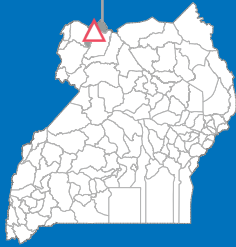




West Nile Region
Moyo District



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:
December 9, 2016

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.

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.

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.

1. Indicator standards to measure gaps were determined by recognized humanitarian standards, Ugandan national standards, or by sector experts for each settlement.

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



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



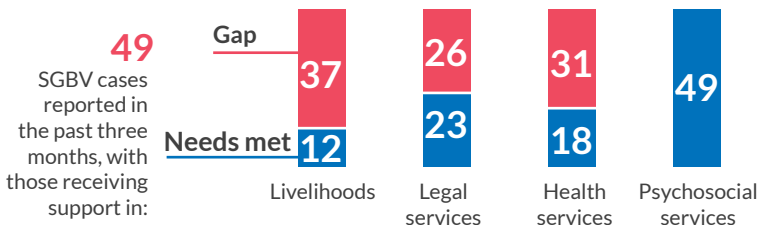
0
new arrivals reported in the past three months have received biometric registration and identification

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

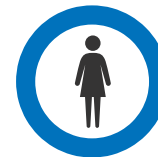


0
live births reported in the past three months have received official documentation

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

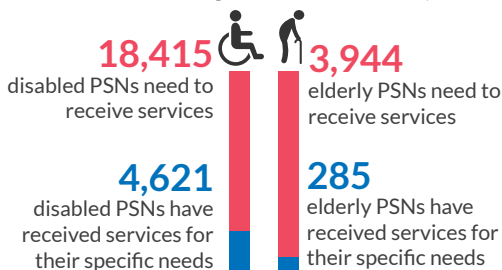


30 community-based committees or groups working on SGBV prevention and response



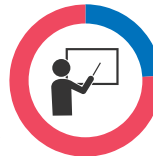
40,232
reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits, but a lack of specific population data on reproductive aged women prevented the gap from being measured

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

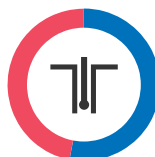
6 partners: ADRA, GA, IOM, LWF, MSF, WVI

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

15.9 litres of w/p/d provided

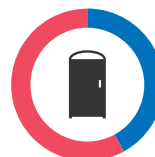


29% of water needs met through water trucking



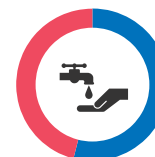
8 motorized boreholes operational or planned

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

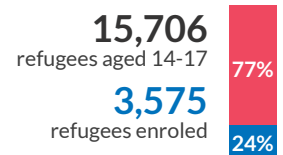
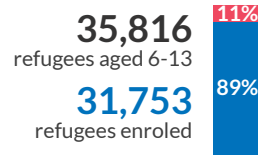
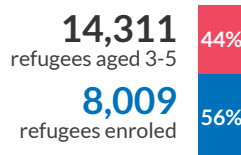
3 partners: FCA, SCI, WTU

87 permanent classrooms constructed



543 additional classrooms needed

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



Pre-primary

Primary

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

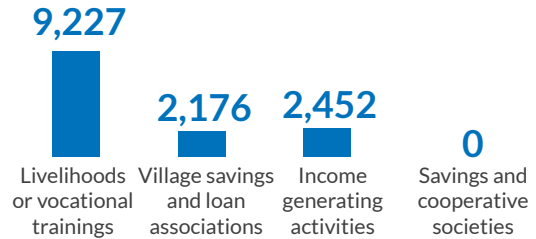
8 partners: ACTED, ADRA, AFARD, CALBM, Diocese of Kajo-Keji, GA, LWF, MC WVI

3,616
households have not received technology support for production

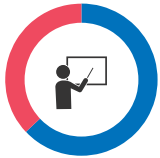


33,138
households have received technology support for production

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

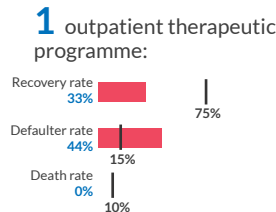
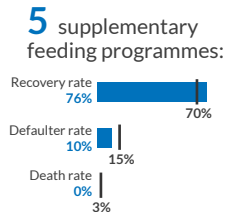
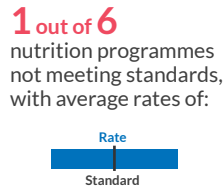
723
PSNs are enrolled in the livelihoods trainings of the 3 organizations that track their participation

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

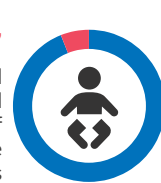
Health and nutrition

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

14
primary healthcare facilities, sufficient to serve the population



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

4,556
additional PSN shelters needed

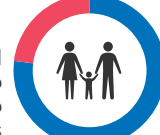


1,072
PSN shelters have been constructed

0
agencies conducting unconditional cash for NFIs distributions

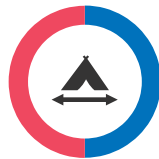
30x30 metre household plots
provide sufficient residential space and some land for agriculture

10,775
additional plots need to be allocated to households



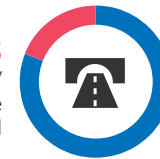
35,400
plots have been allocated to households

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 and verification are ongoing and will help to address this matter. Once planned improvements in RIMS are completed, 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.