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**.

Partner organizations

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

* 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 in October and November 2017.
Education

- **158** permanent classrooms constructed
- **68** additional classrooms needed
- **19,015** refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:
  - **8,213** refugees aged 3-5 (57%)
  - **3,507** refugees aged 6-13 (43%)
- **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
- **9,401** refugees aged 14-17
  - **1,765** refugees enrolled (20%)

Gross enrolment rates

- **Pre-primary**
  - **148** refugees aged 3-5
  - **8,213** refugees enrolled
  - **57%**
- **Primary**
  - **3,507** refugees aged 6-13
  - **13,743** refugees enrolled
  - **86%**
- **Secondary**
  - **1,765** refugees aged 14-17
  - **9,401** refugees enrolled
  - **80%**

Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **5.9** additional litres of water per person per day (w/p/d) required
- **14.1** litres of w/p/d provided
- **0**% of water needs met through water trucking
- **5** motorized boreholes operational or planned
- **1** additional motorized borehole needed
- **4,358** household latrines completed
- **7,082** additional household latrines needed
- **0** active hygiene promoters
- **115** additional hygiene promoters needed

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

- **5,591** reproductive-age women did not receive dignity kits or sanitary materials
- **17,409** reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials
- **100%** needs met
- **95%** livelihoods
- **32%** legal services
- **100%** psychosocial services

People with specific needs (PSNs)

- **148** disabled PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs
  - **66%** received services
- **77** disabled PSNs have received services
  - **34%** received services

Pre-primary

- **321** elderly PSNs have received services

Child protection

- **15,705** cases of adolescents reached through targeted trainings or programming
- **6** additional child friendly spaces needed
- **11** child friendly spaces

Protection

- **0** new arrivals reported in the past three months, so biometric registration and identification needs met
- **216** live births reported in the past three months have yet to receive official documentation
- **No** birth certificates issued

Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **3 partners:** DRC, IRC, TWT, UNICEF

People with specific needs (PSNs)

- **3 partners:** SCI, WCC, WIU

Education

- **10 partners:** InterAid, IRC, SP, SCI, TPO, UNHCR, UNICEF, URCS, WCC, WPDI

[https://ugandarefugees.org](https://ugandarefugees.org) For more information on this fact sheet please contact: UNHCR, ugakaimug@unhcr.org REACH, uganda@reach-initiative.org
**Food assistance**

- 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**

- 3,783 households have not received technology support for production.
- 6,880 households have received technology support for production.
- 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.
- 11,723 cases of livelihoods support through: Livelihoods/Vocational trainings, Village savings and loan associations, Income generating activities.
- 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.
- 9 partners: AAh, ACF, AHRIS, InterAid, RMF, SCI, SP, TPO, YSHA.

**Health and nutrition**

- 3 primary healthcare facilities.
- 4 organizations conducting livelihoods trainings do not monitor participation of PSNs.
- 1 additional facility needed.
- 1 supplementary feeding programme:
  - Recovery rate 95.4%
  - Default rate 2.0%
  - Death rate 0%
- 1 outpatient therapeutic programme:
  - Recovery rate 95.1%
  - Default rate 3.7%
  - Death rate 0%
- 2 out of 2 nutrition programmes not meeting UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:
  - Recovery rate 79%
  - Default rate 10%
  - Death rate 10%
- 207 women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months.
- 9 women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months.
- 4 partners: ACF, IRC, RMF, UNICEF, WFP.

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

- 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.
- 1 reception centre is sufficient for the settlement.
- 70 sq kilometers: Total surface area of the settlement.
- 75 additional PSN shelters needed.
- 300 semi-permanant shelters constructed, but a lack of data on how many are needed prevents the gap from being measured.
- 4 UNHCR/partner facilities have been constructed.
- 10,024 emergency shelter materials distributed.
- 125 PSN shelters constructed.

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