



## Northern Region Lamwo District



### Palabek

Total refugee population:  
**18,551\*** registered refugees  
**14,250\*\*** pending registration

With **137,785** nationals and **32,801** refugees in Lamwo District, refugees in Palabek account for **19.2%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 2017

### Registered refugee population\*

Female	Age	Male
2,154	0-4	2,302
2,452	5-11	2,729
1,283	12-17	1,632
3,433	18-59	2,085
353	60+	128

### Data collected through<sup>1</sup>:

	<b>6</b>	beneficiary focus group discussions
	<b>2</b>	key informant interviews
	<b>11</b>	partner interviews
	<b>9</b>	sector lead interviews

Palabek is the newest refugee settlement established in Uganda in April 2017. Located in Lamwo district in the northern part of the country, the settlement hosts more than 32,000 South Sudanese refugees. Infrastructure is still being developed because the settlement is new. Refugees seem to be integrating well with the host community, as many of them are from the same ethnic group.

## Gaps & Challenges



There is a shortage of medical personnel and medicine in Palabek's health centres. The lack of nearby housing available for doctors and nurses leads to long commutes and less time available for staff to meet with patients. Refugees cannot easily access private treatment at other clinics because the settlement is located far from Kitgum, the closest town.



Primary schools reportedly lack critical infrastructure, such as permanent structures, classrooms, and housing for teachers. Many teachers hold classes underneath trees, so inclement weather often disrupts learning. There is one secondary school in the settlement, but many school-aged refugees do not continue their studies after primary school due to tuition fees.



Delays in food distribution, coupled with limited access to land for agricultural activities, contributes to food insecurity. Refugees reported that the quantity and variety of food distributed was insufficient for families, especially children who need diets that are more nutritious. Some households are reportedly still waiting to receive farming plots, so they are unable to cultivate any crops to supplement small food rations.



Refugees have limited livelihoods opportunities. There is no accessible vocational training institute to provide skills training. Agricultural-based income generating activities, sponsored by partners, are currently delayed due to insufficient farming land. Aside from farming activities, which are impeded by the shortage of land, there are limited income sources for many of refugees.



The settlement's location and far distance to Kitgum, as well as poor road conditions, impedes refugees' access to wider services available in the district. It also presents challenges for partners to reach all parts of the population.

## Strengths & Opportunities



There is strong leadership within the settlement by the refugee welfare committees (RWCs). Partners work closely with RWCs to improve the delivery of humanitarian services. Additionally, the RWCs collaborate with the host community local councils, and this has helped address some protection issues, such as petty crime, in the area.



As a brand new settlement, establishing access to critical services was prioritized and strategically implemented. In the first few months after the settlement opened, several health facilities were constructed, offering care during extended hours and providing ambulances for emergency cases or referrals.

\* 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 global humanitarian standards, Ugandan national standards, or sector experts for each settlement. Data was collected from implementing partners from the 30th November to the 12th December 2017.

## Partner organizations

ACORD, AHA, AVSI, A-Z, Caritas, CESVI, CF, DITB, Food for the Hungry, IRC, LWF, OXFAM, SP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP



## Protection



**800**

new arrivals reported in the past three months have received biometric registration and identification, but a lack of data on the total number of new arrivals prevents the gap from being measured



**230**

live births reported in the past three months, but a lack of data on newborns receiving official documentation prevents the gap from being measured

**6 partners:** AVSI, ACORD, CF, LWF, OXFAM, UNICEF

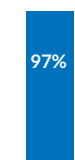
## Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

Percentage of SGBV survivors from reported cases receiving multi-sectorial support in:

**Needs met**

**22%**

Livelihoods



Legal services

**38%**

Health services



Psychosocial services



**2,000**

reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials, but a lack of specific population data prevents the gap from being measured

## Persons with specific needs (PSNs)



**461** disabled PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs  
**30** disabled PSNs have received services



**192** elderly PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs  
**450** elderly PSNs have received services



## Child protection

**1,273** adolescents not reached through targeted trainings or programming



**500** adolescents reached through targeted trainings or programming



**No** child friendly spaces  
**6** additional child friendly spaces needed

## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**9 partners:** Caritas, DITB, Food for the Hungry, LWF, MSF, OXFAM, Salvation Army, UNICEF



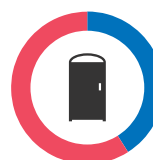
**3.2** additional litres of water per person per day (w/p/d) needed  
**16.8** litres of w/p/d needed



**13%<sup>3</sup>** of water needs met through water trucking



**1** motorized boreholes operational  
**13** additional motorized boreholes in progress or planned



**3,186** household latrines completed  
**4,544** additional household latrines needed with 1,100 planned

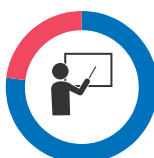


**91** active hygiene promoters  
**No** additional hygiene promoters needed

## Education

**2 partners:** AVSI, A-Z

**53** permanent classrooms constructed  
**16** additional classrooms needed



**7,482** refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:

**2,632** refugees aged 3-5  
**1,828** refugees enrolled



**Pre-primary**

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

**69** additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled  
**22** teachers



## Gross enrolment rates

**5,524** refugees aged 6-13  
**5,293** refugees enrolled



**Primary**

**1,712** refugees aged 14-17  
**361** refugees enrolled



**Secondary**

**45** additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled  
**78** teachers



**6** additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled  
**10** teachers



3. Provision of water through trucking ended in January 2018.



## Food assistance<sup>4</sup>

2 partners: OXFAM, SP



**37,724<sup>5</sup>**

eligible beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance in the last distribution



**No**

agencies conducting unconditional cash for food distributions

## Livelihoods and environment

5 partners: AHA, CESVI, Food for the Hungry, LWF, OXFAM

**2,439**

households have not received technology support for production



**10,507**

households have received technology support for production

**4,622**  
cases of livelihoods support in:

**728**

Livelihoods/ vocational trainings

**1,805**

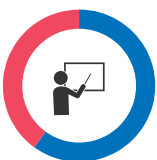
Village savings and loan associations

**2,089**

Income generating activities

**0**

Savings and cooperative societies



**3 out of 5**

organizations conducting livelihoods trainings monitor participation of PSNs

**508**  
PSNs are enrolled in livelihoods/ vocational trainings  
**0**  
of the organizations monitoring PSNs participation track employment outcomes for PSNs after their graduation



**893**

eligible beneficiaries received cash assistance for livelihoods in the last distribution

## Health and nutrition

2 partners: IRC, UNICEF

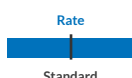


**4**  
primary healthcare facilities

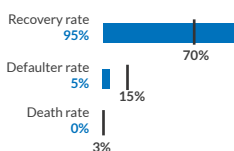
**3**  
additional facilities needed

**1 out of 2**

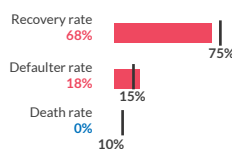
nutrition programmes not meeting UNHCR/ WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:



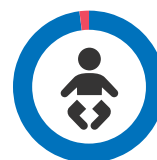
**1** supplementary feeding programme:



**1** outpatient therapeutic programme:



**6**  
women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months



**224**  
women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

## Shelter, site, and non-food items (NFI)

1 partner: LWF

**NFI**

**800**

new arrivals were provided with household NFI kits in the past three months, but a lack of data on the total number of new arrivals prevents the gap from being measured



**50 sq kilometres**

Total surface area of the settlement



**15 sq kilometres**

Total surface area for residential use



**30x30 metre**

Average plot size



**11,637**

emergency shelter materials distributed, but a lack of data prevents the gap from being measured



**530**

PSN shelters have been constructed, but a lack of data prevents the gap from being measured



**150**

semi-permanent shelters have been constructed, but a lack of data prevents the gap from being measured



**0**

agencies conducting unconditional cash for NFIs distributions



**1**  
additional reception centre needed

**1**

reception centre

4. 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.

5. Figures refer to the tenth cycle of the general food distribution.