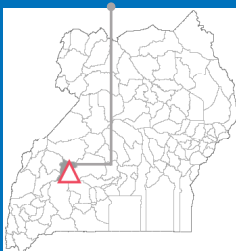




Western Region Kyegegwa District



Kyaka II

Total refugee population:
27,583* registered refugees
17,405** new arrivals since December 2017

With **325,240** nationals and **44,988** refugees in Kyegegwa District, refugees in Kyaka II account for **12%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 2005

Registered refugee population*¹

Female	Age	Male
2,493	0-4	2,526
3,899	5-11	3,932
2,412	12-17	2,448
7,118	18-59	6,803
540	60+	485

Data collected through²:

- 6** beneficiary focus group discussions
- 2** key informant interviews
- 9** partner interviews
- 7** 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 44,988 as of early March 2018.

Gaps & Challenges

Health services are insufficient to meet the needs of the population. Many health centres in the settlement have a **shortage of beds, drugs, and medical personnel**. Respondents noted frustrations with the referral system, such as delays in being referred to regional hospitals and lack of follow-ups to ensure that patients have received required medical treatment.

The education sector is under-resourced. Refugees reported **inadequate teachers, few classrooms, language barriers between students and teachers, and prohibitive secondary school fees**. Kyaka II has only one secondary school, which is not sufficient to serve all school-aged refugees. Additionally, there are no opportunities for the youth to enrol in vocational programs due to lack of training institutions, although a new centre is under construction and planned to open in May 2018. New arrivals noted that there are few pre-primary schools for children to attend, specifically in Byabakora, Mukondo, and Kakoni zones.

Limited access to land and natural resources has the potential to cause tensions among refugees and with host community members. **Protection concerns mainly root from land allocation**, as many refugees reported that the land initially given to them by OPM has been reallocated to new arrivals, causing social unrest. Other protection issues include lack of case follow-ups after reporting crimes, and incidences of bribery and corruption while seeking justice. Additionally, access to livelihoods opportunities is limited especially for persons with specific needs and in particular, women and girls. Some members of these vulnerable group may engage in harmful coping mechanisms such as survival sex.

Because of a **lack of vocational training centres**, many youth refugees need basic knowledge and skills to engage in various livelihood programs, such as carpentry, hairdressing, mechanics, and tailoring. Refugees who are engaged in agriculture mainly practice subsistence farming due to limited land, shortage of agricultural inputs, and an inability to sell produce at competitive prices.

Strengths & Opportunities

Regular **coordination meetings bring together all actors and promote cooperation**. The weekly meetings engage all stakeholders to collectively discuss issues regarding service delivery within the settlement. Close coordination was critical to managing the recent and ongoing DRC influx.

There is a **strong partnership between settlement leadership and Kyegegwa local government**. The systematic coordination between UNHCR, OPM, and local government authorities has enhanced service delivery within the settlement and the host community.

The environmental conditions in Kyaka are **conducive for agricultural production**. Because the soil and climate are suitable for crop cultivation, refugees are able to grow a variety of crops, which have supplemented food distribution programs as well as created livelihoods for some refugee families.

The presence of **electricity and established road networks connect the settlement and host community**. Extending the national grid to more parts of the settlements and enhancing roads would improve access to markets, security, and service delivery.

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

**Source of new arrivals from the DRC, both registered and unregistered: Office of the Prime Minister

1. Demographic data used is valid as of 31 December 2017, which is before the major influx of refugees from the DRC.

2. Indicator standards to measure gaps were determined by global humanitarian standards, Ugandan national standards, or sector experts for each settlement. Data was collected from the 22nd February to the 9th March, 2018.

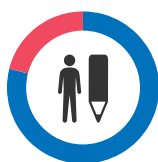
Partner organizations

AHA, AIRD, ARC, DRC, FRC, Nsamizi, UNHCR, UNICEF, URCS, WFP, WIU



Protection

2,000
new arrivals reported in the past three months still need biometric registration and identification



7,679
new arrivals reported in the past three months have received biometric registration and identification

6 partners: AHA, ARC, DRC, UNICEF, URCS, WIU



314
live births reported in the past three months, but insufficient data prevented the gap from being measured

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

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

Needs met

18%

Livelihoods

15%

Legal services

24%

Health services

100%

Psychosocial services

No
reproductive-age women need sanitary materials, but a distribution of dignity kits is planned for the end of March 2018



15,010

reproductive-age women provided with sanitary materials, but not a full dignity kit

Persons with specific needs (PSNs)



169
disabled PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs



367
disabled PSNs have received services

796
elderly PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs



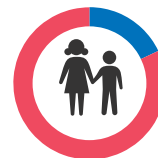
190
elderly PSNs have received services

Child protection



5,343

adolescents reached through targeted trainings or programming, but insufficient data prevented the gap from being measured



4

child friendly spaces are being constructed, but not yet fully operational

22

additional child friendly spaces needed

Water, sanitation and hygiene

4 partners: AIRD, DRC, SP, UNICEF

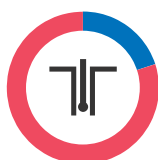


2
additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed

18
average l/p/d provided

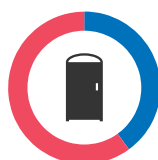


24%
of water needs met through water trucking



1
motorized borehole operational

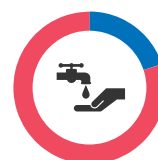
4
additional motorized boreholes needed



3,642

household latrines completed

5,356
additional household latrines needed



18

active hygiene promoters

72

additional hygiene promoters needed

Education

2 partners: UNICEF, WIU

41
schools attended by refugees



27
additional school needed

7,787
refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:

data on refugees aged 3-5 not available
1,613
refugees enrolled



data on refugees aged 6-13 not available
5,984
refugees enrolled



data on refugees aged 14-17 not available
210
refugees enrolled



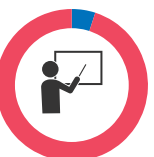
Pre-primary

Primary

Secondary

Gross enrolment rates

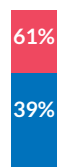
35
permanent classrooms constructed



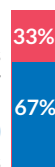
641
additional classrooms needed

254
teachers are working in schools refugees attend, but more are needed to reach teacher-student ratio standards:

43
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
67
teachers



78
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
160
teachers



27
teachers



Food assistance

1 partner: WFP



18,189³
eligible beneficiaries
received in-kind food
assistance in the last
distribution



1
agency conducting
unconditional cash
for food distributions



20,497⁴
eligible beneficiaries
received cash assistance
for food in the last
distribution, meeting
settlement needs

Livelihoods and environment

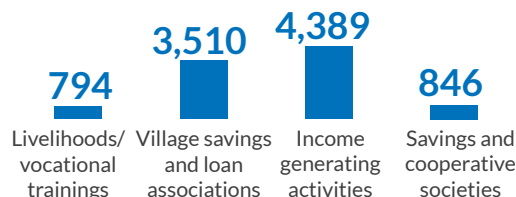
4 partners: DRC, FRC, Nsamizi, SP

10,961
households have not
received technology
support for
production



4,601
households have
received technology
support for
production

9,539
cases of livelihoods
support through:



0 out of 4
organizations
conducting
livelihoods trainings
monitor participation
of PSNs



258
PSNs have graduated
from livelihoods trainings,
but insufficient data on
employment status after three
months prevented the gap from
being measured

5,278
eligible beneficiaries
did not receive
cash assistance for
livelihoods in the last
distribution



2,222
eligible beneficiaries
received cash
assistance for
livelihoods in the last
distribution

Health and nutrition

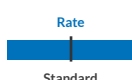
3 partners: AHA, UNICEF, WFP



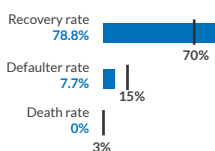
2
primary
healthcare
facilities

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

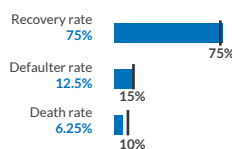
5
additional
facilities needed



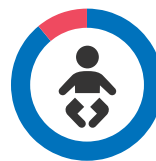
2 supplementary
feeding programme:



1 outpatient therapeutic
programme:



33
women delivered
without skilled
healthcare staff
in the past three
months

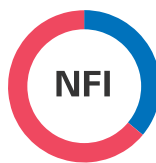


281
women
delivered
with skilled
healthcare staff
in the past three
months

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

2 partners: AIRD, DRC

11,099
new arrivals
did not receive
household NFI
kits in the past
three months



6,306
new arrivals were
provided with household
NFI kits in the past three
months.



0
agencies conducting
unconditional
cash for NFIs
distributions



0
additional
reception
centre needed

1
reception centre



81 sq kilometres
Total surface area of the settlement



50x30 metre
Average residential and agricultural plot size
for households with less than 3 members



50x50 metre
Average residential and agricultural plot size
for households with 3 to 5 members



100x50 metre
Average residential and agricultural plot size
for households with more than 5 members



624
emergency shelter
materials distributed, but
insufficient data prevented
the gap from being
measured



15
semi-permanent shelters
constructed, but insufficient
data prevented the gap
from being measured



15
PSN shelters constructed
(zero for new arrivals), but
insufficient data prevented
the gap from being
measured

3. Figures refer to the second cycle of the general food distribution.

4. Figures refer to the second cycle of the cash based transfer distribution.