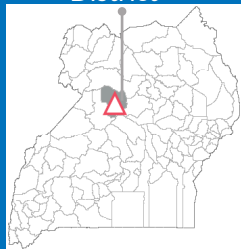




Western Region
Kiryandongo
District



Kiryandongo

Total refugee population:
57,202* registered refugees

With **270,290** nationals and **57,639** refugees in Kiryandongo District, refugees in Kiryandongo account for **17%** of the district population

Settlement first established: 1990

Registered refugee population*

Female	Age	Male
4,276	0-4	4,497
7,748	5-11	8,162
5,749	12-17	6,360
10,329	18-59	8,710
886	60+	485

Data collected through¹:

	6	beneficiary focus group discussions
	2	key informant interviews
	18	partner interviews
	6	sector lead interviews

Kiryandongo refugee settlement, originally established in 1990, was re-opened in 2014 during the South Sudanese emergency and now hosts almost 60,000 refugees. The majority of refugees are from South Sudan, with a small number from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, and Sudan. Although now closed to new arrivals, partners continue to facilitate family reunifications and resettlement for protection cases.

Gaps & Challenges



Insufficient food rations due to ration cuts—in place since August 2016 for refugees who arrived prior to July 2015—coupled with limited agricultural inputs, lead refugees to skip meals and share food stocks with neighbours. Refugees reported receiving inexact or incorrect amounts of food due to poor monitoring during distributions.



Many children and youth drop out of school due to **high school fees and related costs, such as uniforms and school materials**. Secondary school-aged students are particularly affected and reported that non-governmental organizations provide only a few opportunities for scholarships. Respondents also noted that classrooms are overcrowded and reportedly under-qualified teachers rarely follow the standard curriculum.



The three health centres in the settlement, serving both refugees and the host community, are reportedly **understaffed and under resourced**. Refugees reported that there are long waiting lines at the health centres, pharmacies are regularly out of stock, and there is limited testing and treatment options available for diseases other than malaria. Some refugees resort to selling part of their small food rations in order to afford private clinics. Pregnant women, the elderly, and people with disabilities are particularly vulnerable groups, as they cannot walk long distances to the health centers and with even more limited livelihoods opportunities, cannot afford transportation.



Limited water points serve a large population and contribute to **long waiting lines for water**. The few motorized boreholes need frequent repairs and delays in fixing them further inhibit access to water. Respondents also reported that there are not enough household latrines, especially for persons with special needs.



Traditional sources of livelihoods and those that partners focus interventions on, such as farming and handicraft making, may not be appropriate for the market. There is a need for an **assessment to understand market needs** and then tailor livelihood strategies and programming that are more innovative.

Strengths & Opportunities



Leadership from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) has prioritized the implementation of the Common Refugee Response Framework in Kiryandongo, **strengthening relationships and promoting peaceful co-existence between refugees and the host community**. Services and institutions, such as health and youth training centers, benefit both refugees and Ugandans in the district.



There is **close coordination between humanitarian actors**. Implementing partners are supportive and responsive to problems that arise through quick mobilization, even when funding and resources are limited.



Refugee leadership is organized and representative, mirroring the host community's leadership structures. The **Refugee Welfare Committees have a positive relationship with OPM, district officials, and the district technical focal points**.

* 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 30th October to the 11th November 2017.

Partner organizations

AAH, ACF, AHRIS, AIRD, DRC, InterAid, IRC, RMF, SP, SCI, TPO, UNHCR, URCS, TWT, WCC, WFP, WIU, WPDI, UNICEF, URCS, YSHA

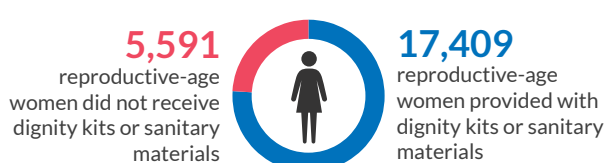
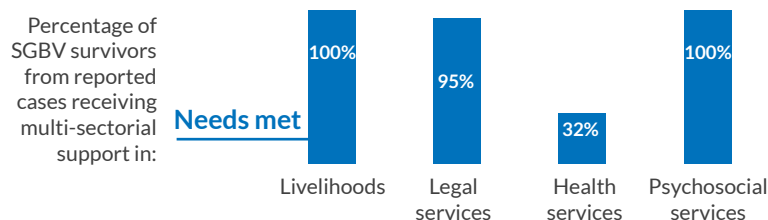


Protection

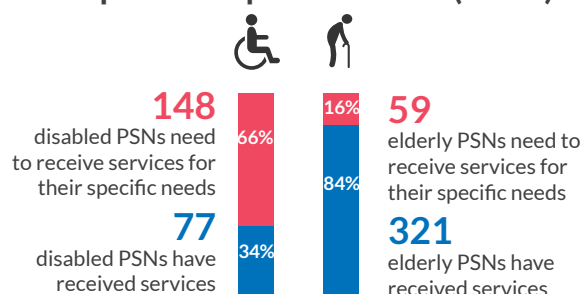
10 partners: InterAid, IRC, SP, SCI, TPO, UNHCR, UNICEF, URCS, WCC, WPD



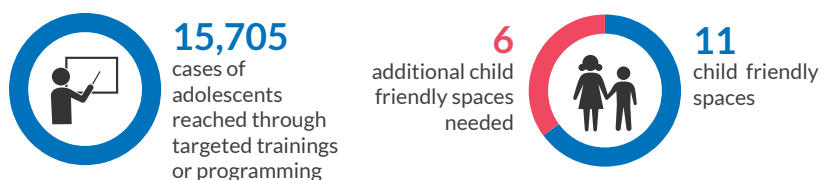
Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)



People with specific needs (PSNs)

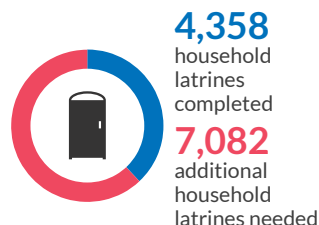
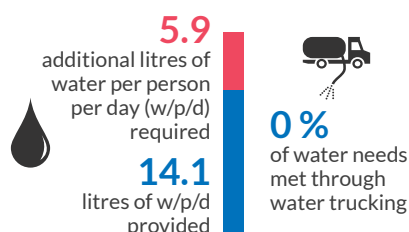


Child protection



Water, sanitation and hygiene

4 partners: DRC, IRC, TWT, UNICEF



Education

3 partners: SCI, WCC, WIU

Gross enrolment rates

158 permanent classrooms constructed

19,015 refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:

8,213 refugees aged 3-5

3,507 refugees enrolled

15,986 refugees aged 6-13

13,743 refugees enrolled

9,401 refugees aged 14-17

1,765 refugees enrolled

Pre-primary

Primary

Secondary



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

204 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

45 teachers

380 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

45 teachers

29 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

58 teachers



Food assistance

2 partners: SP, WFP



47,254

eligible beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance in the last distribution



17,316

eligible beneficiaries received cash for food assistance in the last distribution



1

agency conducting unconditional cash for food distributions

Livelihoods and environment

9 partners: AAH, ACF, AHRIS, InterAid, RMF, SCI, SP, TPO, YSHA

3,783
households have not received technology support for production



6,880
households have received technology support for production

11,723
cases of livelihoods support through:

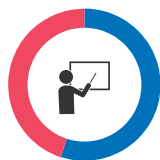
4,287
Livelihoods/ Vocational trainings

4,727
Village savings and loan associations

2,709
Income generating activities

0
Savings and cooperative societies

4
organizations conducting livelihoods trainings do not monitor participation of PSNs



5
organizations conducting livelihoods trainings monitor participation of PSNs

38
PSNs are enrolled in livelihoods trainings
3 out of 5
of the organizations monitoring PSNs participation track employment outcomes for PSNs after their graduation

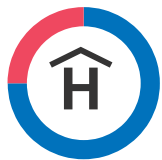


16
PSNs who graduated from livelihoods trainings were still unemployed after three months

35
PSNs who graduated from livelihoods trainings were employed after three months

Health and nutrition

5 partners: ACF, IRC, RMF, UNICEF, WFP



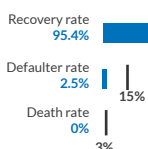
3
primary healthcare facilities

1
additional facility needed

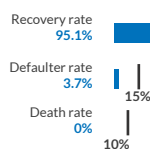
2 out of 2
nutrition programmes not meeting UNHCR/ WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:



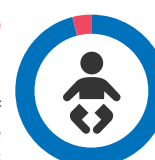
1 supplementary feeding programme:



1 outpatient therapeutic programme:



9
women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months



207
women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

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

2 partner: AIRD, InterAid

No
additional household NFI kits needed for new arrivals in the past three months



43¹
new arrivals were provided with household NFI kits in the past three months

No
additional reception centre needed



1
reception centre is sufficient for the settlement



70 sq kilometers
Total surface area of the settlement



Average plot size
information not provided

No
additional UNHCR/partner facilities needed



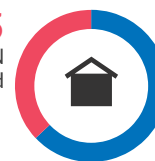
4
UNHCR/partner facilities have been constructed

No
additional emergency shelters needed



10,024
emergency shelter materials distributed

75
additional PSN shelters needed



125
PSN shelters constructed



300
semi-permanent shelters constructed, but a lack of data on how many are needed prevents the gap from being measured

1. This figure refers to refugees previously registered in another settlement or in Kampala, that were resettled in Kiryandongo.