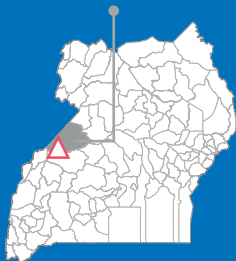




**Western Region**  
Hoima District



**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\*<sup>1</sup>**

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 through<sup>2</sup>:**

- 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. New arrivals are provided with high energy biscuits at the landing sites and hot meals in the reception centre.

**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.

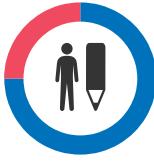
## Partner organizations

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



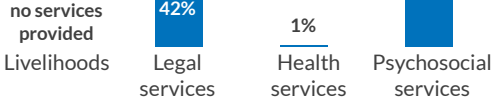
**No**  
birth certificates issued

**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)<sup>3</sup>



**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

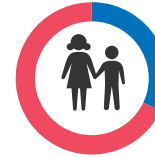


## Child protection

**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

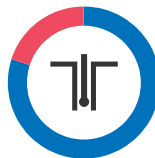
**0<sup>4</sup>**  
additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed



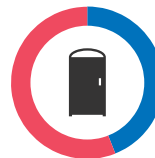
**20.8**  
average l/p/d provided



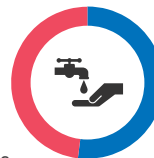
**20%**  
of water needs met through water trucking



**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

**2 partners:** SCI, WIU

**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 rates<sup>5</sup>

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



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



### Pre-primary

### Primary

### Secondary

**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



**61**  
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled  
**162**  
teachers



**8**  
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled  
**28**  
teachers



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



**27,156<sup>6</sup>**  
eligible beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance in the last distribution



**1**  
agency conducting unconditional cash for food distributions



**19,568<sup>7</sup>**  
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

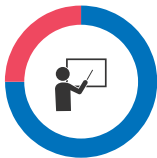
**6,561**  
cases of livelihoods support through:

**2,887**  
Livelihoods/ vocational trainings

**2,529**  
Village savings and loan associations

**1,145**  
Income generating activities

**0**  
Savings and cooperative societies



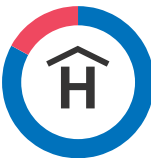
**3 out of 4**  
organizations conducting livelihoods trainings monitor participation of PSNs



**130**  
PSNs are enroled in livelihoods/ vocational trainings

## Health and nutrition

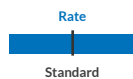
3 partners: AAH, MSF, MTI, WFP



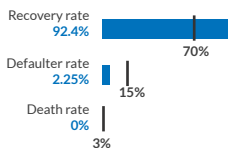
**5**  
primary healthcare facilities, but two need to be upgraded

**1**  
additional facility needed

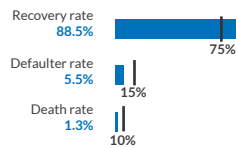
**2 out of 2**  
nutrition programmes meet UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:



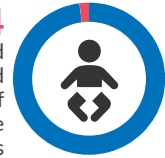
**1** supplementary feeding programme:



**1** outpatient therapeutic programme:



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

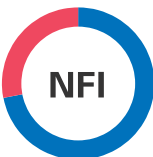


**517**  
women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

## 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



**15x25 metre**  
Average plot size for residential 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

**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.