

# SMART COMMUNITIES COALITION

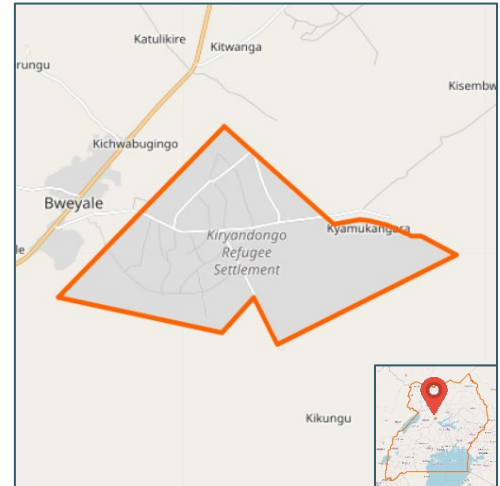
## MARKET PROFILE

### KIRYANDONGO SETTLEMENT

Kiryandongo refugee settlement hosts a diverse demographic group, spanning a range of ethnicities, countries of origin, time spent in Uganda, and income levels, including: South Sudanese, Kenyan and internally displaced Ugandans.

The settlement population is around 57,000, with a total population of 277,000 for the host Kiryandongo District. [1] In addition to new arrivals from South Sudan, Kiryandongo’s host communities attract well-off refugees from other parts of Uganda, due to its diverse ethnic makeup. [2]

This market profile seeks to inform businesses and entrepreneurs of the opportunities and challenges of operating in Kiryandongo District. The references cited here can serve as resources for further market analysis.



Kiryandongo is located in Bunyoro region, northwestern Uganda.

### Income and Expense

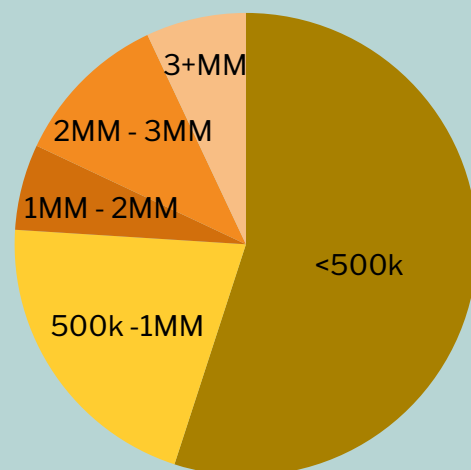
#### Refugee employment: [3]

- 31% of refugees farm their own land
- 28% are self-employed
- 37% are unemployed or out of the labor force

#### Top sources of household cash [3]

- None – ~33%
  - Agricultural wages – ~23%
  - Sale of cereals – 15%
  - Other
  - Sale of food rations
  - Casual labor
  - Humanitarian aid
  - Self employed
  - Sale of cooking fuel
  - Sale of fruit/veg
- 3-6% each (for Sale of food rations, Casual labor, Humanitarian aid)
- 1-2% each (for Self employed, Sale of cooking fuel, Sale of fruit/veg)

**Refugee income:** 55% of households earn less than UGX 500k per year. 76% earn less than UGX 2 MM per year. [4]



Annual income for refugee households (UGX) [4]

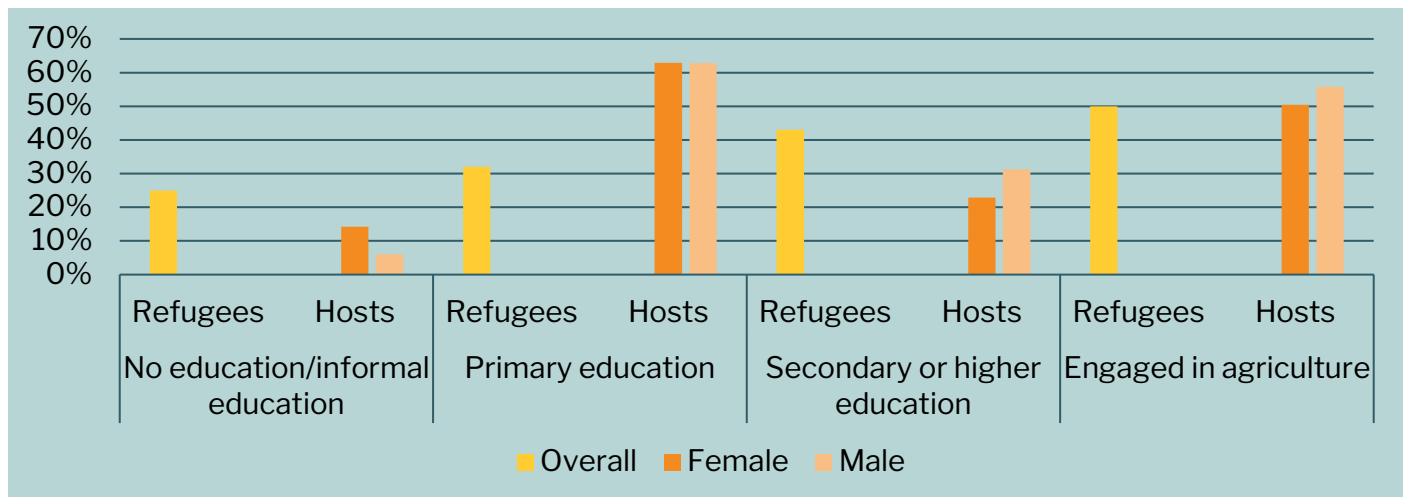
#### Refugee expenditure: [3]

- 54% live on less than UGX 2,000 per day.
- In purchasing power parity terms, the international poverty line is set to around UGX 2,300.

#### Business activity: [3]

- Kiryandongo’s main market is at Bweyale, with over 600 traders in operation, including refugees and host communities members, servicing an average of 60,000 customers each week.

## Education and Skills

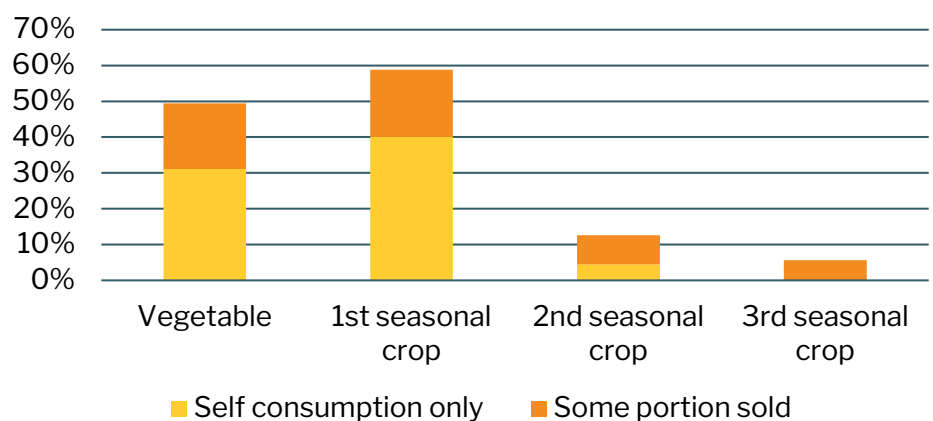


Indicators of educational attainment and agricultural skills. Host data is in reference to Bunyoro Region [8], while refugee data is from Kiryandongo settlement. [5] [2]

## Agriculture

The official allocated plot size for refugees in Kiryandongo is 2,500 m<sup>2</sup>. Refugees may also rent land from host community members. [4]

- A 2017 survey showed that only around 17% of refugees have a land plot of 2,500 m<sup>2</sup> or greater. [5]
- Approximately 47% of refugees reported having a plot of land of less than 500m<sup>2</sup>. [5]

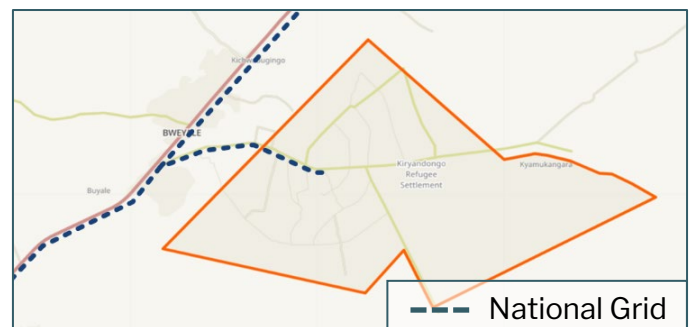


Many households plant at least one seasonal crop and sell some portion of their produce to market. [5]

## Energy [6]

While both MKOPA and Solar Now are active in the vicinity of Kiryandongo, though most refugee households and businesses do not use solar kits.

- Refugees use kerosene (approximately UGX 1,000/week) and torches for lighting.
- The most desirable appliances for households are lighting and phone charging, followed by TV and refrigerators.
- Businesses with diesel generation pay UGX 35,000/liter at Bweyale market, plus an additional UGX 3,000 for transport each way.
- The most desirable equipment for businesses and farmers are lighting and refrigeration, followed by freezers.



The national grid electrifies base camp and continues for approximately 2-4 km into the settlement, but does not connect many structures.

## Internet and Mobile

### Public connectivity [7]

#### Observed access

- Community Technology Access (CTA) centers in use in the settlement.
- No IT use in health facilities.
- No fixed internet services in town; host community members sometimes use CTAs for internet access.

#### Phone ownership

- 74% of refugee households have at least one mobile phone. [5]
- The cost to charge a mobile phone is UGX 500. [6]

### NGO connectivity [7]

#### Perceived quality

- Varied but generally problematic.
- Congested/poor quality network connectivity.
- NGOs “churn” between carriers based on frustration with service quality.
- VSAT connections slow and unreliable.

#### NGO access modes

- VSATs
- Mobile hotspot

#### NGO access costs

- Range from \$128-\$200/Mbps/month

### Mobile money

- Mobile money use tends to vary depending on a refugee’s time in country, with half to two-thirds of established refugees using mobile money compared to about a quarter of new arrivals. [6]

### Mobile networks [7]

- Airtel – 2G
- MTN – 2G/3G
- Africel – 2G

## References

- [1] UNHCR, "Uganda Refugee Response Portal," [Online]. Available: <https://ugandarefugees.org/>. [Accessed 17 June 2018].
- [2] Uganda Investment Authority, "Kiryandongo District Investment Profile," 2017.
- [3] WFP, "Analysis of Refugee Vulnerability in Uganda and Recommendations for Improved Targeting of Food Assistance," 2018.
- [4] UNHCR, "Livelihoods Socio-Economic Assessment in the Refugee Hosting Districts," 2017.
- [5] European Union, "Conflict Analysis Assessment," 2017.
- [6] Power Africa.
- [7] NetHope.
- [8] USAID, "DHS Survey," 2016. [Online]. Available: <https://www.statcompiler.com/>.

The Smart Communities Coalition (SCC) is improving the delivery of essential services to refugees and host community members by enhancing coordination between public and private entities.

Our efforts focus on three foundational technology pillars – connectivity, digital tools, and energy access.



[www.smartcommunities.org](http://www.smartcommunities.org)

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