Gaps & Challenges

Although significant efforts have been made with regards to health services in the settlement, FGD participants reported finding them insufficient. Services were found to be inaccessible at night with doctors often working from 11am until 4pm, which refugees and nationals reported has caused deaths in the night. Patients struggle to access services due to the long distance to the health center and the absence of ambulance services. Moreover, patients receive poor treatment due to issues of misdiagnosis caused by a lack of equipment, shortages of medication and an inadequate number of health workers.

Refugees reported that education has been particularly neglected by partners operating in the settlement. The limited number of education facilities available has led to overcrowding in the schools inhibiting the learning environment. Long distance to the schools, high tuition fees and school material fees, language barriers and an inability to translate Congolese education documents to the Ugandan standards has led to many children not attending school. A lack of English learning opportunities and adult learning programs (ALPs) was also highlighted as a key challenge.

The food distributed to refugees was reported to be untimely, insufficient and lacking in diversity. Refugees are unable to maintain a balanced diet due to the limited diversity in the food provided. Moreover, both refugees and nationals reported that the lack of access to land for agricultural purposes and limited income generating activities prevents self-sustainability.

There are insufficient water points in and around the settlement serving both refugees and the host community, and they are located far away. This has led to severe congestion and long queues making the fetching of water particularly difficult. Moreover, refugees were provided with only one jerry can per household upon arrival, which has further exacerbated the fetching of water. The delivery of water is often delayed with trucks arriving at irregular times. Furthermore, refugees reported a lack of hygiene promoters and few awareness programs.

Both refugees and nationals reported a lack of employment opportunities in and around the settlement, limited access to capital to start small scale businesses and an absence of vocational training institutes. This has prevented them from earning an income and to facilitate their ability to meet their basic needs. Moreover, the lack of land for agriculture further prevents households from improving their livelihoods opportunities.

Strengths & Opportunities

The increased presence of partners responding to the refugee influx has simultaneously led to an increased interest to support the surrounding host community particularly with development programs. This has led to improvements of service delivery and infrastructure. The host community has been included in the planning of projects such as road linking and the rehabilitation of health centers.

The increase of refugees in the area is expected to enhance agricultural productivity and accelerate the market for agricultural products as well as other merchandise from wholesalers. This is expected to benefit both refugees and the host communities.
**Protection**

- 0 new arrivals reported in the past three months are yet to be biometrically registered in the RIMS.
- 0 refugees are yet to be registered in the RIMS.
- 19,790 new arrivals reported in the past three months have been biometrically registered in the RIMS.
- 83,558 total refugees are registered in the RIMS.

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

- 100% of SGBV survivors receiving multi-sectoral support in the past three months.
- 0% of SGBV survivors not receiving multi-sectoral support in the past three months.

**Psychosocial**

- 1,143 PSNs have received services for their specific needs.
- 951 PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs.
- 60 psychosocial awareness activities conducted in the past three months.
- 1,143 refugees receiving psychosocial support.
- 4,932 children registered to access psychosocial support.

**Persons with specific needs (PSNs)**

- 100% of cases in the past three months of child abuse or exploitation have not received age and gender services.

**Child protection**

- 0% of child PSNs need to be provided with individual case management.
- 100% of child PSNs have been provided with individual case management.
- 13% of unaccompanied or separated children have not been provided with interim or long term care.
- 87% of unaccompanied or separated children have been provided with interim or long term care.
- 0% of cases in the past three months of child abuse or exploitation have not received age and gender services.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene**

- 114 hand-pumps operational.
- 10,953 additional household latrines needed.
- 195 active hygiene promoters or village health teams (VHTs).
- 26 additional hand-pumps needed.
- 5 motorized boreholes operational.
- 3 additional motorized boreholes needed.
- 34% of water needs met through water trucking.
- 5 additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed.
- 0 refugees provided with soap.
- 83,558 refugees still needing soap.

**Education**

- 17,172 refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:
  - 12,655 refugees aged 6-13.
  - 11,339 refugees aged 14-17.
  - 3,884 refugees aged 18.
  - 3,884 refugees aged 18.
- 5,174 refugees enrolled.
- 5,478 refugees aged 3-5.
- 1,143 refugees receiving psychosocial support.
- 4,932 children registered to access psychosocial support.
- 10,953 additional household latrines needed.
- 195 active hygiene promoters or village health teams (VHTs).
- 26 additional hand-pumps needed.
- 5 motorized boreholes operational.
- 3 additional motorized boreholes needed.
- 34% of water needs met through water trucking.
- 5 additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed.
- 0 refugees provided with soap.
- 83,558 refugees still needing soap.

**Gross enrolment rates**

- 267 ALPs refugees enrolled.
- 392 ALPs refugees enrolled.
- 3 partners: AAH, SCI, WIU.
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- 83,558 refugees still needing soap.

1. The educational breakdown represents 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**

- **922 metric tonnes of food were distributed during the latest distribution in the settlement.**
- The gap of eligible refugees who received and did not receive specific in-kind or food assistance in the latest distribution:
  - 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance: 7% received, 93% did not receive.
  - 50% in-kind or CBI food assistance: 5% received, 95% did not receive.
- **549,667,000 UGX**
  - cash for food was distributed during the latest distribution for the settlement.

**Livelihoods and environment**

- **16,970 households still need to receive improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking.**
- **340 households have received improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking.**
- **683 refugees have access to self-employment or facilitated businesses.**
- **2,512 refugees and host community members trained on agricultural practices.**
- **3,483 cases of livelihoods support through:**
  - Cash/vouchers for livelihood provisioning: 0
  - Villages savings and loan associations: 683
  - Savings and cooperative societies: 0
  - Production kits or inputs for agricultural activities: 2,744
  - Productive assets or cash grants to start or improve a business: 56
  - Trees planted: 150,000

**Health and nutrition**

- **0% of refugees with HIV are not receiving ART.**
- **100% of refugees with HIV are receiving ART.**
- **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.**
- **670 women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months.**
- **Number of cases identified in the past three months:**
  - Measles: 1,659 (Children aged 15 and under)
  - Polio: 7,427 (Children aged 5 and under)
  - Malaria: 28,460
  - Acute water diarrhoea or cholera: 12,518

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

- **3,958 arrivals in the past three months provided with household NFI kits.**
- **1,000 arrivals in the past three months did not receive household NFI kits.**
- **11,397 households in total have been provided with NFI kits.**
- **1,000 households in total have not been provided with NFI kits.**
- **3,958 arrivals in the past three months received shelter materials and toolkits/cash.**
- **1,000 arrivals in the past three months have not received shelter materials and toolkits/cash.**
- **391 PSN shelters have been constructed.**
- **752 additional PSN shelters needed.**

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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