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 & Challenges

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 furhter 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.

Partner organizations

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

Water, sanitation and hygiene

- 1,570 refugees provided with soap
- 12,415 refugees still needing soap
- 7 additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed
- 13 average l/p/d provided

Education

- 2,005 refugees aged 3-5
- 5,913 refugees aged 6-13
- 2,466 refugees aged 14-17

Refugees attend:

- 2 pre-primary schools
- 2 primary schools
- 17 secondary schools
- 1 adult learning programmes (ALPs)

Gross enrolment rates

- Pre-primary:
  - 582 refugees enrolled
  - 18 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
  - 15 teachers

- Primary:
  - 1,941 refugees enrolled
  - 23 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
  - 32 teachers

- Secondary:
  - 3,172 refugees enrolled
  - 0 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
  - 351 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

100% 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

100% of of cases in the past three months of child abuse or exploitation received age and gender services

15 hand-pumps operational

721 additional household latrines needed

301 household latrines completed

3 partners: ACF, LWF, WMU

1 partner: LWF
Food assistance

- 95 metric tonnes of food were distributed during the latest distribution in the settlement.
- 6,157 eligible refugees have received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution.
- 264,720,000 UGX cash for food was distributed during the latest distribution for the settlement.

Livelihoods and environment

- 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

- 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
- 55 refugees received vocational training in the past three months.

- 100% of refugees with HIV are receiving ART.
- 0% of refugees with HIV are not 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.
- 1442 children suffering from acute malnutrition.
- 12% of children suffering from acute malnutrition.
- 49% of children suffering from anemia.
- 11% of non-pregnant women suffering from anemia.
- 110 refugees have access to self-employment or facilitated businesses.
- 48 refugees have access to self-employment or facilitated businesses.
- 81 eligible refugees have not received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution.
- 6,157 eligible refugees have received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution.

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

- No arrivals in the past three months provided with household NFI kits.
- 1,260 households in total have been provided with NFI kits.
- No 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.

https://ugandarefugees.org
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