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 & Challenges

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

https://ugandarefugees.org
For more information on this fact sheet please contact:
UNHCR, ugakaimug@unhcr.org
REACH, uganda@reach-initiative.org
Protection

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

3,381 kilograms of soap distributed in 2017
4,155 refugees provided with soap
32,051 refugees still needing soap

1 additional motorized borehole needed
1 motorized boreholes operational

58 active hygiene promoters or village health teams (VHTs)
720 additional household latrines needed
3,777 household latrines completed

Education

Refugees attend:
4 pre-primary schools
4 primary schools
17 secondary schools
1 adult learning programmes (ALPs)

Gross enrolment rates

4,171 refugees aged 3-5
10,292 refugees aged 6-13
4,205 refugees aged 14-17

1,969 refugees enrolled
5,257 refugees enrolled
3,172 refugees enrolled

55 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
44 teachers

46 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
92 teachers

351 teachers

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
- 516 metric tonnes of food were distributed during the latest distribution in the settlement.
- 375 eligible refugees have not received 100% in-kind or Cash Based Intervention (CBI) food assistance in the latest distribution.
- 33,395 eligible refugees have received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution.
- No cash for food was distributed during the latest distribution for the settlement.

Livelihoods and environment
- 800 households have received improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking.
- 30 refugees have access to self-employment or facilitated businesses.
- 2,652 cases of livelihoods support through: 0 Cash/vouchers for livelihood provisioning, 817 Villages savings and loan associations, 0 Savings and cooperative societies, 1,805 Production kits or inputs for agricultural activities, 30 Productive assets or cash grants to start or improve a business.

Health and nutrition
- 0% of refugees with HIV are not receiving ART.
- 100% of refugees with HIV are receiving ART.
- 0% of refugees under the age of 18 with HIV are not receiving ART.
- 100% of refugees under the age of 18 with HIV are receiving ART.
- 0% of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months have not been admitted into treatment.
- 100% of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months were admitted into treatment.
- 12% of children suffering from global acute malnutrition.
- 49% of children suffering from anemia.
- 11% of non-pregnant women suffering from anemia.
- 123 women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months.
- 1,805 refugees and host community members trained on agricultural practices.
- 36 refugees received vocational training in the past three months.

Shelter, site, and non-food items (NFIs)
- No arrivals in the past three months provided with household NFI kits.
- 5,491 households in total have been provided with NFI kits.
- No arrivals in the past three months received shelter materials and toolkits/cash.
- 208 PSN shelters have been constructed.

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.