Kyangwali refugee settlement was established in the 1960s to accommodate Rwandan refugees. After many Rwandans repatriated voluntarily in 1994, the settlement has hosted mostly Congolese refugees. Since the start of a new refugee influx from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in mid December 2017, Kyangwali’s population has nearly doubled from 36,713 in December 2017 to 68,703 in March 2018, putting a heavy strain on existing services. Many new humanitarian partners have arrived in the settlement to respond to the emergency.

**Gaps & Challenges**

Refugees reported a lack of nutritional diversity in food distribution and inconsistent ration sizes of maize, flour, and beans. However, full food rations are provided on a monthly basis either in-kind or cash. With residents unable to gather sufficient wood for cooking, food preparation is an issue. New arrivals are provided with high energy biscuits at the landing sites and hot meals in the reception center.

**Cholera and diarrheal illnesses have spread** across the settlement leading to mortalities. This has been exacerbated by insufficient household latrines, the sharing of communal block latrines, inadequate water and soap supplies, and limited water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) awareness programs.

There is **insufficient medical personnel and infrastructure**. Refugees reported that some ill patients end up sleeping on clinic floors due to lack of sufficient beds, including children, pregnant women, and elderly refugees with no separate quarters. Limited diagnostic equipment, translation issues, and a lack of medication have also contributed to poor health services for the population.

Income generating activities are limited and allocated plots are too small to cultivate for livelihoods purposes. Refugees who have lived in the settlement for years were using certain areas, such as Maratatu and Mombasa, for farming; this land has recently been allocated to new arrivals, heightening tensions among refugees and between refugees and host community members.

**Inclement weather has destroyed emergency shelters**, forcing some refugees to sleep outside without any protection. Many refugees are still waiting to receive shelter kits and some persons with special needs (PSNs) need assistance constructing their homes. Previously, some households were relocated without plastic sheets, but as of February 2018, those who did not receive now have plastic sheets for shelters, as well as all new arrivals.

**Access to water is limited.** There are few water points, which are congested, leading to long waiting times. Some refugees reported sleeping at the tap stands or waking up early to travel long distances in order to claim a spot in line.

Schools have been unable to accommodate new arrivals and many Francophone students with education certificates in French face difficulties enroling. There is a strong desire for residents of all ages to learn English in order to better assimilate.

**Strengths & Opportunities**

**Strong coordination structures** across implementing partners, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Uganda’s Office of the Prime Minister, and the local government, contributes to a response that is robust and adaptable. This strength was demonstrated in the effective cross-sectoral mass mobilization response to the cholera outbreak.

A positive relationship with the host community and established refugee welfare council (RWC) structures ensures a safe and harmonious environment.

Partner organizations

AAH, AIRD, ARC, CARE, FRC, HIJRA, KRRRC, LWF, MSF, MTI, NRC, RLP, SCI, SP, UNHCR, URCS, WFP, WIU
Protection

5,000 new arrivals reported in the past three months are yet to receive biometric registration and identification

15,084 new arrivals reported in the past three months have received biometric registration and identification

521 live births reported in the past three months received birth notification cards, but not official birth certificates

7 partners: AAH, ARC, CARE, HIJRA, LWF, RLP, SCI

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

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

Needs met

- no services provided
- Livelihoods: 42%
- Legal services: 1%
- Health services: 1%
- Psychosocial services: 100%

Persons with specific needs (PSNs)

555 disabled PSNs have received services for their specific needs, but insufficient data prevented the gap from being measured

678 elderly PSNs have received services for their specific needs, but insufficient data prevented the gap from being measured

Child protection

5,417 adolescents not reached through targeted trainings or programming

5,339 adolescents reached through targeted trainings or programming

6 child friendly spaces

13 additional child friendly spaces needed

2 partners: SCI, WIU

Water, sanitation and hygiene

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

20.8 average l/p/d provided

20% of water needs met through water trucking

4 motorized boreholes operational

1 additional motorized borehole needed

6,100 household latrines completed

7,641 additional household latrines needed

72 active hygiene promoters

65 additional hygiene promoters needed

5 partners: AAH, AIRD, LWF, NRC, URCS

Education

29 schools attended by refugees

11 additional school needed

10,560 refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:

10,950 (estimate) refugees aged 3-5

2,229 refugees enrolled

25,310 (estimate) refugees aged 6-13

7,950 refugees enrolled

7,760 (estimate) refugees aged 14-17

321 refugees enrolled

Gross enrolment rates

Pre-primary

Secondary

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

- additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled: 36 teachers

90 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

61 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

8 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

8 teachers

3. Only registered PSNs are considered in calculations, which does not account for new arrivals who may not be registered PSNs yet.

4. Refugees who have lived in Kyangwali for years have adequate water provisioning sources, but new arrivals have less access and receive less than the stated amount of litres/per person/per day.

5. Demographic figures are not yet available for new arrivals since December 2017. At the suggestion of UNHCR and OPM, estimate figures for total eligible refugees for school enrolment were obtained by doubling the pre-influx demographic numbers, as the population has almost doubled in size.
## Food assistance

27,156\(^6\) eligible beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance in the last distribution.

1 agency conducting unconditional cash for food distributions.

19,568\(^7\) eligible beneficiaries received cash assistance for food in the last distribution.

### Livelihoods and environment

19,109 households have not received technology support for production.

2,750 households have received technology support for production.

6,561 cases of livelihoods support through:
- 2,887 Livelihoods/vocational trainings
- 2,529 Village savings and loan associations
- 1,145 Income generating activities
- 0 Savings and cooperative societies

3 out of 4 organizations conducting livelihoods trainings monitor participation of PSNs.

130 PSNs are enrolled in livelihoods/vocational trainings.

### Health and nutrition

5 primary healthcare facilities, but two need to be upgraded.

1 additional facility needed.

2 out of 2 nutrition programmes meet UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:
- Recovery Rate: 72.4%
- Defaulter Rate: 2.25%
- Death Rate: 0%

3 out of 4 organizations conducting livelihoods trainings monitor participation of PSNs.

130 PSNs are enrolled in livelihoods/vocational trainings.

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

5,000 new arrivals did not receive household NFI kits in the past three months.

23,000 new arrivals were provided with household NFI kits in the past three months.

1 reception centre constructed, which increased its capacity from 600 to 3,000 to respond to the recent refugee influx.

1,949 additional emergency shelter materials needed.

12,122 emergency shelter materials distributed.

555 PSN shelters have been constructed.

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

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