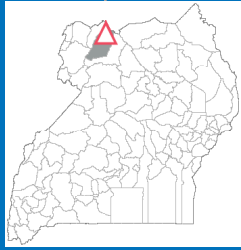




West Nile Region
Adjumani District



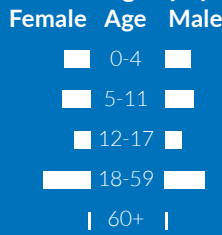
Alere

Total refugee population:
6,773 registered refugees

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

Settlement first established: 1990

Registered refugee population*1



Data collected through²:



Alere was established on 12 June 1990 in Adjumani District and has a surface area of 119 hectares. The settlement has hosted South Sudanese refugees fleeing the Second Sudanese War as well as more recent arrivals fleeing the country since 2013. Today, Alere hosts over 6,700 South Sudanese refugees and is closed to new arrivals. Projects implemented in the settlement focus both on humanitarian relief as well as development initiatives to improve the refugees' and host communities' resilience and livelihoods, although major gaps still exist.

Gaps & Challenges⁴



Food distribution is often delayed and insufficient. Refugees reported that delays were as long as three weeks and that recent reductions in food distribution have led to dietary issues as they do not have enough food to last a month. Some refugees are now being provided with cash-for-food assistance of 17,000 UGX per month, however this is also not sufficient to purchase enough food to last for a month. They have thus resorted to selling non-food items (NFIs) such as mosquito nets in order to afford additional food.



The arid and increasingly unpredictable climate of the region leading to hostile dry seasons and irregular rainfalls combined with low soil fertility and the rocky condition of the land allocated in the settlement have significantly damaged agricultural activities. Refugees also reported limited vocational training support in developing income generating activities as an alternative to agricultural activities.



The quality of education received by refugees has been affected by the quality of teaching, limited staff numbers, language barriers and severe congestion in classrooms. Furthermore, high tuition fees, no school feeding programs and a lack of access to scholarships has led to significant levels of absenteeism and dropouts. Additionally, tuition fees for secondary school and the absence of vocational institutions means many adolescents are left with a feeling of idleness.



Health services are insufficient to meet the needs of the population. The health center faces a continuous shortage of medications causing patients to travel to Adjumani town to access the medicine they require. Both refugees and host community members expressed experiencing long delays in accessing health services due to overcrowding, a lack of health workers and an absence of emergency and overnight services. This has particularly affected persons with special needs (PSNs) and seriously ill patients, with delays in treatment and referrals leading to avoidable mortalities.



Since their arrival, many refugees have not been able to upgrade their shelters leading to many breaking down, which particularly affects PSNs. Refugees find it difficult to improve shelter durability due to them being prohibited from taking resources from the surrounding forest and the lack of construction materials provided. They have thus resorted to selling their food rations and NFIs to pay for new materials.

Strengths & Opportunities



Refugees and the host community coexist peacefully. An increased effort has been made by partner organizations to include the host community in service provision originally directed at refugees. The host community is now directly benefiting from access to health centers and services, livelihoods activities such as trainings on business skills, and the development of roads improving connection to Adjumani town.

* 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 Alere 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 07 February 2018 with the refugees.

Partner organizations

AFOD, CUAMM, District Local Government, DRC, FCA, JRS, MTI, Peace International, SCI, TPO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WCC, WFP, WHO, WIU





Protection



No
new arrivals in the past three months

4 partners: DRC, Peace International, SCI, TPO

Psychosocial



5
psychosocial awareness activities conducted in the past three months

2,089
refugees receiving psychosocial support

743
children registered to access psychosocial support

Persons with specific needs (PSNs)



367
PSNs have received services for their specific needs

148
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



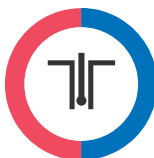
9
additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed

11
average l/p/d provided



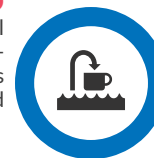
0%
of water needs met through water trucking

1
additional motorized borehole needed

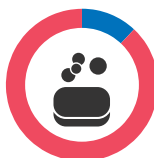


1
motorized boreholes operational

No
additional hand-pumps needed



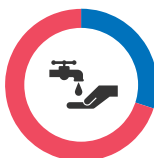
6
hand-pumps operational



787
refugees provided with soap

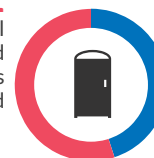
5,986
refugees still needing soap

10
additional hygiene promoters or village health teams needed



4
active hygiene promoters or village health teams (VHTs)

562
additional household latrines needed



463
household latrines completed

1 partner: DRC

Education

Gross enrolment rates

4 partners: JRS, SCI, WCC, WIU



Refugees attend:

- 1** pre-primary school
- 1** primary school
- 17** secondary schools⁵
- 1** adult learning programmes (ALPs)

754
refugees aged 3-5

506¹
refugees enrolled

Pre-primary

18
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

69%

8
teachers

31%

3,441
refugees aged 6-13

1,037²
refugees enrolled

Primary

6
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

23%

21
teachers

76%

1,332
refugees aged 14-17

3,172³
refugees enrolled

Secondary⁴

No
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

100%

351
teachers

130
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. Additionally, the enrolment figure presented represents secondary enrolment of refugee students in secondary schools across Adjumani district.

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

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

135 eligible refugees have not received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution

1,652 eligible refugees have received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution

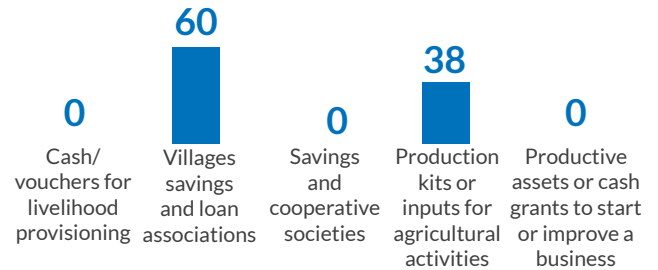
161,956,000 UGX⁶ cash for food was distributed during the latest distribution for the settlement

Livelihoods and environment

3 partners: DRC, FCA, Peace International

50 households have received improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking

98 cases of livelihood support through:



98 refugees have access to self-employment or facilitated businesses

380 refugees and host community members trained on agricultural practices

No refugees received vocational training in the past three months

Health and nutrition⁷

5 partners: CUAMM, District Local Government, MTI, UNICEF, WHO

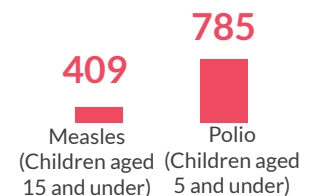
No cases of HIV reported in the settlement

No women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

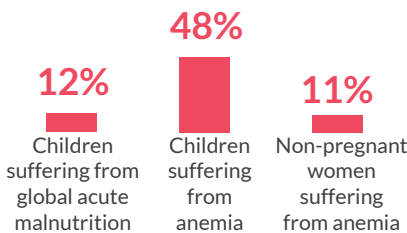


25 women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

Vaccinations recorded:



From the last FSNA:⁸

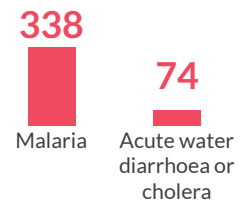


100% of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months have not been admitted into treatment



0% of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months were admitted into treatment

Number of cases identified in the past three months:



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

1 partner: DRC

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

No NFI households in total have been provided with NFI kits

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

21 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. The health and nutrition data presented represents the data for both Alere and Oliji as refugees in Oliji use the Alere Health Center II.

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

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