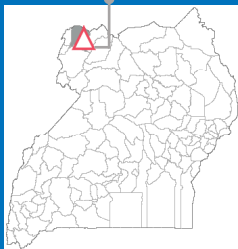




**West Nile Region**  
Yumbe District



**Bidi Bidi**

Total refugee population:  
**287,087\*** refugees

With **555,697** nationals and **287,087** refugees in Yumbe District, refugees from Bidi Bidi account for **34%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 2016

**Registered refugee population\***

Female	Age	Male
29,466	0-4	29,045
45,145	5-11	46,969
26,277	12-17	28,331
45,571	18-59	29,703
4,558	60+	2,022

**Data collected through<sup>1</sup>:**

- 6** beneficiary focus group discussions
- 2** key informant interviews
- 33** partner interviews
- 5** sector lead interviews

Bidi Bidi settlement was established in September 2016 to host the rapid influx of South Sudanese refugees, primarily arriving from the Ectoria region. The settlement population increased rapidly to over 270,000 people, making it one of the largest settlements in the world. As of December 2016, Bidi Bidi reached maximum capacity and stopped accepting new arrivals.

**Gaps & Challenges**

Majority of **health facilities are under temporary structures** (tarpaulins) which poses a challenge during extremes of weather conditions. Stock outs of medicines and supplies was also reported especially for the first half of 2017 due to challenges with international procurement. Refugees also reported challenges of communicating with medical staff since they have to talk through a translator, thus limiting privacy. Additionally, access to comprehensive maternal health services is still a challenge due to lack of high level facilities to handle emergency caesarean sections and blood transfusion within the settlement.

Refugees reported that food distributions are **insufficient and often delayed**, making it difficult for them to accurately plan food consumption. Refugees noted reductions in their cereal rations, which has led some people to sell non-food items to pay for food.

Water supply is **currently inadequate and unsustainable**, with 21 percent of water provided through water trucking. Refugees also noted that some boreholes are regularly out of service. This has led to long waiting lines at water provisioning sites, heightened tensions between residents and some refugees traveling long distances out of the settlement to obtain water. Insufficient water supply and low latrine coverage have contributed to the poor sanitation and hygiene conditions in the settlement.

Education services are insufficient. Schools have high teacher-to-student ratios, and some students travel long distances to attend class. Some school structures are still temporary and there is insufficient number of permanent structures as well as teachers' accommodations and play facilities for students. Refugees reported **poor quality teaching and a lack of essential teaching materials**, with many speculating that the poor working condition of the teachers has led to severe staff shortages. Refugees stated that these factors have combined to reduce school attendance. Additionally, there is no vocational school in the settlement and there are only 5 secondary schools which have incomplete A-Level syllabi, making it difficult for adolescents to further their education. There are limited scholarship opportunities for higher education.

Refugees reported that there are not enough shelters for big families, leading to overcrowding, with many constructed of emergency materials. This has caused **severe leaking and increased exposure to illness** as many people share a small household area. A lack of access to water, which was prioritized for consumption, has prevented some refugees from making bricks to improve their shelters.

**Strengths & Opportunities**

There is a **strong and coherent coordination strategy** amongst partners through the interagency team. There is regular communication at both the district and settlement level. Refugee Welfare Committees and other sectoral committees ensure that refugees and their needs are well integrated into refugee response planning.

Despite service challenges, there is a **unified vision amongst partners** who aim to use their diverse implementing backgrounds to utilise the youthful population, a supportive host community and surrounding land abundance, to shift Bidi Bidi from an emergency response to a more permanent and sustainable settlement.

\* Refugee statistics source: Refugee Information Management System (RIMS) - 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 from implementing partners from the 3rd to the 19th December 2017.

**Partner organizations**

AAH, AARJ, ACF, ACORD, ACTED, ADRA, AFARD, AIRD, ARC, Care, CARITAS, CEFORD, CRS, CUAMM, DCA, DRC, EAM, FCA, FAO, Here is Life, IOM, IRC, MB, MI, Mercy Corps, MSF, NRC, OXFAM, PWJ, PLAN, RMF, SP, SCI, TPO, UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, URCS, URDMC, WCC, WCH, WMI, WHH, WFP, WTI, WWI, YDLG



## Protection



**0**  
new arrivals in the past three months

**17** partners: ACF, ADRA, ARC, CARE, CWW, FCA, IRC, MSF, PLAN, SCI, TPO, UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNICEF, WCC, WCH, WVI

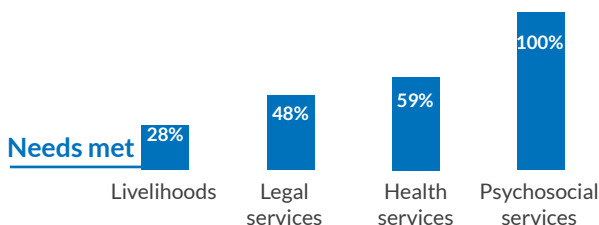
**1,069**  
live births reported in the past three months have yet to receive official documentation



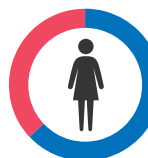
**No**  
birth certificates issued

## Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

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



**23,572<sup>3</sup>**  
reproductive-age women not provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

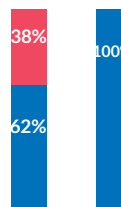


**40,000**  
reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

## People with specific needs (PSNs)



**557**  
disabled PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs  
**899**  
disabled PSNs have received services

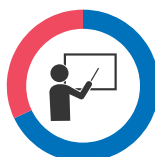


**No**  
elderly PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs  
**2,792**  
elderly PSNs have received services

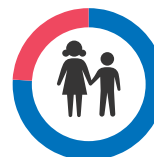


## Child protection

**17,548**  
adolescents not reached through targeted trainings or programming



**37,060**  
adolescents reached through targeted trainings or programming



**29**  
child friendly spaces  
**9**  
additional child friendly spaces needed

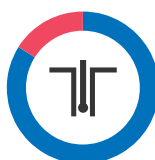
## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**23** partners: ACF, ACORD, ADRA, ARC, CARITAS, CEFORD, CRS, DRC, EAM, Here is Life, IOM, MI, NRC, OXFAM, PLAN, PWJ, SP, UNICEF, URCS, WHH, WMI, WVI, YDLG

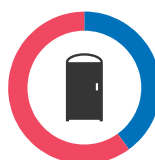
**6.2**  
additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed  
**13.8**  
average (l/p/d) provided



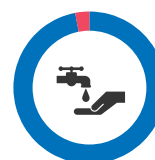
**21%**  
of water needs met through water trucking



**31**  
motorized boreholes operational or being constructed  
**6**  
additional motorized boreholes needed



**22,700**  
household latrines completed  
**34,717**  
additional household latrines needed



**574**  
active hygiene promoters  
**18**  
additional hygiene promoters needed

## Education

**10** partners: AARJ, FCA, FRC, PLAN, SCI, TPO, UNICEF, WCC, WTU, WVI

**73**  
schools attended by refugees  
**27**  
additional schools needed



**73,584**  
refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:

**43,460**  
refugees aged 3-5  
**16,411**  
refugees enrolled

**97,376**  
refugees aged 6-13  
**52,460**  
refugees enrolled

**33,035**  
refugees aged 14-17  
**4,713**  
refugees enrolled

### Pre-primary

### Primary

### Secondary

**508**  
permanent classrooms constructed  
**1,293**  
additional classrooms needed



**1,189**  
teachers are working in schools, but more are needed to reach teacher-student ratio standards:

**701**  
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled  
**237**  
teachers

**592**  
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled  
**867**  
teachers

**144**  
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled  
**85**  
teachers

3. The total number of reproductive women was calculated using demographic data for women between the ages of 12-59, instead of 11-49 as used on previous factsheets.



## Food assistance

8 partners: DCA, FRC, IRC, Mercy Corps, SCI, URDMC, WFP, WWI



**286,107<sup>4</sup>**  
eligible beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance in the last distribution



**4**  
agencies conducting unconditional cash for food distributions



**0**  
eligible beneficiaries received cash assistance for food in the last distribution

## Livelihoods and environment

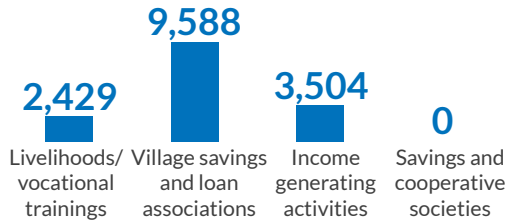
21 partners: ACF, ACTED, ADRA, AFARD, CARITAS, CEFORD, CRS, DCA, DRC, FAO, FCA, IRC, MB, Mercy Corps, NRC, SCI, SP, TPO, UNDP, URDMC, WHH

**17,867**  
eligible households have not received technology support for production



**35,776**  
eligible households have received technology support for production

**15,521**  
cases of livelihoods support through:



**4,635**  
youth and women have been identified to receive training on various income generating activities



**40,103**  
eligible beneficiaries received cash assistance for livelihoods in 2017, but insufficient data prevented the gap from being measured

## Health and nutrition

6 partners: ACF, IRC, MSF, RMF, SCI, UNICEF

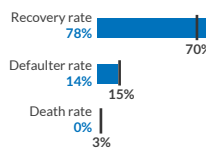


**No**  
additional facility needed

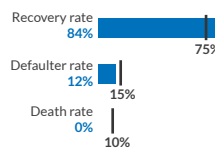
**2 out of 2**  
nutrition programmes meet UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:



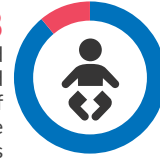
**1** supplementary feeding programme:



**1** outpatient therapeutic programme:



**128**  
women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months



**1,069**  
women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

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

6 partners: AIRD, ARC, CRS, NRC, PWJ, WWI

**No**  
Additional reception centres needed



**1**  
Reception centre has been constructed



**250 sq km**  
Total surface area for residential use



**167.5 sq km**  
Total surface area for farming use



**900 sq m**  
Average plot size for both farming and residential use



**582**  
PSN shelters have been constructed, but insufficient data prevented the gap from being measured



**No**  
agencies conducting unconditional cash for NFIs distributions

4. Figures from the twelfth general food distribution cycle.