



Western Region
Hoima District



Kyangwali

Total refugee population:
51,797* registered refugees
15,084** pending registration

With **625,568** nationals and **68,703** refugees in Hoima District, refugees in Kyangwali account for **10%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 1960s

Registered refugee population*¹

Female	Age	Male
3,953	0-4	3,993
4,402	5-11	4,578
2,664	12-17	2,714
7,195	18-59	6,294
483	60+	437

Data collected through²:

- 6** beneficiary focus group discussions
- 2** key informant interviews
- 16** partner interviews
- 7** sector lead interviews

Kyangwali refugee settlement was established in the 1960s to accommodate Rwandan refugees. After many Rwandans repatriated voluntarily in 1994, the settlement has hosted mostly Congolese refugees. Since the start of a new refugee influx from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in mid December 2017, Kyangwali's population has nearly doubled from 36,713 in December 2017 to 68,703 in March 2018, putting a heavy strain on existing services. Many new humanitarian partners have arrived in the settlement to respond to the emergency.

Gaps & Challenges

- Refugees reported a lack of nutritional diversity in food distribution and inconsistent ration sizes of maize, flour, and beans. However, full food rations are provided on a monthly basis either in-kind or cash. With residents unable to gather sufficient wood for cooking, food preparation is an issue.
- Cholera and diarrheal illnesses have spread** across the settlement leading to mortalities. This has been exacerbated by insufficient household latrines, the sharing of communal block latrines, inadequate water and soap supplies, and limited water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) awareness programs.
- There is **insufficient medical personnel and infrastructure**. Refugees reported that some ill patients end up sleeping on clinic floors due to lack of sufficient beds, including children, pregnant women, and elderly refugees with no separate quarters. Limited diagnostic equipment, translation issues, and a lack of medication have also contributed to poor health services for the population.
- Income generating activities are limited** and allocated plots are too small to cultivate for livelihoods purposes. Refugees who have lived in the settlement for years were using certain areas, such as Maratatu and Mombasa, for farming; this land has recently been allocated to new arrivals, heightening tensions among refugees and between refugees and host community members.
- Inclement weather has destroyed emergency shelters**, forcing some refugees to sleep outside without any protection. Many refugees are still waiting to receive shelter kits and some persons with special needs (PSNs) need assistance constructing their homes. Previously, some households were relocated without plastic sheets, but as of February 2018, those who did not receive now have plastic sheets for shelters, as well as all new arrivals.
- Access to water is limited**. There are few water points, which are congested, leading to long waiting times. Some refugees reported sleeping at the tap stands or waking up early to travel long distances in order to claim a spot in line.
- Schools have been unable to accommodate new arrivals and many Francophone students with education certificates in French face difficulties enrolling. There is a strong desire for residents of all ages to learn English in order to better assimilate.

Strengths & Opportunities

- Strong coordination structures** across implementing partners, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister, and the local government, contributes to a response that is robust and adaptable. This strength was demonstrated in the effective cross-sectoral mass mobilization response to the cholera outbreak.
- A positive relationship with the host community** and established refugee welfare council (RWC) structures ensures a safe and harmonious environment.

* 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. Demographic data used is valid as of 31 December 2017, which is before the major influx of refugees from the DRC.
 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 22 February to 9 March, 2018.

Partner organizations

AAH, AIRD, ARC, CARE, FRC, HIJRA, KRRC, LWF, MSF, MTI, NRC, RLP, SCI, SP, UNHCR, URCS, WFP, WIU



Protection

5,000
new arrivals reported in the past three months are yet to receive biometric registration and identification



15,084
new arrivals reported in the past three months have received biometric registration and identification

521
live births reported in the past three months received birth notification cards, but not official birth certificates



No
birth certificates issued

7 partners: AAH, ARC, CARE, HIJRA, LWF, RLP, SCI

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

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

Needs met



9,000
reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials, but insufficient data prevented the gap from being measured

Persons with specific needs (PSNs)³



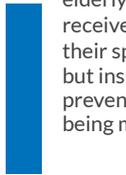
555

disabled PSNs have received services for their specific needs, but insufficient data prevented the gap from being measured



678

elderly PSNs have received services for their specific needs, but insufficient data prevented the gap from being measured

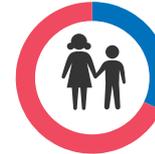


Child protection

5,417
adolescents not reached through targeted trainings or programming



5,339
adolescents reached through targeted trainings or programming



6
child friendly spaces
13
additional child friendly spaces needed

Water, sanitation and hygiene

5 partners: AAH, AIRD, LWF, NRC, URCS

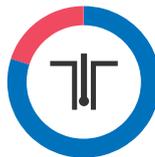
0⁴
additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed



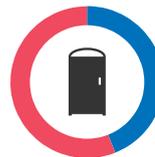
20.8
average l/p/d provided



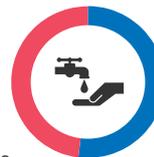
20%
of water needs met through water trucking



4
motorized boreholes operational
1
additional motorized borehole needed



6,100
household latrines completed
7,641
additional household latrines needed



72
active hygiene promoters
65
additional hygiene promoters needed

Education

29
schools attended by refugees



11
additional school needed

10,560
refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:

10,950
(estimate)
refugees aged 3-5
2,229
refugees enrolled



Gross enrolment rates⁵

25,310
(estimate)
refugees aged 6-13
7,950
refugees enrolled



7,760
(estimate)
refugees aged 14-17
321
refugees enrolled



2 partners: SCI, WIU

104
permanent classrooms constructed
69
additional classrooms needed



226
teachers are working in schools refugees attend, but more are needed to reach teacher-student ratio standards:

90
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
36
teachers



Pre-primary

61
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
162
teachers



Primary

8
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
28
teachers



Secondary

3. Only registered PSNs are considered in calculations, which does not account for new arrivals who may not be registered PSNs yet.

4. Refugees who have lived in Kyangwali for years have adequate water provisioning sources, but new arrivals have less access and receive less than the stated amount of litres/per person/per day.

5. Demographic figures are not yet available for new arrivals since December 2017. At the suggestion of UNHCR and OPM, estimate figures for total eligible refugees for school enrolment were obtained by doubling the pre-influx demographic numbers, as the population has almost doubled in size.



Food assistance

2 partners: SP, WFP



27,156⁶
eligible beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance in the last distribution



1
agency conducting unconditional cash for food distributions



19,568⁷
eligible beneficiaries received cash assistance for food in the last distribution

Livelihoods and environment

4 partners: AAH, ARC, FRC, KRRC

19,109
households have not received technology support for production



2,750
households have received technology support for production

6,561
cases of livelihoods support through:

2,887
Livelihoods/ vocational trainings

2,529
Village savings and loan associations

1,145
Income generating activities

0
Savings and cooperative societies



3 out of 4
organizations conducting livelihoods trainings monitor participation of PSNs



130
PSNs are enroled in livelihoods/ vocational trainings

Health and nutrition

3 partners: AAH, MSF, MTI, WFP



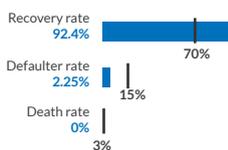
5
primary healthcare facilities, but two need to be upgraded

1
additional facility needed

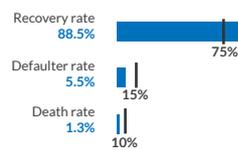
2 out of 2
nutrition programmes meet UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:



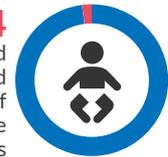
1 supplementary feeding programme:



1 outpatient therapeutic programme:



4
women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months



517
women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

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

4 partner: AAH, AIRD, LWF, NRC

5,000
new arrivals did not receive household NFI kits in the past three months



23,000
new arrivals were provided with household NFI kits in the past three months

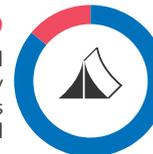


368 sq kilometres
Total surface area of the settlement



331.2 sq kilometres
Total surface area for residential and agricultural use

1,949
additional emergency shelter materials needed



12,122
emergency shelter materials distributed

No
additional reception centre needed



1
reception centre constructed, which increased its capacity from 600 to 3,000 to respond to the recent refugee influx



15x25 metre
Average plot size for residential use

445
additional PSN shelters needed



555
PSN shelters have been constructed

6. Figures refer to the second cycle of the general food distribution.
7. Figures refer to the second cycle of the cash based transfer distribution.