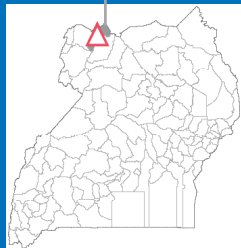




West Nile Region Moyo District



Palorinya

Total refugee population:
129,120* registered refugees
54,651** pending registration

With **144,793** nationals in Moyo District, refugees account for **56%** of the district population.

Settlement first established:

Registered refugee population

Female	Age	Male
11,658	0-4	11,831
16,581	5-11	16,972
12,114	12-17	12,374
27,959	18-59	17,343
3,011	60+	1,404

Data collected through¹:

	6	beneficiary focus group discussions
	2	key informant interviews
	22	partner interviews
	9	sector lead interviews

Palorinya settlement, established in December 2016, hosts more than 180,000 South Sudanese refugees across 37.58 square kilometers of land. While infrastructure and funding challenges are significant barriers to a more comprehensive response, partners continue to provide essential services and assistance within the settlement.

Gaps & Challenges

NFI Though backlogs in non-food item (NFI) provision have been improved, efforts to address this are still ongoing. **Refugees still lack a significant number of essential items**, including kitchen sets, solar lamps, jerry cans, farming tools, and hygiene items such as soap, underwear, and sanitary towels. NFIs initially distributed to refugees upon their arrival to Palorinya, including mosquito nets, have reportedly worn out and are costly for households to replace on their own. Floods in May 2017 have destroyed shelters previously constructed in Zone 3 West, ruining core relief items such as shelter tarpaulins and forcing residents to relocate elsewhere in the settlement.

Physical infrastructure is not sufficient. The number of latrines is insufficient to serve some areas of the settlement, particularly in Zone 1. Poorly-constructed or incomplete latrines pose a danger to refugees' physical well-being, as children have reportedly fallen into uncovered pits. Respondents indicate hand-washing facilities are not prevalent and water distribution tanks are not frequently cleaned. With respect to education, many schools only have temporary structures or have none at all, in which case classes are held under trees and are not attended when weather is inclement.

H **Long distances to health centers and the unavailability of ambulances** prevent refugees from seeking professional treatment. These centers are often overcrowded and lack sufficient staff to serve patients in a timely manner.

\$ Because distributed rations are reportedly not inadequate to meet household needs, lack variety, and are often delayed, **refugees face risks of malnutrition**, with resultant implications for their well-being. Refugees reported that children and the elderly are particularly vulnerable to malnourishment.

🌿 **The risk of environmental degradation is increasing** as refugees attempt to generate much-needed income, reinforce their shelters, or have cooking materials through the collection of wood. These activities could also stoke tensions between land-owning host community members and settlement residents if not addressed. Few organizations active in the settlement are promoting natural resource preservation and environmental awareness.

A **Deteriorated road infrastructure** hinders the delivery of aid and programme operations, while flooding is reported to frequently render roads impassable. The daily presence of large vehicles trucking water deepens the wear on road networks.

Strengths & Opportunities

👥 **Leadership within the host community and local government structures** ensure that the refugee response is well-integrated with the surrounding communities and environment. Although tensions exist, relations between the hosts and refugees are generally cordial. As aid programming shifts from the emergency to the development phase, there is an opportunity for the integration of host communities in sustainable programming through the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) framework.

💰 Beneficiaries have sought out and participated in income-generating activities, providing a strong basis for further livelihoods programming aimed at self-resilience and entrepreneurship.

* Refugee statistics source: Refugee Information Management System (RIMS) - Office of the Prime Minister

** Source of refugee pending registration figure: Office of the Prime Minister

1. Indicator standards to measure gaps were determined by recognized humanitarian standards, Ugandan national standards, or by sector experts for each settlement. Data was collected from implementing partners from the 26th October to the 7th November 2017.

Partner organizations

ACTED, ADRA, AFARD, AIRD, CALBM, CUAMM, Diocese of Kajo-Keji, FCA, GA, IOM, LWF, MC, MSF, MSI, MTI, OPM, RHU, RI, THK, UNFPA, UNHCR, URCS, URDMC, WFP, WVI



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Uganda Refugee Response Monitoring

Settlement Fact Sheet: Palorinya | November 2017

Protection

10 partners: ADRA, LWF, MSI, MTI, OPM, RHU, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, URCS

720¹
new arrivals reported in the past three months still need biometric registration and identification, along with 58,737 other refugees



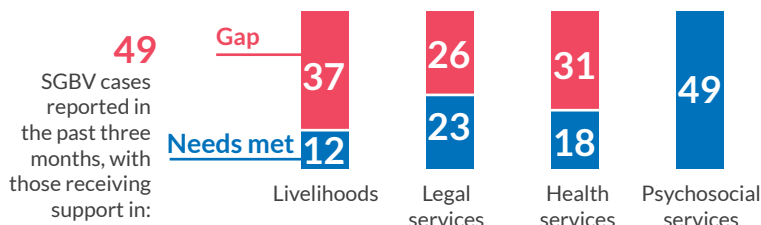
0
new arrivals reported in the past three months have received biometric registration and identification

790
live births reported in the past three months have yet to receive official documentation

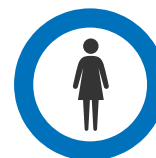


0
live births reported in the past three months have received official documentation

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

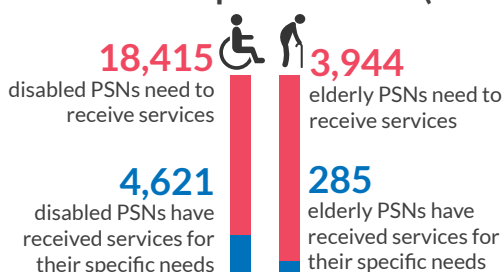


30 community-based committees or groups working on SGBV prevention and response



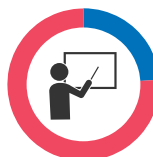
40,232
reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits, but a lack of specific population data on reproductive aged women prevented the gap from being measured

Persons with specific needs (PSNs)



Child protection

18,551 adolescents not reached through targeted trainings or programming



5,937 adolescents reached through targeted trainings or programming

153 community-based committees or groups working on child protection

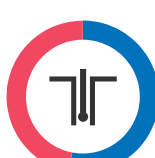


Water, sanitation and hygiene

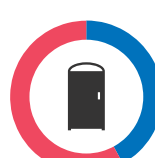
6 partners: ADRA, GA, IOM, LWF, MSF, WVI

4.2 additional litres of water per person per day (w/p/d) required
15.9 litres of w/p/d provided

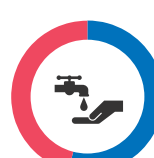
29% of water needs met through water trucking



8 motorized boreholes operational or planned
7 additional motorized boreholes needed



15,586 household latrines completed
21,168 additional household latrines needed

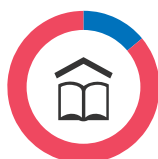


199 active hygiene promoters
169 additional hygiene promoters needed

Education

3 partners: FCA, SCI, WTU

87 permanent classrooms constructed



543 additional classrooms needed

43,337 refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:

14,311 refugees aged 3-5
8,009 refugees enrolled

Pre-primary

35,816 refugees aged 6-13
31,753 refugees enrolled

Primary

15,706 refugees aged 14-17
3,575 refugees enrolled

Secondary

528 teachers are working in schools refugees attend but more are needed to reach teacher-student ratio standards:

324 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
78 teachers

393 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
408 teachers

132 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
42 teachers

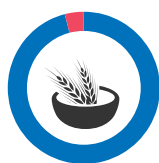
1. New arrivals that arrived to Palorinya in the past three months but were relocated to Imvepi are not included in these figures.



Food assistance

2 partners: WFP, WVI

6,635
eligible beneficiaries
did not receive
in-kind food
assistance in the last
distribution



178,065¹
eligible beneficiaries
received in-kind food
assistance in the last
distribution

0
agencies conducting
unconditional cash
for food distributions



Livelihoods and environment

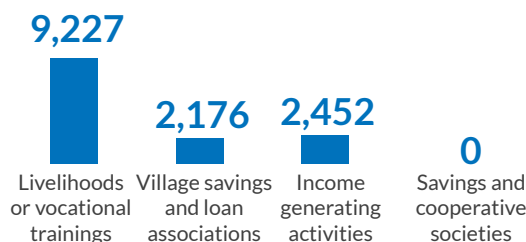
8 partners: ACTED, ADRA, AFARD, CALBM, Diocese of Kajo-Keji, GA, LWF, MC WVI

3,616
households have
not received
technology support
for production

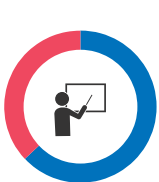


33,138
households have
received technology
support for
production

13,855
individuals assisted
through livelihoods
programmes,
participating in:



3
organizations conducting
livelihoods trainings
do not monitor
participation of
PSNs



5
organizations conducting
livelihoods trainings
monitor participation
of PSNs

723
PSNs are enroled in the
livelihoods trainings of
the 3 organizations that
track their participation



2 out of 3
of the organizations monitoring PSN
participation will track employment
outcomes for refugee PSNs after their
graduation

Health and nutrition

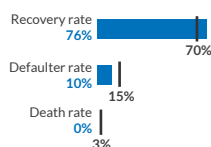
8 partners: CUAMM, MSF, MTI, RHU, RI, THK, UNFPA, WFP

14
primary
healthcare
facilities,
sufficient to
serve the
population

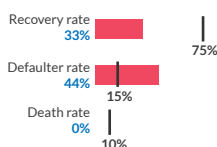
1 out of 6
nutrition programmes
not meeting standards,
with average rates of:



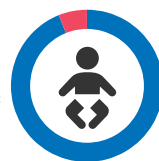
5 supplementary
feeding programmes:



1 outpatient therapeutic
programme:



57
women delivered
without skilled
healthcare staff
in the past three
months



743
women
delivered
with skilled
healthcare staff
in the past three
months

Shelter, site, and NFIs

2 partners: AIRD, LWF

0
new arrival
households still
need to receive
an NFI kit

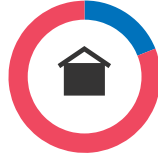


6,419²
new arrival households were
provided with NFI kits in the
past three months, meeting
all their needs before they
were relocated to Imvepi

0
agencies conducting
unconditional
cash for NFIs
distributions

30x30 metre household plots
provide sufficient residential space and some land for
agriculture

4,556
additional PSN
shelters needed



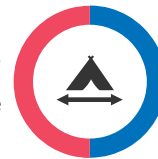
1,072
PSN shelters
have been
constructed

10,775
additional
plots need to
be allocated to
households



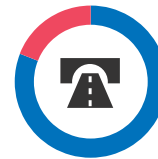
35,400
plots have been
allocated to
households

1
additional
reception centre
needed



1
reception
centre has been
constructed

3
additional UNHCR/
partner facilities are
needed



13
UNHCR/partner
facilities have
been constructed

1. The number of refugees receiving in-kind food assistance appears to be slightly higher than the number of registered and unregistered refugees. Biometric registration for food distribution will occur after verification is complete to address this matter. These biometric controls at distribution points will be introduced in order to ensure only registered households residing in the settlement receive monthly food assistance.
2. The 720 new arrivals from the protection section are not included here, as they joined previously existing households.