



West Nile Region Adjumani District

Pagirinya

Registered refugee population*¹

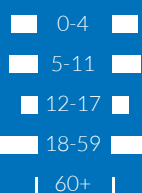
Data collected through²:

Total refugee population:
36,206 registered refugees

With **170,029** nationals and **236,034** refugees in Adjumani District, refugees in Pagirinya account for **9%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 2016

Female Age Male



Opened in July 2016, Pagirinya settlement hosts more than 32,000 refugees displaced from South Sudan. The humanitarian response across all sectors has now stabilized and is beginning to shift beyond emergency operations. The way the settlement is organised facilitates access to important facilities, including health centers and schools. However, services in many sectors, such as health and nutrition and water, health and sanitation, must be improved to meet the needs of the population.

Gaps & Challenges⁴



Schools are located far away leading to students walking long distances. The schools and classrooms are insufficient, which causes congestion and high teacher per student ratios. Moreover, there are limited school materials further inhibiting students' learning environment. The tuition fees are too high for most parents to be able to afford and with an absence of scholarship opportunities this has led to children dropping out particularly after primary school.



Both refugees and nationals reported the health centers to be in poor condition as well as poorly equipped leading to patients sleeping on the floor due to the lack of beds. Moreover, health centers consistently face a shortage of medication, which forces patients to purchase drugs from private clinics, which many cannot afford. The health centres are located far away and with the absence of ambulance services, patients struggle to reach the facilities. This is particularly an issue for pregnant women, FGD participants reported there have been cases of women giving birth on the way to the health centres.



The food distributed to refugees was reported by FGD participants to be insufficient to last for a full month and of poor quality where the food is often expired. Moreover, the distribution is often delayed, which means refugees have to last longer than a month with the ration provided. This has affected persons with special needs (PSNs) in particular. Refugees emphasized the lack of land available for cultivation prevents them from overcoming the issues faced due to issues in distribution.



The lack of vocational training institutions has prevented both refugees and the host community from developing relevant skills to access employment opportunities or start their own businesses. This is exacerbated by the lack of capital accessible to start small scale businesses further preventing income generating activities for both communities. Moreover, refugees struggle to access items for agricultural purposes and reported challenges in accessing land to cultivate.



Refugees reported poor latrine coverage throughout Pagirinya settlement. They highlighted a lack of access to construction materials and tools for digging and building the latrines. This has led to refugees resorting to open defecation, which raises the risks of cholera and other illnesses. PSNs are particularly affected by this issue as they are unable to construct their own latrines and thus find themselves using the latrines of neighbors.

Strengths & Opportunities



There is a peaceful coexistence between refugees and the host community. South Sudanese refugees and Ugandans are sharing resources. Ugandans allow refugees to use their land; in some cases it is being rented at an amount affordable to the refugee households and in other cases it is offered without compensation. In instances of discord between the communities, local councils from villages have helped acting as mediators in the disputes.

* 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. 4 FGDs were conducted with the refugee community in Pagirinya 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 08 May 2018 with the refugees.

Partner organizations

ACF, AFOD, Caritas, DRC, JRS, LWF, MTI, PLAN, SCI, SE, Terra Renaissance, TPO, Tutapona, UNHCR, WCC, WHH, WIU, WVI



Protection

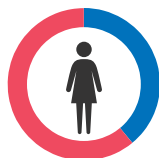


No
new arrivals in the past
three months

7 partners:

Caritas, LWF,
PLAN, SCI, TPO,
WCC, WVI

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)



3,719

reproductive-age
women provided
with dignity kits or
sanitary materials

5,893

reproductive-age
women not provided
with dignity kits or
sanitary materials

Psychosocial



21

psychosocial awareness
activities conducted in the past
three months

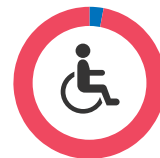
3,517

refugees receiving psychosocial
support

7,295

children registered to access
psychosocial support

Persons with specific needs (PSNs)



94

PSNs have
received services
for their specific
needs

2,734

PSNs need to
receive services
for their specific
needs

Child protection

0%
of child PSNs
need to be
provided with
individual
case
management



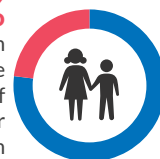
100%

of child PSNs
have been
provided with
individual
case
management



No
unaccompanied or
separated children
recorded

23%
of cases in
the past three
months of
child abuse or
exploitation
have not
received age and
gender services



77%

of cases in
the past three
months of
child abuse or
exploitation
received age and
gender services

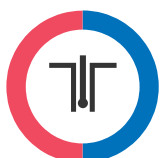
Water, sanitation and hygiene

8
additional litres
per person per day
(l/p/d) of water
needed
12
average l/p/d
provided



0%
of water needs
met through
water trucking

1
additional
motorized
borehole
needed



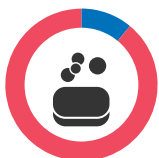
1
motorized
boreholes
operational

No
additional
hand-
pumps
needed



44
hand-
pumps
operational

3,381
kilograms
of soap
distributed
in 2017



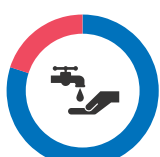
4,155

refugees provided
with soap

32,051

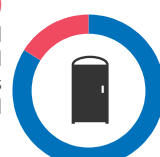
refugees still needing
soap

14
additional
hygiene
promoters or
village health
teams needed



58
active hygiene
promoters or
village health
teams (VHTs)

720
additional
household
latrines
needed



3,777
household
latrines
completed

5 partners:

ACF, Caritas, DRC,
Terra Renaissance,
WHH

Education

Gross enrolment rates

6 partners:

JRS, PLAN, SCI,
WCC, WIU, WVI



Refugees attend:

4
pre-primary schools

4
primary schools

17
secondary schools⁵

1
adult learning
programmes (ALPs)

4,171
refugees aged 3-5

1,969¹
refugees enrolled

Pre-primary

55
additional teachers
needed for number
of students enrolled

44
teachers

10,292
refugees aged 6-13

5,257²
refugees enrolled

Primary

46
additional teachers
needed for number
of students enrolled

92
teachers

4,205
refugees aged 14-17

3,172³
refugees enrolled

Secondary⁴

No
additional teachers
needed for number of
students enrolled

351
teachers

315
refugees enrolled

ALPs

18
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.

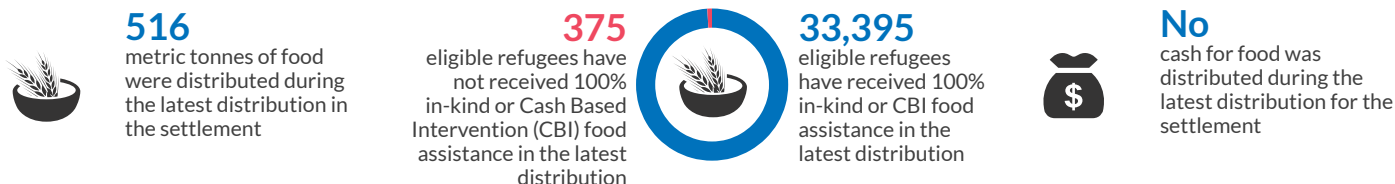
4. The data presented for secondary enrolment and number of teacher represents the data for Adjumani district as a whole, as secondary refugee students attend secondary schools across Adjumani district.

5. This is the number of secondary schools in Adjumani as a whole



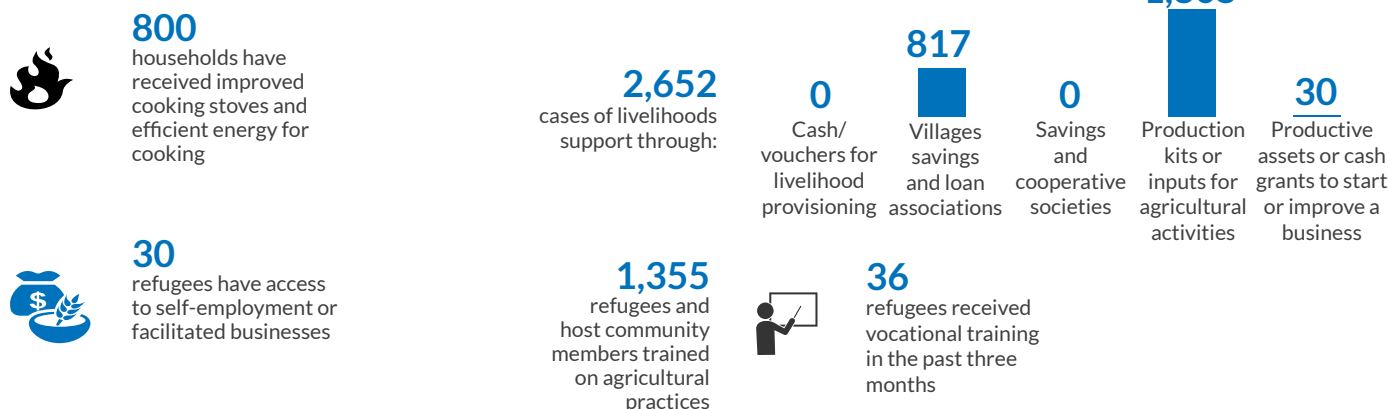
Food assistance

1 partner: AFOD



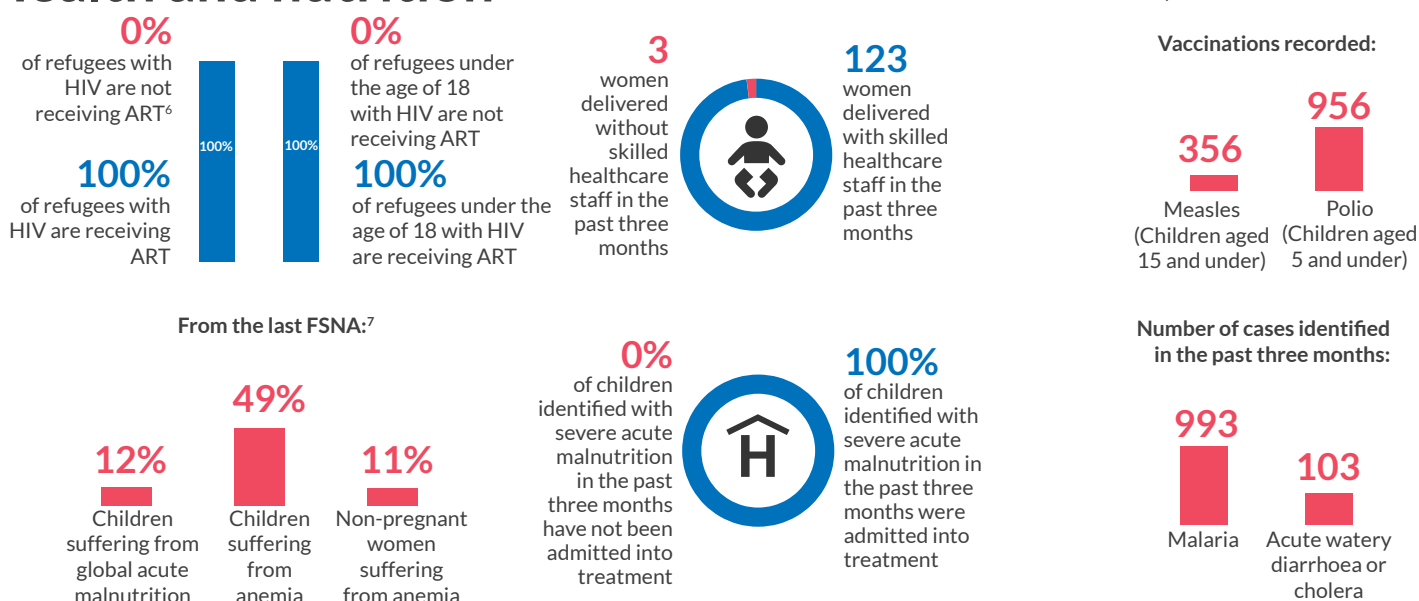
Livelihoods and environment

5 partners: ACF, Caritas, SE, Terra Renaissance, WHH



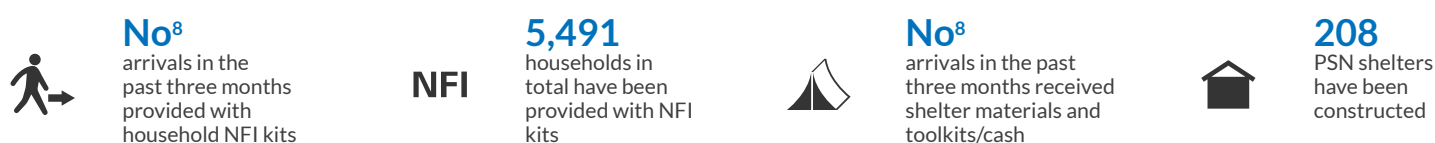
Health and nutrition

2 partners: ACF, MTI



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

2 partners: Caritas, DRC



6. Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

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

8. Pagirinya no longer takes in new arrivals, this includes the past three months.