



## Refugee Population

**22,680** (as of March 31<sup>st</sup> 2014)

## Size

**81.5 km<sup>2</sup>** with **9 Zones** (Sweswe, Buliti, Bukere, Mukondo, Ntababiniga, Kakoni, Bwiriza, Byabakora and Kaborogota) and **26 villages**.

## Location

Kyaka II settlement is located in 3 sub counties of Mpara, Kyegegwa & Kabweza in Kyegegwa district.

## Administration

OPM Settlement Commandant: Mr Fred Kiwanuka  
Deputy Settlement Commandant: Mr. Milton Mugarura

UNHCR Field Unit Kyaka II Team Leader: Ms Susan Byereeta, Assistant Protection Officer. The field unit comprises of 16 staff.

## Country of Origin (as of March 31<sup>st</sup> 2014)

Country Of Origin	Asylum seekers	Refugees	Total
Burundi	142	493	635
Congo Brazzaville		1	1
Congo DRC	1,107	18,952	20,059
Eritrea	1		1
Ethiopia	1	1	2
Kenya		9	9
Malawi		1	1
Rwanda	438	1,514	1,952
Somalia	2	1	3
Sudan		14	14
South Sudan		3	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,691</b>	<b>20,989</b>	<b>22,680</b>

## 2013 Highlights

- Renovation of reception facilities for newly arriving asylum seekers.
- Construction of a Mortuary and Maternity Ward in 2013.

## Working in partnership

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) works with the Government of Uganda, through OPM, other UN agencies, NGOs and civil society in providing protection and support to people of concern. The Government of Uganda (OPM) ensures the security of all refugees and has a generous policy which provides refugees in settlements with plots of land (50 metres x 100 metres) in order for them to become self-sufficient.

## Implementing Partners for 2014

**Settlement management, Coordination, and Security:** Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)

**Protection:** Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

**Community services:** Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

**Education:** Windle Trust Uganda (WTU)

**Health/Nutrition:** Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)

**Water/ Sanitation:** Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

**Livelihoods & Environment:** Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

**Shelter/ Logistics:** African Initiative for Relief Development (AIRD)

**Reception Center:** Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

## Operating Partners for 2014

**Food:** WFP through Samaritans Purse

**Adult literacy education:** Finnish Refugee Council (FRC)

**GBV:** African Humanitarian Action (AHA)

**Child Protection/Tracing:** Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) supported by ICRC

## Operational Context / Background

The settlement was initially established in 1984 to settle Rwandan Tutsi refugees after a decision was taken by the government of Uganda to host all refugees in designated areas. The majority of refugees in the settlement (88%) now are Congolese. The settlement is divided into 26 villages with an average of 731 people per village.

There is also an estimated population of 11,978 nationals surrounding the Refugee Settlement who directly benefit from Water, Education, Health and Nutrition Programs in the Settlement.

## Sectoral Activities

- **Protection:** The protection sector is involved in strengthening protection from crime and reducing or eliminating arbitrary detention, prevention and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and provision of child protection services to unaccompanied minors/separated children and children at risk. Protection is also involved in identification of durable solutions for all refugees, improvement of reception areas, counseling and handling of refugee cases.
- **Community Services:** Support is given to an estimated 2,278 Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) with the highest number of these being unaccompanied children. Assistance includes the building of special PSN shelters, assistance to those with disabilities and other vulnerable groups including the elderly, counseling and special needs educational support, distribution of non-food items. Cultural and recreational activities are also organized including sports, music, dance and drama. The refugee community is also encouraged to strengthen their capacity in community mobilization and participation through 7 self-management structures including refugee welfare committees, youth committees, food committees and others. Communities are encouraged to participate in community works such as building PSN houses, classrooms, water points and community roads.
- **Education:** There are 6,254 pupils enrolled in schools in Kyaka II of which 2,289 are nationals with a gross enrolment rate of 75%. There are 91 teachers and the teacher to pupil ratio is 1:69, with classroom : pupil ratio of 1:108. There are 6 primary schools and 15 Early Childhood Development Centres in Kyaka II along with 1 vocational and 1 secondary school. WTU also implements the German-funded DAFI scholarship programme which supports tertiary education. 333 students are enrolled in Bujubuli Vocational secondary school, 24 are on WTU scholarship and 50 on PEPFAR/WTU Scholarship. Children requiring special needs education are supported in 1 school outside the settlement.
- **Health:** Health service delivery in Kyaka II is implemented by African Humanitarian Action (AHA). The most common disease in the settlement is Malaria. AHA operates 2 health centers in Kyaka II: Bujubuli health center III and Mukondo health center II serving a catchment area of about 23,185 nationals and 21,923 refugees each with around 10% of patients in Mukondo HC being Ugandan nationals and 55% at Bujubuli. Services provided include Out-Patient Department services; Inpatient department services; reproductive health services; nutrition feeding program; circumcision; community outreach activities; immunization; sensitization and integrated outreach programs on family planning; Antenatal care (ANC); voluntary counseling and testing; and nutrition screening and systems strengthening. AHA intervenes and supports awareness messages on HIV/AIDS, other communicable diseases, health promotion campaigns, and capacity building of Community Health Workers. As a result there has been an improvement in ANC attendance, maternal child health and family planning response. All indicators in morbidity and mortality are also within accepted standard. Cases that need further management are referred to secondary and tertiary health facilities including Kyegegwa H/C IV, Fort portal district hospital and Mulago national referral hospital. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) for Kyaka II in 2012 was 4% (with critical being more than 15%) and Severe Acute Malnutrition rate was negligible (critical = 5%).
- **WASH:** There are 60 water sources: 31 shallow wells, 20 boreholes and 9 protected wells or springs as well as a water dam at Sweswe and a 7,500 litres mini water treatment plant. There are also 34 rainwater harvesting structures to boost water supply in the settlement. Base camp and all institutions rely on rain water harvesting during the rainy season and water trucking during the dry season. Distance to safe water points varies from zone to zone (village to village) from 50m to 2000m. Latrine coverage is around 78%. The families are also encouraged to dig communal pit latrines and are provided with a latrine digging kit including plastic slabs and treated poles.
- **Livelihoods:** Main activities include food crop production (maize, beans, ground nuts and green vegetables), crop post-harvest handling (mainly for maize), livestock husbandry, small businesses and vocational skills, including tailoring. Promotion of self-reliance is ongoing through household access to improved crop varieties. Capacity of farmers is also built in savings and internal loaning through farmers groups and Savings and Credit Co-operatives (SACCO). Kyaka II also hosts a Maka sanitary pads factory – employing refugees to create sanitary pads for distribution across all settlements in Uganda.
- **Resettlement:** Resettlement activities are ongoing in Kyaka II with focus on individual protection cases and Congolese refugees for durable solutions. In 2013, UNHCR referred 690 individuals from Kyaka II and 11 individuals departed. Enhanced Congolese resettlement kicked off for South West Uganda in August 2013 in Kyaka II. In 2014, resettlement submissions from Kyaka II are expected to continue increasing with increased focus on Congolese refugees.

### Did you know?

**Kyaka II was initially created in 1984. After the closure of Kyaka I in 2005 refugees who were in Kyaka I were all transferred to Kyaka II.**



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