**Partner organizations**

| ACF, AFOD, CUAMM, DRC, FCA, JRS, LWF, MTI, NRC, PLAN, SCI, SE, TPO, UNHCR, WCC, WFP, WHH, WIU, WMU, WVI | Funded by European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid | REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action |

* 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.
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

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
- 200 kilograms of soap distributed in 2017
- 5,422 refugees aged 3-5
- 3,104 refugees aged 6-13
- 5,563 refugees aged 14-17

Education

- 5,422 refugees aged 3-5
- 3,104 refugees aged 6-13
- 10,544 refugees aged 14-17

1. The gap of pre-primary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 5 are also enroled in pre-primary education.
2. The gap of primary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 13 are also enroled in primary education.
3. The gap of secondary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 17 are also enroled 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

- 285 metric tonnes of food were distributed during the latest distribution in the settlement.
- 101 eligible refugees have not received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution.
- 18,447 eligible refugees have received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution.
- 708,901,000 UGX was allocated for food distribution during the latest distribution in the settlement.

Livelihoods and environment

- 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.
- 990 refugees have access to self-employment or facilitated businesses.
- 3,587 cases of livelihoods support through:
  - 728 cash vouchers for livelihood provisioning
  - 990 villages savings and loan associations
  - 1,064 savings and cooperative societies
  - 805 production kits or inputs for agricultural activities
  - 980 productive assets or cash grants to start or improve a business

Health and nutrition

- 0% of refugees are not receiving ART.
- 100% of refugees with HIV are receiving ART.
- 0% of refugees under the age of 18 with HIV are not receiving ART.
- 100% of refugees under the age of 18 with HIV are receiving ART.
- 9 women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months.
- 119 women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months.
- 100% of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months were admitted into treatment.
- 0% of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months have not been admitted into treatment.
- 100% of children suffering from global acute malnutrition.
- 12% of children suffering from global acute malnutrition.
- 48% of children suffering from anemia.
- 11% of non-pregnant women suffering from anemia.
- 98% of refugees under the age of 18 with HIV are receiving ART.
- 100% of refugees with HIV are receiving ART.
- 0% of refugees with HIV are not receiving ART.

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

- No arrivals in the past three months provided with household NFI kits.
- 790 households in total have been provided with NFI kits.
- No arrivals in the past three months received shelter materials and toolkits/cash.
- 290 PSN shelters have been constructed.

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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.