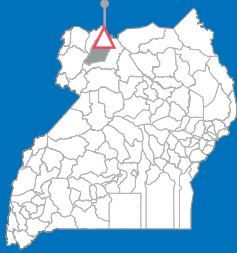




West Nile Region Adjumani District



Agojo

Total refugee population:
3,424 registered refugees

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

Settlement first established: 2016

Registered refugee population*1

Female	Age	Male
■	0-4	■
■	5-11	■
■	12-17	■
■	18-59	■
■	60+	■

Data collected through²:

- 25**³ beneficiary focus group discussions (FGDs)
- 1** key informant interview
- 10** partner interviews
- 7** sector lead interviews

Agojo opened in 2016 in response to the influx of South Sudanese refugees fleeing insecurity in their country of origin. It is located 16km west of Adjumani town and was established in order to ease the congestion at Nyumanzi Transit Centre, which was severely overstretched at the time. South Sudanese refugees were thus relocated to Agojo where over 3,000 of them have now settled. The settlement is no longer receiving new arrivals.

Gaps & Challenges⁴



Access to health services is limited for both the refugees and the host community due to the long distance to the health center that is outside the settlement. Refugees often have to travel up to 6km to reach the facility. Patients are unable to receive appropriate treatment due to the inadequate equipment, insufficient stock of medication, limited hospital beds and absence of emergency services. Pregnant women are particularly affected by the lack of ambulance and emergency services and FGD participants reported some women give birth on the side of the road.



There is limited water availability across the camp with refugees only being able to fill up two jerry cans per day. The amount of water trucked has decreased and there is only one functional manual borehole and no piped water system. This leads refugees to walk long distances to access potable water in the host community where they have to pay or risk tensions with the communities. Moreover, the FGD participants reported finding the water to be of poor quality.



Delayed and untimely distribution of food has meant refugees often go over a month without receiving their food rations. The food distributed is of poor quality and is often expired. Moreover, due to delayed registration of new arrivals and family reunification cases, FGD participants reported that missing names on the food roster led to many refugees not receiving their food rations.



Infertility of the soil combined with the lack of land available has prevented refugees from sustaining themselves through agriculture. Refugees reported that renting land is expensive and complicated with few of them having received out of season seeds and non-climate specific seeds further limiting their farming capacities.



Educational opportunities are limited. Refugees reported high tuition fees many households cannot afford, which is exacerbated by insufficient scholarships and vocational training opportunities. Parents reported they often sell their food rations to supplement school fees. Education services are of low quality with insufficient teachers, poorly equipped classrooms and a language barrier that further inhibits students' learning capacities.



Refugees reported they only received two saucepans and two jerry cans upon arrival, which are now worn out. Their mosquito nets, clothes and mattresses are also reported to be worn out. The delayed distribution of non-food items (NFIs) has meant that adolescent females experienced delays in receiving sanitary materials and soap, leading to health issues and deteriorated hygienic conditions.

Strengths & Opportunities



There is a strong and well established leadership structure between the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) commandant, the UNHCR and the Refugee Welfare Committees (RWCs), which has done a lot to ensure the integration of women in the leadership program. This has enhanced coordination across the refugee response in Agojo settlement.



Refugees and nationals have good relations and have been able to coexist peacefully, which has facilitated the refugees' integration amongst the host community.

* 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 Agojo 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 between 31 January 2018 and 13 February 2018 with the refugees.

Partner organizations

ACF, AFOD, CUAMM, District Local Government, FAO, FHI, IDI, JRS, LWF, MTI, PLAN, RfP, SCI, SE, TPO, UNHCR, UNICEF, URAA, WCC, WFP, WHO, WIU





Protection



No
new arrivals in the past three months

Psychosocial



1 psychosocial awareness activities conducted in the past three months
420 refugees receiving psychosocial support
2,996 children registered to access psychosocial support

Persons with specific needs (PSNs)



537 PSNs have received services for their specific needs
24 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

100% of unaccompanied or separated children have not been provided with interim or long term care



0% 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

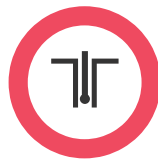
Water, sanitation and hygiene

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



50% of water needs met through water trucking

1 additional motorized borehole needed

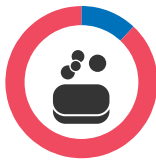


0 motorized boreholes operational

0 additional hand-pumps needed

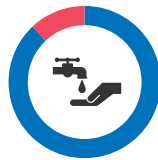


4 hand-pumps operational



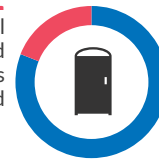
398 refugees provided with soap
3,026 refugees still needing soap

1 additional hygiene promoters or village health teams needed



6 active hygiene promoters or village health teams (VHTs)

322 additional household latrines needed



1,366 household latrines completed

1 partner: LWF

Education



Refugees attend:

- 2** pre-primary schools
- 1** primary schools
- 17** secondary schools⁶
- 1** adult learning programmes (ALPs)

Gross enrolment rates

228 refugees aged 3-5

491 refugees aged 6-13

237 refugees aged 14-17

448¹ refugees enrolled

740² refugees enrolled

3,172³ refugees enrolled

83 refugees enrolled

Pre-primary

5 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
19 teachers
21%
79%

Primary

1 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
18 teachers
6%
94%

Secondary⁴

0 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
351 teachers
100%

ALPs

6 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.



Food assistance

2 partners: AFOD, WFP

53
metric tonnes of food were distributed during the latest distribution in the settlement

65
eligible refugees have not received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution



3,459
eligible refugees have received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution



No
cash for food was distributed during the latest distribution for the settlement

Livelihoods and environment

3 partners: FAO, LWF, SEU



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

700
cases of livelihoods support through:

175
refugees and host community members trained on agricultural practices



0
refugees received vocational training in the past three months

0
Cash/vouchers for livelihood provisioning

465

Villages savings and loan associations

0
Savings and cooperative societies

172

Production kits or inputs for agricultural activities

63

Productive assets or cash grants to start or improve a business

Health and nutrition

9 partners: ACF, CUAMM, District Local Government, FHI, IDI, MTI, PLAN, UNICEF, WHO

0
cases of HIV reported in the settlement

From the last FSNA:⁶

12%
Children suffering from global acute malnutrition

48%
Children suffering from anemia

11%
Non-pregnant women suffering from anemia

0
women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months



24
women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

0%
of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months have not been admitted into treatment



100%
of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months were admitted into treatment

Vaccinations recorded:

277
Measles (Children aged 15 and under)

1789
Polio (Children aged 5 and under)

Number of cases identified in the past three months:

1,338
Malaria

1,128
Acute water diarrhoea or cholera

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

1 partner: LWF



No⁷
arrivals in the past three months provided with household NFI kits

NFI

451
households in total have been provided with NFI kits



No⁷
arrivals in the past three months received shelter materials and toolkits/cash



200
PSN shelters have been constructed

6. Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), October 2017, UNHCR
7. Agojo no longer takes in new arrivals, this includes the past three months.