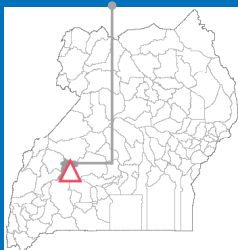




## Western Region Kyegegwa District



### Kyaka II

Total refugee population:  
**62,535** registered refugees

With **349,067** nationals and **62,535** refugees in Kyegegwa District, refugees in Kyaka II account for **15%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 2005

### Registered refugee population\*1

Female	Age	Male
6,195	0-4	6,095
7,276	5-11	7,497
4,807	12-17	5,146
10,935	18-59	11,831
1,114	60+	921

### Data collected through<sup>2</sup>:

	<b>12</b>	beneficiary focus group discussions
	<b>2</b>	key informant interviews
	<b>12</b>	partner interviews
	<b>7</b>	sector lead interviews

Kyaka II settlement was established in 2005 to receive the remaining population of Kyaka I following the mass repatriation of Rwandan refugees the same year. After this movement, Kyaka I was closed after 21 years of operations. Renewed violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in mid-December 2017 led to a new refugee influx into Uganda, with an estimated 17,000 new refugee arrivals in Kyaka II. This brought the settlement's population to roughly 62,535 as of early June 2018.

## Gaps & Challenges<sup>3</sup>



Food rations distributed to refugees are reportedly insufficient to last for a month leading to the FGD participants highlighting they reduce their daily food consumption to one meal per day. Moreover, food distributions were reported by the refugees to often be delayed further forcing them to limit their daily food consumption in order for the ration to last them the month. Additionally, refugees emphasized a lack of access to land for agricultural use further exacerbates their food insecurity as they cannot cultivate crops to compensate for the lack of food.



The high tuition fees mean many parents cannot afford putting their children through school or are forced to sell some of their food items and non-food items (NFIs) to acquire more money. There are few schools available in and around the settlement attended by both refugees and nationals, which has led to high overcrowding in classrooms, which combined with the high pupil to teacher ratios, seriously inhibits students' learning capacities. Moreover, language barriers between teachers and students has increased the poor performance of students.



Both refugees and nationals reported an insufficient number of boreholes in and around the settlement and overall potable water sources. The few that exist are located far away forcing them to walk long distances to reach the sources and creates challenges with regards to transporting the water back to their homes. This is particularly an issue for persons with special needs (PSNs), who often struggle with mobility. Water points are overcrowded leading to long waiting hours. Moreover, refugees emphasized poor latrine coverage around the settlement resulting in open defecation particularly amongst young children and thus increasing the risks of illnesses and sanitation and hygiene issues.



Refugees reported a lack of access to land for agricultural use combined with a lack of agricultural inputs for those who have managed to access some little land, which prevents them from earning an income through agricultural practices. Furthermore, both nationals and refugees have limited access to vocational trainings and access to capital preventing them from starting small scale businesses and thus from achieving self-reliance.



Refugees reported that despite having arrived to the settlement over a month ago they are still living in emergency shelters and not yet been provided with semi-permanent shelters. This is particularly an issue with the heavy rains where refugees reported the shelters often leak.



Health centers refugees and nationals access to receive treatment are ill-equipped lacking in beds, examination equipment, medication and health workers. This severely reduces the quality of services available. Participants reported it often leads to issues of misdiagnosis deteriorated for refugees due to language barriers between them and the doctors.

## Strengths & Opportunities



The good relations between refugees and the host community as well as between the host community and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) have created a conducive environment for humanitarian operations and the overall refugee response in Kyaka II.

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

1. Demographic data used is valid as of July 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 11 to 18 July, 2018.

3. The gaps and challenges were collected through focus group discussions with both refugees and host communities separately undertaken on 31 January 2018 with the host community and the date with the refugees.

## Partner organizations

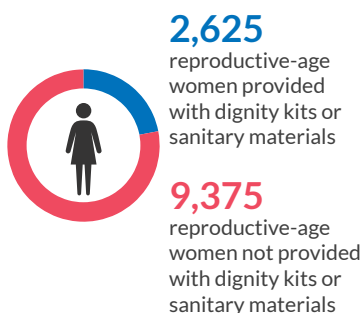
ACTED, AHA, AIRD, ARC, DRC, FCA, FRC, OXFAM, SCI, UNHCR, URSC, WIU, WVI



## Protection

5 partners: ARC, DRC, OXFAM, URSC, WIU

### Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)



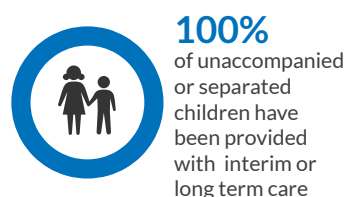
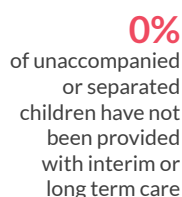
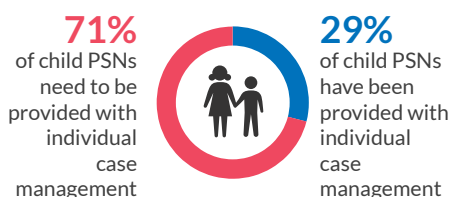
### Psychosocial



### Persons with specific needs (PSNs)

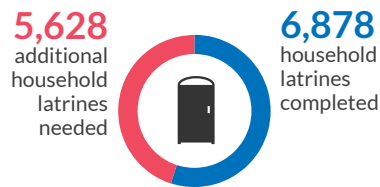
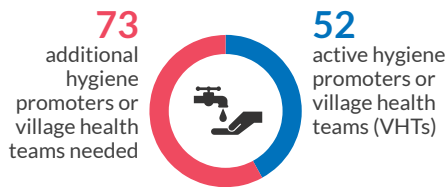
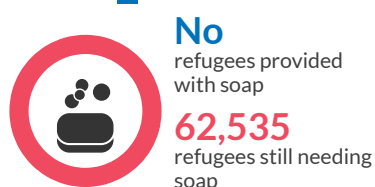
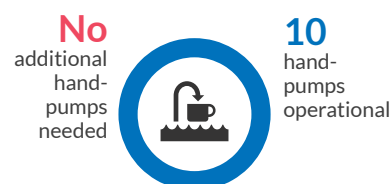
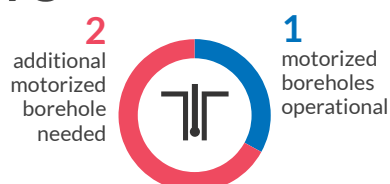
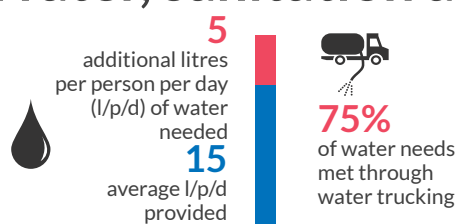


## Child protection



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

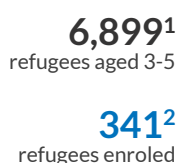
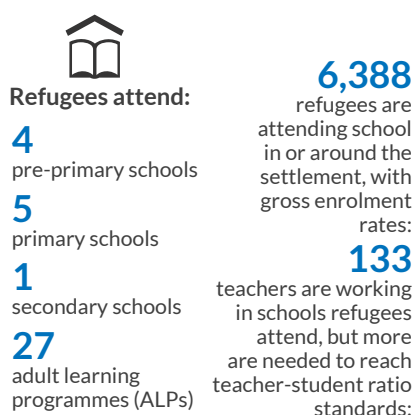
2 partners: AIRD, DRC



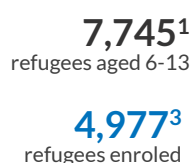
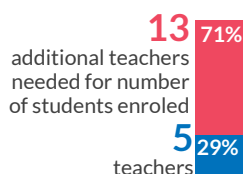
## Education

### Gross enrolment rates

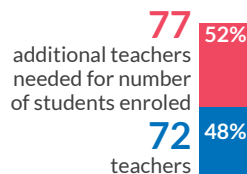
3 partners: FRC, SCI, WIU



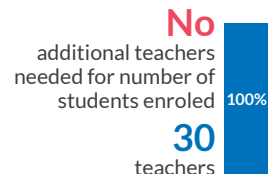
#### Pre-primary



#### Primary



#### Secondary



#### ALPs



1. 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.



## Food assistance

1 partner: wvi



**30,939**

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

**39,281** eligible refugees have not received 100% in-kind or Cash Based Intervention (CBI) food assistance in the latest distribution



**45,721**

eligible refugees have received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution



**592,648,000 UGX<sup>5</sup>**

cash for food was distributed during the latest distribution for the settlement

## Livelihoods and environment

5 partners: ACTED, DRC, FCA, FRC, WVI

**No** households still need to receive improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking



**2,709**

households have received improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking

**6,641** cases of livelihoods support through:

**1,878**

Cash/ vouchers for livelihood provisioning

**1,140**

Villages savings and loan associations

**1,243**

Savings and cooperative societies

**2,250**

Production kits or inputs for agricultural activities

**130**

Productive assets or cash grants to start or improve a business



**130**

refugees have access to self-employment or facilitated businesses

**1,904** refugees and host community members trained on agricultural practices



**272**

refugees received vocational training in the past three months



**5,000**

trees planted

## Health and nutrition

1 partner: AHA

**0%** of refugees with HIV are not receiving ART<sup>6</sup>



**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

**No** women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months



**415**

women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

Vaccinations recorded:

**573**

Measles (Children aged 15 and under)

**1,849**



Polio (Children aged 5 and under)

From the last FSNA:<sup>7</sup>

**4%**

Children suffering from global acute malnutrition

**44%**

Children suffering from anemia

**39%**

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

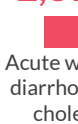
Number of cases identified in the past three months:

**17,175**



Malaria

**2,317**



Acute watery diarrhoea or cholera

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

2 partners: AIRD, DRC



**5,974**

arrivals in the past three months provided with household NFI kits

**NFI**

**22,168**

households in total have been provided with NFI kits



**5,974**

arrivals in the past three months received shelter materials and toolkits/cash



**500**

PSN shelters have been constructed

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