



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 through¹:

- 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



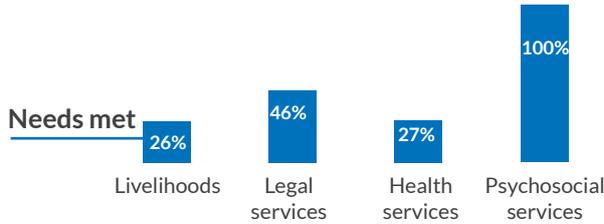
554 live births reported in the past three months have yet to receive official documentation



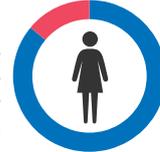
No birth certificates issued

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

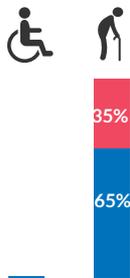


30,904 reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

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

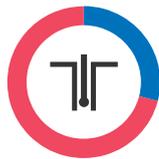
Water, sanitation and hygiene

3 partners: ARC, AIRD, UNICEF

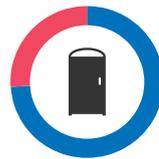
2.4 additional litres of water per person per day (w/p/d) required
17.6 litres of w/p/d provided



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



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



105,980¹
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:



Short-term livelihoods trainings



Vocational trainings



Village savings and loan associations



Income generating activities



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



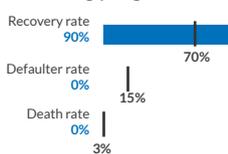
4
primary healthcare facilities

2
additional facilities needed

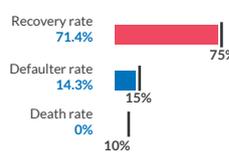
1 out of 2
nutrition programmes not meeting UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:



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.