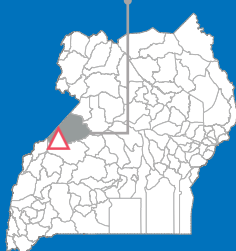




Western Region Hoima District



Kyangwali

Total refugee population:
83,558 registered refugees

With **625,568** nationals and **83,558** refugees in Hoima District, refugees in Kyangwali account for **12%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 1960

Registered refugee population*1

Female Age Male

9,483 0-4 9,346

9,809 5-11 10,958

6,488 12-17 6,721

14,330 18-59 12,382

2,313 60+ 1,728

Data collected through²:



12 beneficiary focus group discussions



2 key informant interviews



18 partner interviews



7 sector lead interviews

Located in Western Uganda near the border with the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kyangwali settlement is home to more than 83,000 refugees. Due to its geographical location, Congolese refugees form the majority of the population but there are also Rwandese, Burundians, South Sudanese, Somalis, and Kenyans. In response to the influx of Congolese refugees entering the country since December 2018, Kyangwali has been receiving new arrivals, which has resulted in a significant increase in its population. Despite effort from humanitarian agencies to provide necessary services, people still face a number of challenges ranging from access to health care, protection, education, and livelihoods among others.

Gaps & Challenges³



Although significant efforts have been made with regards to health services in the settlement, FGD participants reported finding them insufficient. Services were found to be inaccessible at night with doctors often working from 11am until 4pm, which refugees and nationals reported has caused deaths in the night. Patients struggle to access services due to the long distance to the health center and the absence of ambulance services. Moreover, patients receive poor treatment due to issues of misdiagnosis caused by a lack of equipment, shortages of medication and an inadequate number of health workers.



Refugees reported that education has been particularly neglected by partners operating in the settlement. The limited number of education facilities available has led to overcrowding in the schools inhibiting the learning environment. Long distance to the schools, high tuition fees and school material fees, language barriers and an inability to translate Congolese education documents to the Ugandan standards has led to many children not attending school. A lack of English learning opportunities and adult learning programs (ALPs) was also highlighted as a key challenge.



The food distributed to refugees was reported to be untimely, insufficient and lacking in diversity. Refugees are unable to maintain a balanced diet due to the limited diversity in the food provided. Moreover, both refugees and nationals reported that the lack of access to land for agricultural purposes and limited income generating activities prevents self-sustainability.



There are insufficient water points in and around the settlement serving both refugees and the host community, and they are located far away. This has led to severe congestion and long queues making the fetching of water particularly difficult. Moreover, refugees were provided with only one jerry can per household upon arrival, which has further exacerbated the fetching of water. The delivery of water is often delayed with trucks arriving at irregular times. Furthermore, refugees reported a lack of hygiene promoters and few awareness programs.



Both refugees and nationals reported a lack of employment opportunities in and around the settlement, limited access to capital to start small scale businesses and an absence of vocational training institutes. This has prevented them from earning an income and to facilitate their ability to meet their basic needs. Moreover, the lack of land for agriculture further prevents households from improving their livelihoods opportunities.

Strengths & Opportunities



The increased presence of partners responding to the refugee influx has simultaneously led to an increased interest to support the surrounding host community particularly with development programs. This has led to improvements of service delivery and infrastructure. The host community has been included in the planning of projects such as road linking and the rehabilitation of health centers.



The increase of refugees in the area is expected to enhance agricultural productivity and accelerate the market for agricultural products as well as other merchandise from wholesalers. This is expected to benefit both refugees and the host communities.

* Refugee statistics source: Refugee Information Management System (RIMS) - Office of the Prime Minister

1. Demographic data used is valid as of June 2018

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 19 July to 9 August, 2018.

3. The gaps and challenges were collected through focus group discussions with both refugees and host communities separately undertaken between 26 and 27 March 2018 with the host community and on 26 February 2018 with the refugees.

Partner organizations

AAH, ACF, AIRD, ARC, AVSI, CARE, FRC, HIJRA, IOM, KRC, LWF, MSF, MTI, NRC, RLP, SCI, UNHCR, WFP, WIU



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Uganda Refugee Response Monitoring

Settlement Fact Sheet: Kyangwali | July 2018

Protection

No
new arrivals reported in the past three months are yet to be biometrically registered in the RIMS



19,790
new arrivals reported in the past three months have been biometrically registered in the RIMS

No
refugees are yet to be registered in the RIMS



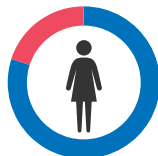
9 partners: AAH, ARC, AVSI, CARE, HIJRA, KRC, LWF, RLP, SCI
83,558
total refugees are registered in the RIMS

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

Psychosocial

Persons with specific needs (PSNs)

100%
of SGBV survivors receiving multi-sectoral support in the past three months



15,137
reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

3,683
reproductive-age women not provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials



60
psychosocial awareness activities conducted in the past three months

1,143
refugees receiving psychosocial support

4,932
children registered to access psychosocial support



1,143
PSNs have received services for their specific needs

951
PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs

0%
of SGBV survivors not receiving multi-sectoral support in the past three months

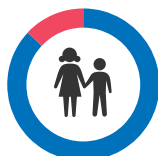
Child protection

0%
of child PSNs need to be provided with individual case management



100%
of child PSNs have been provided with individual case management

13%
of unaccompanied or separated children have not been provided with interim or long term care



87%
of unaccompanied or separated children have been provided with interim or long term care

0%
of cases in the past three months of child abuse or exploitation have not received age and gender services



100%
of cases in the past three months of child abuse or exploitation received age and gender services

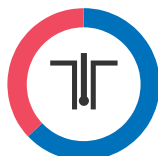
Water, sanitation and hygiene

5
additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed
15
average l/p/d provided



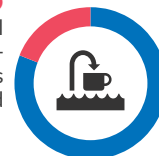
34%
of water needs met through water trucking

3
additional motorized borehole needed



5
motorized boreholes operational

26
additional hand-pumps needed



114
hand-pumps operational

32,993
kilograms of soap distributed in 2017



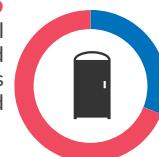
No
refugees provided with soap
83,558
refugees still needing soap

No
additional hygiene promoters or village health teams needed



195
active hygiene promoters or village health teams (VHTs)

10,953
additional household latrines needed



4,855
household latrines completed

Education



Refugees attend:
21
pre-primary schools
14
primary schools
1
secondary schools
1
adult learning programmes (ALPs)

17,172
refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:

293
teachers are working in schools refugees attend, but more are needed to reach teacher-student ratio standards:

Gross enrolment rates

5,478¹
refugees aged 3-5

5,174²
refugees enrolled

Pre-primary

210
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
58
teachers



12,655¹
refugees aged 6-13

11,339³
refugees enrolled

Primary

117
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
183
teachers



3 partners:
3,884¹
refugees aged 14-17

392⁴
refugees enrolled

Secondary

2
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
34
teachers



ALPs

18
teachers

1. The educational breakdown represents figures from June 2018.

2. The gap of pre-primary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 5 are also enrolled in pre-primary education.

3. The gap of primary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 13 are also enrolled in primary education.

4. The gap of secondary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 17 are also enrolled in secondary education.



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Humanitarian Aid



REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



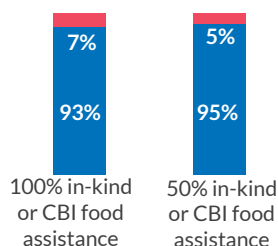
Food assistance



922

metric tonnes of food were distributed during the latest distribution in the settlement

The gap of eligible refugees who received and did not receive specific in-kind or food assistance in the latest distribution:



1 partner: WFP



549,667,000 UGX⁵
cash for food was distributed during the latest distribution for the settlement

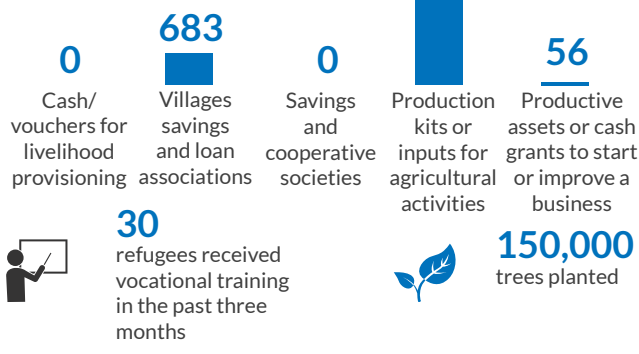
Livelihoods and environment

16,970
households still need to receive improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking



340
households have received improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking

3,483
cases of livelihoods support through:



5 partners: AAH, ARC, AVSI, FRC, KRC

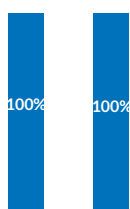


683
refugees have access to self-employment or facilitated businesses

Health and nutrition

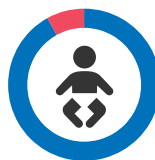
0%
of refugees with HIV are not receiving ART⁶

100%
of refugees with HIV are receiving ART



0%
of refugees under the age of 18 with HIV are not receiving ART
100%
of refugees under the age of 18 with HIV are receiving ART

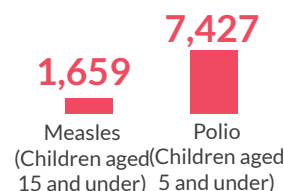
62
women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months



670
women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

4 partners: AAH, ACF, MSE, MTI

Vaccinations recorded:



From the last FSNA:⁷

3%
Children suffering from global acute malnutrition

42%
Children suffering from anemia

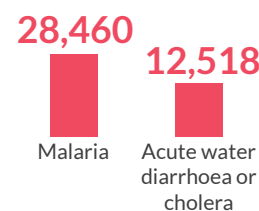
31%
Non-pregnant women suffering from anemia

0%
of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months have not been admitted into treatment



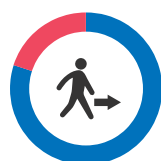
100%
of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months were admitted into treatment

Number of cases identified in the past three months:

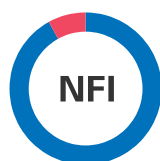


Shelter, site, and non-food items (NFI)

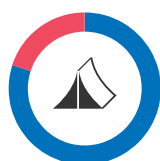
4 partners: AIRD, HIJRA, LWF, NRC



3,958
arrivals in the past three months provided with household NFI kits
1,000
arrivals in the past three months did not receive household NFI kits



11,397
households in total have been provided with NFI kits
1,000
households in total have not been provided with NFI kits



3,958
arrivals in the past three months received shelter materials and toolkits/cash
1,000
arrivals in the past three months have not received shelter materials and toolkits/cash



391
PSN shelters have been constructed
752
additional PSN shelters needed

5. 1 USD = 3,738.36 UGX and 1 euro = 4,373.43 (as of 28 August 2018, source: XE.com)

6. Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

7. Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), October 2017, UNHCR