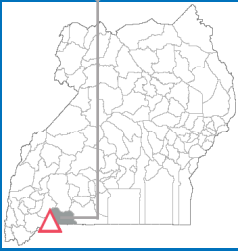




Western Region Isingiro District



Nakivale

Total refugee population:
106,592 registered refugees

With **492,721** nationals and **113,444** refugees in Isingiro District, refugees in Nakivale account for **22%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 1960

Registered refugee population*¹

Female	Age	Male
8,150	0-4	8,331
11,465	5-11	11,864
8,078	12-17	8,103
22,376	18-59	22,684
1,136	60+	1,016

Data collected through²:

- 6** beneficiary focus group discussions
- 1** key informant interview
- 16** partner interviews
- 7** 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 and has since remained this high. Markets are bustling and food is available for purchase, but many refugees struggle to afford basic items.

Gaps & Challenges³



Refugee and nationals participating in the FGDs reported they found the medical service delivery to be of poor quality and unreliable. Nakivale Health Center II is overcrowded leading to long waiting time for patients. The shortage of medication in the center means the ill are forced to buy drugs from private clinics, which many cannot afford. Moreover, refugees highlighted a weak referral system, insufficient specialized doctors and poor antenatal care.



Refugees explained there have been several cases of rape and defilement of young girls in and around the settlement. This has significantly restricted their movement, particularly at night. Victims tend to report the cases when it is already late, often due to the fear of retaliation by relatives of the perpetrators. Community awareness activities have now increased their focus on early reporting of rape/defilement cases for improved follow-ups.



The poor and unreliable climatic conditions, droughts in particular, in Nakivale have led to low yields and high food prices. Despite the promotion of climate smart agriculture, refugees highlighted they struggle with food insecurity. Moreover, refugees reported the food distributed to be insufficient and of poor quality. Refugees also face challenges in receiving food due to their inability to register for food ration cards after having lost their ID cards when fleeing insecurity at home.



Both refugees and nationals face significant obstacles in accessing quality education. Refugees reported struggling to access schools often located far away from where they stay. The high student population has led to overcrowding and low teacher per student ratios, which has affected students' performances. FGD participants reported they face difficulties in paying the school tuition fees and struggling to access the scholarships available, which have prevented students from staying enrolled in school, particularly when graduating from primary school.



Refugees and host community members reported the vocational training institutions available to be inadequate to their needs, which means they are unable to acquire the necessary skills to access employment. They therefore struggle to earn money and meet their basic needs. This is further deteriorated by the insufficient access to capital preventing them from starting small scale businesses.

Strengths & Opportunities



The relationship with the local government has significantly improved, and they are now involved in coordination meetings and activities. This enhanced collaboration particularly in WASH and health and nutrition as focal persons have been identified to coordinate with the settlement on these activities. This also presents an opportunity for the activities to be included in the development plans of the district.



Due to improved relationships between the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the host community, more land will be available for new arrivals. Up to 50,000 refugees are expected to be able to be accommodated.

* Refugee statistics source: Refugee Information Management System (RIMS) - Office of the Prime Minister

1. Demographic data used is valid as of June 2018

2. Indicator standards to measure gaps were determined by global humanitarian standards, Ugandan national standards, or sector experts for each settlement. Data was from collected from 25 June to 30 July, 2018.

3. The gaps and challenges were collected through focus group discussions with both refugees and host communities separately undertaken on 24 July 2017, 26 September 2017, 9 November 2017 with the host community and on 02 and 03 July 2018 with the refugees.

Partner organizations

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

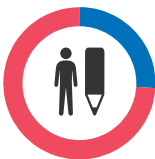




ARC, HIJRA, Tutapona, RLP

Protection

4,000
new arrivals reported in the past three months are yet to be biometrically registered in the RIMS



1,413
new arrivals reported in the past three months have been biometrically registered in the RIMS

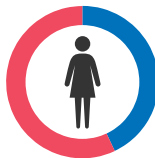
0
refugees are yet to be registered in the RIMS



4 partners:
106,592
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



21,291
reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

28,709
reproductive-age women not provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

Psychosocial

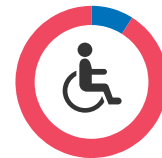
24
psychosocial awareness activities conducted in the past three months



1,296
refugees receiving psychosocial support

877
children registered to access psychosocial support

Persons with specific needs (PSNs)



373
PSNs have received services for their specific needs

3,568
PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs

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

0%
of unaccompanied or separated children have not been provided with interim or long term care



100%
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



100%
of cases in the past three months of child abuse or exploitation received age and gender services

Water, sanitation and hygiene

6
additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed

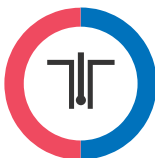


14
average l/p/d provided



2%
of water needs met through water trucking

5
additional motorized borehole needed



5
motorized boreholes operational

0
additional hand-pumps needed



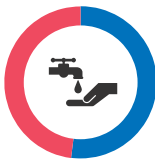
57
hand-pumps operational

6,092
kilograms of soap distributed in 2017



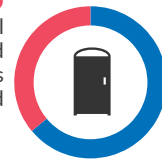
0
refugees provided with soap
106,592
refugees still needing soap

105
additional hygiene promoters or village health teams needed



108
active hygiene promoters or village health teams (VHTs)

7,656
additional household latrines needed



13,882
household latrines completed

Education



Refugees attend:
45
pre-primary schools
40
primary schools
1
secondary schools
0
adult learning programmes (ALPs)

24,882
refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:

699
teachers are working in schools refugees attend, but more are needed to reach teacher-student ratio standards:

Gross enrolment rates

12,771
refugees aged 3-5

4,918¹
refugees enrolled

Pre-primary

212
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
145
teachers

27,826
refugees aged 6-13

19,146²
refugees enrolled

Primary

58
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
527
teachers

2 partners: FRC, WIU

13,030
refugees aged 14-17

818³
refugees enrolled

Secondary

0
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
27
teachers

2,899
refugees aged 18-60 and above

0
refugees enrolled

ALPs

0
teachers

1. 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.
2. The gap of primary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 13 are also enrolled in primary education.
3. 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

1 partner: WFP



1,009
metric tonnes of food were distributed during the latest distribution in the settlement

8,173
eligible refugees have not received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution



81,797
eligible refugees have received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution



0
cash for food was distributed during the latest distribution for the settlement

Livelihoods and environment

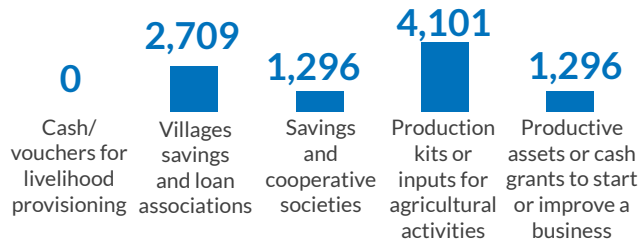
4 partners: ARC, FRC, Nsamizi, WTU

10,000
households still need to receive improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking



14,740
households have received improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking

9,402
cases of livelihoods support through:



2,709
refugees have access to self-employment or facilitated businesses

3,357
refugees and host community members trained on agricultural practices



293
refugees received vocational training in the past three months

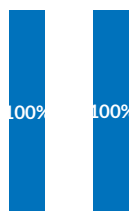


200,000
trees planted

Health and nutrition

1 partner: MTI

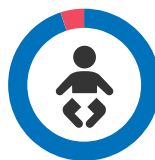
0%
of refugees with HIV are not receiving ART⁴



0%
of refugees under the age of 18 with HIV are not receiving ART

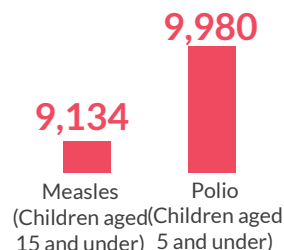
100%
of refugees under the age of 18 with HIV are receiving ART

42
women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months



782
women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

1 partner: MTI
Vaccinations recorded this year:



100%
of refugees with HIV are receiving ART

From the last FSNA:⁵

4%
Children suffering from global acute malnutrition

25%
Children suffering from anemia

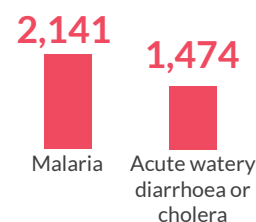
30%
Non-pregnant women suffering from anemia

0%
of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months have not been admitted into treatment



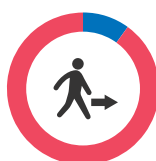
100%
of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months were admitted into treatment

Number of cases identified in the past three months:



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

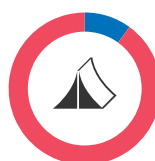
2 partners: AIRD, HIJRA



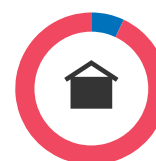
117
arrivals in the past three months provided with household NFI kits
1,027
arrivals in the past three months did not receive household NFI kits

NFI

731
households in total have been provided with NFI kits



117
arrivals in the past three months received shelter materials and toolkits/cash
1,027
arrivals in the past three months have not received shelter materials and toolkits/cash



144
PSN shelters have been constructed
2,000
additional PSN shelters needed

4. Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

5. Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), October 2017, UNHCR