



West Nile Region
Yumbe District



Bidi Bidi

Total refugee population:
287,087* refugees

With **555,697** nationals and **287,087** refugees in Yumbe District, refugees from Bidi Bidi account for **34%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 2016

Registered refugee population*

Female	Age	Male
29,466	0-4	29,045
45,145	5-11	46,969
26,277	12-17	28,331
45,571	18-59	29,703
4,558	60+	2,022

Data collected through¹:

- 6** beneficiary focus group discussions
- 2** key informant interviews
- 33** partner interviews
- 5** sector lead interviews

Bidi Bidi settlement was established in September 2016 to host the rapid influx of South Sudanese refugees, primarily arriving from the Ectoria region. The settlement population increased rapidly to over 270,000 people, making it one of the largest settlements in the world. As of December 2016, Bidi Bidi reached maximum capacity and stopped accepting new arrivals.

Gaps & Challenges

Majority of **health facilities are under temporary structures** (tarpaulins) which poses a challenge during extremes of weather conditions. Stock outs of medicines and supplies was also reported especially for the first half of 2017 due to challenges with international procurement. Refugees also reported challenges of communicating with medical staff since they have to talk through a translator, thus limiting privacy. Additionally, access to comprehensive maternal health services is still a challenge due to lack of high level facilities to handle emergency caesarean sections and blood transfusion within the settlement.

Refugees reported that food distributions are **insufficient and often delayed**, making it difficult for them to accurately plan food consumption. Refugees noted reductions in their cereal rations, which has led some people to sell non-food items to pay for food.

Water supply is **currently inadequate and unsustainable**, with 21 percent of water provided through water trucking. Refugees also noted that some boreholes are regularly out of service. This has led to long waiting lines at water provisioning sites, heightened tensions between residents and some refugees traveling long distances out of the settlement to obtain water. Insufficient water supply and low latrine coverage have contributed to the poor sanitation and hygiene conditions in the settlement.

Education services are insufficient. Schools have high teacher-to-student ratios, and some students travel long distances to attend class. Some school structures are still temporary and there is insufficient number of permanent structures as well as teachers' accommodations and play facilities for students. Refugees reported **poor quality teaching and a lack of essential teaching materials**, with many speculating that the poor working condition of the teachers has led to severe staff shortages. Refugees stated that these factors have combined to reduce school attendance. Additionally, there is no vocational school in the settlement and there are only 5 secondary schools which have incomplete A-Level syllabi, making it difficult for adolescents to further their education. There are limited scholarship opportunities for higher education.

Refugees reported that there are not enough shelters for big families, leading to overcrowding, with many constructed of emergency materials. This has caused **severe leaking and increased exposure to illness** as many people share a small household area. A lack of access to water, which was prioritized for consumption, has prevented some refugees from making bricks to improve their shelters.

Strengths & Opportunities

There is a **strong and coherent coordination strategy** amongst partners through the interagency team. There is regular communication at both the district and settlement level. Refugee Welfare Committees and other sectoral committees ensure that refugees and their needs are well integrated into refugee response planning.

Despite service challenges, there is a **unified vision amongst partners** who aim to use their diverse implementing backgrounds to utilise the youthful population, a supportive host community and surrounding land abundance, to shift Bidi Bidi from an emergency response to a more permanent and sustainable settlement.

* 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 from implementing partners from the 3rd to the 19th December 2017.

Partner organizations

AAH, AARJ, ACF, ACORD, ACTED, ADRA, AFARD, AIRD, ARC, Care, CARITAS, CEFORD, CRS, CUAMM, DCA, DRC, EAM, FCA, FAO, Here is Life, IOM, IRC, MB, MI, Mercy Corps, MSF, NRC, OXFAM, PWJ, PLAN, RMF, SP, SCI, TPO, UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, URCS, URDMC, WCC, WCH, WMI, WHH, WFP, WTI, WWI, YDLG



Protection



0
new arrivals in the past three months

17 partners: ACF, ADRA, ARC, CARE, CWW, FCA, IRC, MSF, PLAN, SCI, TPO, UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNICEF, WCC, WCH, WVI

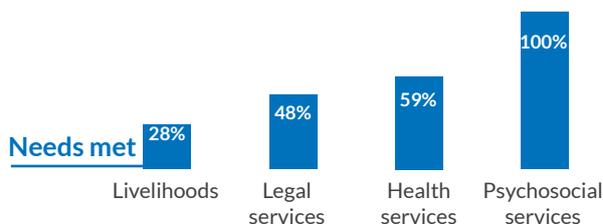
1,069
live births reported in the past three months have yet to receive official documentation



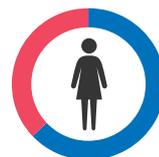
No
birth certificates issued

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

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



23,572³
reproductive-age women not provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

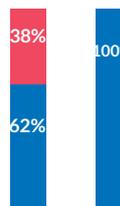


40,000
reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

People with specific needs (PSNs)



557
disabled PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs
899
disabled PSNs have received services



No
elderly PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs
2,792
elderly PSNs have received services

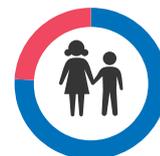


Child protection

17,548
adolescents not reached through targeted trainings or programming



37,060
adolescents reached through targeted trainings or programming



29
child friendly spaces
9
additional child friendly spaces needed

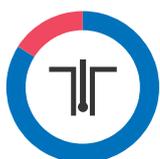
Water, sanitation and hygiene

23 partners: ACF, ACORD, ADRA, ARC, CARITAS, CEFORD, CRS, DRC, EAM, Here is Life, IOM, MI, NRC, OXFAM, PLAN, PWJ, SP, UNICEF, URCS, WHH, WMI, WVI, YDLG

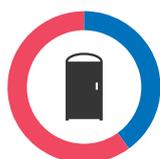
6.2
additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed
13.8
average (l/p/d) provided



21%
of water needs met through water trucking



31
motorized boreholes operational or being constructed
6
additional motorized boreholes needed



22,700
household latrines completed
34,717
additional household latrines needed



574
active hygiene promoters
18
additional hygiene promoters needed

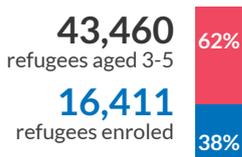
Education

10 partners: AARJ, FCA, FRC, PLAN, SCI, TPO, UNICEF, WCC, WTU, WVI

73
schools attended by refugees
27
additional schools needed



73,584
refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:



Pre-primary



Primary

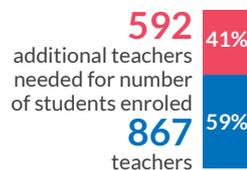
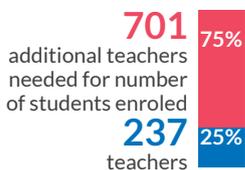


Secondary

508
permanent classrooms constructed
1,293
additional classrooms needed



1,189
teachers are working in schools, but more are needed to reach teacher-student ratio standards:



3. The total number of reproductive women was calculated using demographic data for women between the ages of 12-59, instead of 11-49 as used on previous factsheets.



Food assistance

8 partners: DCA, FRC, IRC, Mercy Corps, SCI, URDMC, WFP, WWI



286,107⁴
eligible beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance in the last distribution



4
agencies conducting unconditional cash for food distributions



0
eligible beneficiaries received cash assistance for food in the last distribution

Livelihoods and environment

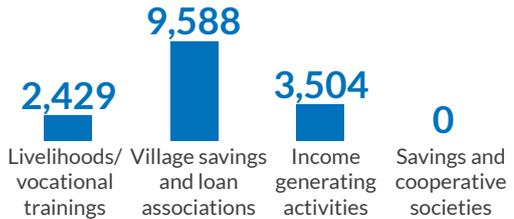
21 partners: ACF, ACTED, ADRA, AFARD, CARITAS, CEFORD, CRS, DCA, DRC, FAO, FCA, IRC, MB, Mercy Corps, NRC, SCI, SP, TPO, UNDP, URDMC, WHH

17,867
eligible households have not received technology support for production



35,776
eligible households have received technology support for production

15,521
cases of livelihoods support through:



4,635
youth and women have been identified to receive training on various income generating activities



40,103
eligible beneficiaries received cash assistance for livelihoods in 2017, but insufficient data prevented the gap from being measured

Health and nutrition

6 partners: ACF, IRC, MSF, RMF, SCI, UNICEF

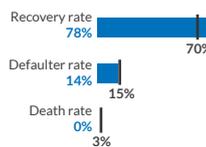


No
additional facility needed

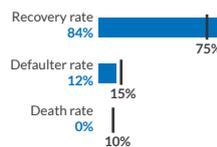
2 out of 2
nutrition programmes meet UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:



1 supplementary feeding programme:



1 outpatient therapeutic programme:



128
women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months



1,069
women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

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

6 partners: AIRD, ARC, CRS, NRC, PWJ, WWI

No
Additional reception centres needed



1
Reception centre has been constructed



250 sq km
Total surface area for residential use



167.5 sq km
Total surface area for farming use



900 sq m
Average plot size for both farming and residential use



582
PSN shelters have been constructed, but insufficient data prevented the gap from being measured



No
agencies conducting unconditional cash for NFIs distributions

4. Figures from the twelfth general food distribution cycle.