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.

Partner organizations

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

- 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

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)**

- 1,613 refugees enrolled
- 5,984 refugees enrolled
- 78 refugees enrolled

**Child protection**

- 5,343 adolescents reached through targeted trainings or programming, but insufficient data prevented the gap from being measured

**Water, sanitation and hygiene**

- 2 additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed
- 18 average l/p/d provided

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**

- 41 schools attended by refugees
- 27 additional school needed
- 35 permanent classrooms constructed
- 641 additional classrooms needed

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

796+21

Gross enrolment rates

Pre-primary

Primary

Secondary

78 teachers

160 teachers

27 teachers

38 teachers

43 teachers needed for number of students enrolled

67 teachers

61% 39%

33% 67%

81% 19%

41% 59%

60% 40%

35% 65%

32% 68%

18% 82%

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

207

43 teachers needed for number of students enrolled

67 teachers

61% 39%
### Food assistance

- **18,189** eligible beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance in the last distribution
- **1** agency conducting unconditional cash for food distributions
- **20,497** eligible beneficiaries received cash assistance for food in the last distribution, meeting settlement needs

### Livelihoods and environment

- **10,961** households have not received technology support for production
- **4,601** households have not received technology support for production
- **9,539** cases of livelihoods support through:
  - 794 Livelihoods/vocational trainings
  - 3,510 Village savings and loan associations
  - 4,389 Income generating activities
  - 846 Savings and cooperative societies
- **258** PSNs have graduated from livelihoods trainings, but insufficient data on employment status after three months prevented the gap from being measured
- **5,728** 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

- **2** primary healthcare facilities
- **5** additional facilities needed
- **2 out of 2** nutrition programmes meet UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:
  - **1 outpatient therapeutic programme:**
    - Recovery rate 78.8%
    - Defaulter rate 7.3%
    - Death rate 0%
  - **1 supplementary feeding programme:**
    - Recovery rate 75%
    - Defaulter rate 12.3%
    - Death rate 6.25%
- **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)

- **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
- **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

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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.