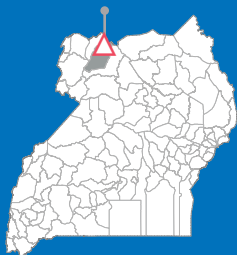




## West Nile Region Adjumani District



### Agojo

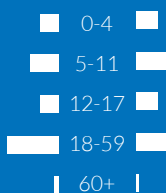
Total refugee population:  
**3,424** registered refugees

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



### Data collected through<sup>2</sup>:



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 & Challenges<sup>4</sup>



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, R&P, SCI, SE, TPO, UNHCR, UNICEF, URAA, WCC, WFP, WHO, WIU



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

# Uganda Refugee Response Monitoring

Settlement Fact Sheet: Agojo | June 2018

## Protection



**No**  
new arrivals in the past  
three months

**6 partners:** LWF, PLAN, SCI, TPO, URAA, WCC

### 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

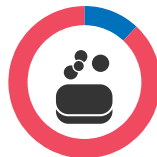


**No**  
motorized  
boreholes  
operational

**No**  
additional  
hand-  
pumps  
needed

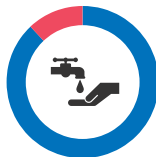


**4**  
hand-  
pumps  
operational



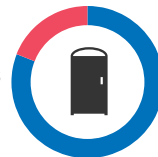
**398**  
refugees provided  
with soap  
**3,026**  
refugees still needing  
soap

**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 schools<sup>6</sup>  
**1**  
adult learning  
programmes (ALPs)

### Gross enrolment rates

**6 partners:** JRS, PLAN, RfP, SCI, WCC, WIU

**228**  
refugees aged 3-5

**491**  
refugees aged 6-13

**237**  
refugees aged 14-17

**448<sup>1</sup>**  
refugees enrolled

**740<sup>2</sup>**  
refugees enrolled

**3,172<sup>3</sup>**  
refugees enrolled

**83**  
refugees enrolled

### Pre-primary

**5**  
additional teachers  
needed for number  
of students enrolled  
**19**  
teachers

**1**  
additional teachers  
needed for number  
of students enrolled  
**18**  
teachers

### Primary

**No**  
additional teachers  
needed for number  
of students enrolled  
**351**  
teachers

### Secondary<sup>4</sup>

### 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.



Funded by  
European Union  
Civil Protection and  
Humanitarian Aid



**REACH** Informing  
more effective  
humanitarian action



## 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

**175**  
refugees and host community members trained on agricultural practices



**No**  
refugees received vocational training in the past three months

**700**  
cases of livelihoods support through:

**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

**No**  
cases of HIV reported in the settlement

From the last FSNA:<sup>6</sup>

**12%**  
Children suffering from global acute malnutrition

**48%**  
Children suffering from anemia

**11%**  
Non-pregnant women suffering from anemia

**No**  
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



**No<sup>7</sup>**  
arrivals in the past three months provided with household NFI kits

**NFI**

**451**  
households in total have been provided with NFI kits



**No<sup>7</sup>**  
arrivals in the past three months received shelter materials and toolkits/cash



**200**  
PSN shelters have been constructed

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