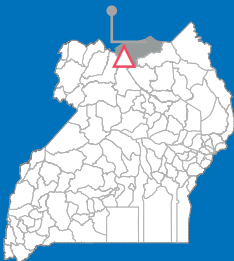




Northern Region
Lamwo District



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 through¹:

- 6** beneficiary focus group discussions
- 2** key informant interviews
- 11** partner interviews
- 9** 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 in November 2017.

Partner organizations

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



Protection

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



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

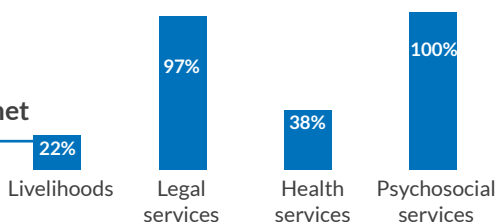


230 live births reported in the past three months, but a lack of data on newborns receiving official documentation prevents the gap from being measured

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

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

Needs met



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

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

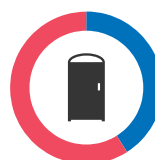
3.2 additional litres of water per person per day (w/p/d) needed
16.8 litres of w/p/d needed



13%² 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

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

1,712 refugees aged 14-17
361 refugees enrolled

Pre-primary

Primary

Secondary

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

45 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
78 teachers

6 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
10 teachers

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



Food assistance³

2 partners: OXFAM, SP



37,724⁴

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

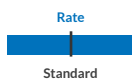


4
primary healthcare facilities

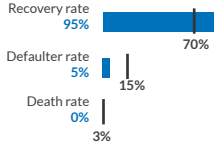
3
additional facilities needed

1 out of 2

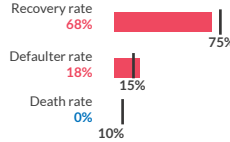
nutrition programmes not meeting UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:



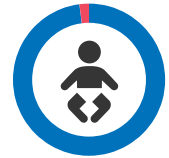
1 supplementary feeding programme:



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 (NFIs)

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



11,637

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



0

agencies conducting unconditional cash for NFIs distributions



15 sq kilometres

Total surface area for residential use



530

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



1
additional reception centre needed

1

reception centre



30x30 metre

Average plot size



150

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

3. 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.

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