KYAKA II REFUGEE SETTLEMENT

Humanitarian WASH Sector Coordination Meeting - 1st February 2017

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Introduction

- Kyegegwa was created out of Kyenjojo District on 22nd December, 2009 while Kyaka 11 refugee settlement was established in 1983 after closure of Kyaka 1 and has been operational since then.
- With Population of around 285,328 people with an average annual growth rate of 7.3% as per the UBOS 2014 National Census. Refugee Population of About 25,000.
- Boarders with Kibale in the North, Mubende in the East, Kyenjojo in the North west, Sembabule in south East and Kiruhura in the South.
- Kyaka II Refugee Settlement Boarders Mpara, Kyegegwa and Kabweza sun counties with about population of 18580 people sharing facilities with the refugees population..
- Kyaka II covers 81.5 sq KM with 09 Zones and 26 Villages. Institutions in place includes: 7 Primary School, 01 Secondary School, 02 Health Centers and 01 Reception Center. 7 schools, 01 Health Center and The reception center relies on Rain Harvest and Water Trucking.
- Kyaka II has 22 Boreholes, 42 Shallow Wells, 10 Protected Spring, 01 GFS with 22 Taps and 01 pipe water system with 65 Taps.
- The following Partners are preset in Kyaka II:- DRC, AHA, AIRD, WTU, Red Cross, Nsamezi, FRC, SP OPM (Government) and UNHCR (Donor). Important to note, its only DRC and SP active in Wash Implementation.

WASH INDICATORS

- Water Functionality is 74% for DLG and 95% for Kyaka II.
- Management is 81% for DLG and 80% for Kyaka II
- Household sanitation coverage is 70.9 for DLG and 89% crude and 61% UNHCR Standard for Kyaka II.
- Pupil: Latrine Stance Ration is 1:77 for DLG and 1: 61 for Kyaka II
- 588 persons per usable well / hand pump against UNHCR Standard of 250.
- 45%of persons of concern living within 200m of safe access from water point.
- 17 litters of portable water available per person per day in Kyaka II.

WASH Response Against targets

- In the FY2-16/17 the District received UGX 596,000,000/= as Development Conditional Grant used for:-Rehabilitation of faulty water sources (Originally counted in 36% water supply access)
- Construction of piped water system at Kazinga; this being constructed in phases, there is no impact on access realized presently because of this project
- Therefore the Grant can increase the Access by 2.4%.

- The budget received from UNHCR for Kyaka for 2016 was UGX 3,000,161,796 (US $1,096,412), Water 12% and Sanitation 6%.
- **Received 467,683,428/=** from UNHCR as budget for water. 41% used for O&M and water quality monitoring of existing facilities. 45% for Water Facility construction (Water Treatment Plant and additional collection tank for Bujubuli Pipe water system) and 14% for Human Resource.
- **Received 324,412,432/= from UNHCR for Hygiene and sanitation promotion**. 1.5% for Health and hygiene support, 6% for VHT support, 41% for Construction of sanitary facilities/latrines in schools/institutions/communities, 43% for Household sanitary material support.
- Samaritan Purse donated 8 Blocks of 02 Stances latrines constructed at Food Distribution Points and 05 Shallow Wells.
- IOM facilitated the design of Kyaka II pipe water system.
- 2017 WASH Priorities will not differ from 2016 since there has been no change in UNHCR funded Budget.
- SP has pledged to construct 06 shallow wells 2017.
- Planned 2017 DLC for 2017 includes:- Drilling of 12 boreholes, Rehabilitation of 15No. Boreholes, Rehabilitation of 15No. Shallow wells, Design of 1No. pipe water supply system, Completing the construction of Kazinga Water Supply System

Sector Coordination

- The District organizes a Water and Sanitation Coordination meeting every Quarter. According to the Policy guidelines for using the conditional Grant,650,000/= is budgeted. Meeting targets Heads of Departs, NGOs and other development partners.
- At settlement level, WASH Coordination and Camp Level meetings are held every month. At regional level, interagency meeting is conducted every month. Regional Wash coordination meeting is conducted every Quarter.

Gaps

- Construction of Sweswe and Mukondo Water Supply System Water. ($ 857,142)
- Lack of a reliable water bowser. (Maintain for Kyaka the Deployed water Bowser)
- Low storage capacity of Bujubuli Pipe water system. ($ 22,857)
- Low storage capacity for rain harvesting in six schools. ($94,285)
- Conversion of fuel driven systems to solar/grid hybrid systems for Bujubuli Pipe water system and upcoming Sweswe water treatment plant. ($ 28,571)
- **Lack of funds for the Implementation of the reviewed sanitation kit composition** – latrine floor slab, treated logs, iron sheet for latrine roofing, plus ropes & nails for setting up hand washing facility while encouraging un-burnt brick walls & cooking oil jerrycans to be re-used for hand washing (& drinking water storage). ($ 285,714)
- **Lack of funds for Sanitation improvement in schools ($85,714)**

Challenges

- Lack of Water Bowser to support water trucking to Institutions which do not have reliable water supply.
- Non functional water treatment plant due to luck of a 40KVA Generator.
- Continuous reliance on shallow well which produces poor water quality.
- Long walking distance to water points.
- slow in adopting a sustainable operation and maintance
- Small storage capacity for Bujubuli Pipe water.
- Lack of latrine building materials especially for the supper structure. These includes Brick Molds, Iron Sheets and Nails.
- High ratio of pupil to latrine in schools (1:62) high from Government standard of 1:40.
- Lack of energy (charcoal) to facilitate boiling of water for drinking.
- There is gap of 2500 plastic slabs and 10,000 Poles.
- Latrine gap for 250 PSN and PWDs.
- 120 stances of unlined pit latrines in schools needs to be replaced,
- Lack of Tractor for Garbage collection.
- Lack of enough Hand washing facilities in schools.
- Poor motivation for VHTs.
- Under funding from Central Government and Donors.
- Inadequate staffing at the DLG dept. The dep has DWO only for DLG.
- Very low water ground levels and therefore the drying of boreholes in the dry season
- Poor water quality in some areas of the District especially where there is high percentages of iron and manganese

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING.