



## Western Region Isingiro District



### Nakivale

Total refugee population:  
**101,403\*** registered refugees

With **476,955** nationals and  
**111,066** refugees in Isingiro District,  
refugees in Nakivale account for  
**17.5%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 1960

### Registered refugee population\*

Female	Age	Male
8,248	0-4	8,440
11,165	5-11	11,584
7,918	12-17	7,957
21,927	18-59	22,086
1,104	60+	974

### Data collected through<sup>1</sup>:

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

Nakivale, one of the oldest refugee settlements in Uganda, was opened in 1958 and officially established as a settlement in 1960. The settlement hosts more than 100,000 refugees from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, and South Sudan. During the Burundian crisis in 2015, the population of the settlement greatly increased. Markets are bustling and food is available for purchase, but many refugees struggle to afford basic items and face serious protection issues when utilizing the land near the host community.

## Gaps & Challenges

- Many children and youth do not attend school** due to high school fees for secondary school, overcrowding, and long travel distances to schools. For girls who drop out of school, early pregnancy and marriage is common.
- Protection issues, including burglary, sexual and gender based violence, and violent assault perpetrated by other refugees and members of the host community, threaten the security of refugees, especially women and girls.**
- There is limited access to water sources and the quality of water is reportedly poor.** Refugees must use limited charcoal resources to boil it for cooking and showering or sometimes go days without bathing, which could lead to health and sanitation problems.
- Lack of financial institutions** in the settlement impedes refugees' ability to effectively manage money and save. Most people use mobile money, but weak network coverage in the settlement makes this method unreliable.
- Stress on the environment and natural resources heightens tensions between refugees and the host community.** Collecting firewood outside of the settlement increases the risk of land conflict. This puts women at risk in particular, as they reportedly often experience sexual violence when gathering wood for cooking. Few organizations have dedicated initiatives to address environmental issues.

## Strengths & Opportunities

- There were recent community elections for Refugee Welfare Committees that introduced leadership from a younger generation, cultivating new thinking and approaches to community issues.**
- Fertile land allows refugees to cultivate crops.** However, improved agricultural technology producing higher quality crops would enable refugees to sell their goods at higher prices.

\* 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 November 2017.

## Partner organizations

AIRD, ARC, FRC, HIJRA, MTI, Nsamizi, RLP, SP, Tutapona, UNHCR, URCS, WTI, WCC, WFP



## Protection

7 partners: ARC, HIJRA, Tutapona, UNHCR, UNICEF, URCS, WCC

**1,384** new arrivals reported in the past three months, but a lack of information on how many received biometric registration and identification prevents the gap from being measured



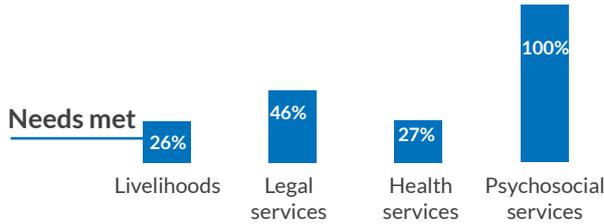
**554** live births reported in the past three months have yet to receive official documentation



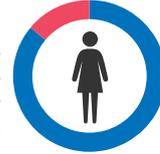
**No** birth certificates issued

## Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

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



**5,112** reproductive-age women did not receive dignity kits or sanitary materials

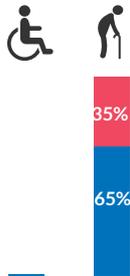


**30,904** reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

## Persons with specific needs (PSNs)

## Child protection

**23** disabled PSNs received services for their specific needs, but a lack of data on total number of disabled PSNs prevents the gap from being measured



**426** elderly PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs  
**793** elderly PSNs have received services

**13,247** adolescents not reached through targeted trainings or programming



**2,628** adolescents reached through targeted trainings or programming



**0** child friendly spaces  
**18** additional child friendly spaces needed

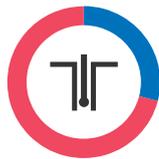
## Water, sanitation and hygiene

3 partners: ARC, AIRD, UNICEF

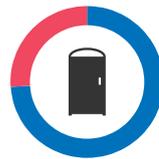
**2.4** additional litres of water per person per day (w/p/d) required  
**17.6** litres of w/p/d provided



**4%** of water needs met through water trucking



**2** motorized boreholes operational or planned  
**5** additional motorized boreholes needed



**15,090** household latrines completed  
**5,191** additional household latrines needed



**0** active hygiene promoters  
**115** additional hygiene promoters needed

## Education

4 partners: FRC, UNICEF, WTI, WCC

**104** schools constructed  
**26** additional schools needed



**17,354** refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:

**12,679** refugees aged 3-5  
**2,032** refugees enrolled

### Gross enrolment rates

**26,003** refugees aged 6-13  
**14,107** refugees enrolled

**10,202** refugees aged 14-17  
**1,215** refugees enrolled

### Pre-primary

### Primary

### Secondary

**31** permanent classrooms constructed  
**678** additional classrooms needed



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

**97** additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled  
**16** teachers

**155** additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled  
**270** teachers

**52** additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled  
**23** teachers



## Food assistance

2 partners: SP, WFP



**105,980<sup>1</sup>**  
eligible beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance in the last distribution



**0**  
agencies conducting unconditional cash for food distributions

## Livelihoods and environment

3 partners: ARC, FRC, Nsamizi

**4,175**  
households have not received technology support for production



**16,106**  
households have received technology support for production

**7,724**  
cases of livelihoods support through:



2,433  
Short-term livelihoods trainings



289  
Vocational trainings



1,108  
Village savings and loan associations



2,048  
Income generating activities



1,846  
Savings and cooperative societies



**3 out of 3**  
organizations conducting livelihoods trainings monitor participation of PSNs

**398**  
PSNs are enrolled in short-term livelihoods and vocational trainings

**2 out of 3**  
of the organizations monitoring PSNs participation track employment outcomes for PSNs after their graduation



**681**  
PSNs who graduated from short-term livelihoods and vocational trainings were still unemployed after three months

**474**  
PSNs who graduated from short-term livelihoods and vocational trainings were employed after three months

## Health and nutrition

3 partners: MTI, UNICEF, WFP



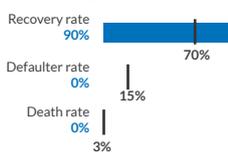
**4**  
primary healthcare facilities

**2**  
additional facilities needed

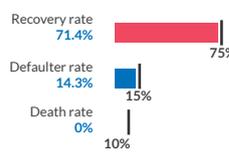
**1 out of 2**  
nutrition programmes not meeting UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:



**1** supplementary feeding programme:



**1** outpatient therapeutic programme:



**12**  
women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months



**542**  
women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

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

2 partner: AIRD, HIJRA

**220**  
new arrivals did not receive household NFI kits in the past three months



**1,164**  
new arrivals were provided with household NFI kits in the past three months



**184.6 sq kilometers**  
Total surface area of the settlement



**38.8 sq kilometers**  
Total surface area for residential use

**200**  
additional emergency shelters needed



**5,000**  
emergency shelter materials distributed

**No**  
additional reception centre needed



**1**  
reception centre is sufficient for the settlement



**116.5 sq kilometers**  
Total surface area for farming use



**29.3 sq kilometers**  
Total surface area of wetlands, which is unusable land



**188**  
PSN shelters constructed, but a lack of data on how many are needed prevented the gap from being measured



**0**  
agencies conducting unconditional cash for NFIs distributions



**Average plot size**  
information not provided

1. The number of refugees receiving in-kind food assistance appears to be slightly higher than the number of registered and unregistered refugees. Biometric registration and verification are ongoing and will help to address this matter. Once planned improvements in RIMS are completed, biometric controls at distribution points will be introduced in order to ensure only registered households residing in the settlement receive monthly food assistance.