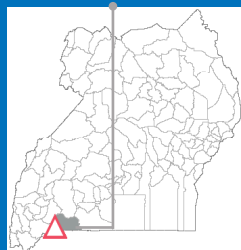




Western Region
Isingiro District



Oruchinga

Total refugee population:
6,852 registered refugees

With **492,721** nationals and **113,444** refugees in Isingiro District, refugees in Oruchinga account for **1%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 1961

Registered refugee population*¹

Female	Age	Male
580	0-4	613
831	5-11	869
537	12-17	523
1,467	18-59	1,261
89	60+	82

Data collected through²:

- 9** beneficiary focus group discussions
- 2** key informant interviews
- 10** partner interviews
- 7** sector lead interviews

Oruchinga settlement, which opened as a transit center in 1959 and was officially established as a settlement in 1961, hosts more than 6,800 refugees from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Rwanda. The settlement is not receiving new arrivals, aside from family reunifications, referrals, and protection cases. Although shelter and infrastructure are developed, and the refugees seem to be well integrated with the host community, protection concerns and conflict over land and resources remain a challenge.

Gaps & Challenges³

- Refugees reported having to walk long distances to the health centers that are overcrowded and lack available equipment. Pregnant mothers and persons with disabilities struggle in overcoming this challenge due to their decreased capacity to travel. Furthermore, the limited stock of medication in the health centers combined with the poor referral systems present increase refugees' inability to access health services.
- Both refugees and the host community emphasized the long distances they have to walk to reach the water points that are severely overcrowded, often leading to tensions between the two groups. The quality of the water was reported to be poor with the water containing high levels of iron. The lack of provision of water purification tablets thus means the population is accessing unsafe water. Refugees also requested support with the construction of community latrines to support families who do not have latrines as well as support with latrine construction materials.
- Insufficient vocational training institutions has prohibited refugees and nationals to acquire relevant skills to access employment or start small scale businesses. Though several groups were supported this year with access to capital and cash grants by livelihoods partners, FGD participants reported still needing further access to capital. Refugees requested an increase in the implementation of income-generating activities to enable them to earn a living, which has been particularly hard due to the unfavorable climate damaging agricultural practices.
- High dropout rates have resulted from high tuition fees, early pregnancies and marriages, overcrowding in the classrooms, a lack in school materials and an inability of education partners to translate refugee children's certificates from their original countries to the Ugandan educational system. Refugees as well as the host community struggle to further their education after primary school due to the limited scholarships available and few secondary schools in and around the settlement.
- Refugees participating in the FGDs reported several cases of rape and assault of young girls where women are attacked in and around the settlement. This has meant that families restrict young girls' movements especially at night.

Strengths & Opportunities

- The coordinated and close communication between humanitarian actors, the host community and refugees has improved information sharing on the needs of both nationals and refugees. This has led to a shift in the response where reducing the development gap has become a priority aiming to improve the living conditions of nationals and refugees. This has increased the presence of development partners in the settlement, which is expected to streamline service delivery and infrastructure development.
- The presence of refugees was reported to have increased production capacity. Maize and banana production were boosted due to the availability of cheap labor from refugees. Furthermore, the growth in production has led to the establishment of grain mills both at the settlement and community level.

* 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 19 and 20 March 2018 with the host community and on 03 July 2018 with the refugees.

Partner organizations

AIRD, ARC, CAFOMI, HIJRA, MTI, Nsamizi, Tutapona, UNHCR, URCS, UWESO, WFP, WIU



Protection

No¹
new arrivals reported in the past three months are yet to be biometrically registered in the RIMS



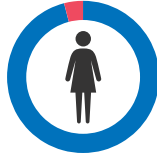
No
refugees are yet to be registered in the RIMS



4 partners: ARC, CAFOMI, Tutapona, URCS
6,852
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



0%
of SGBV survivors not receiving multi-sectoral support in the past three months

1,846
reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

83
reproductive-age women not provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

Psychosocial

27
psychosocial awareness activities conducted in the past three months



1,395
refugees receiving psychosocial support

0²
children registered to access psychosocial support

Persons with specific needs (PSNs)



413
PSNs have received services for their specific needs

635
PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs

Child protection

0%
of child PSNs need to be provided with individual case management



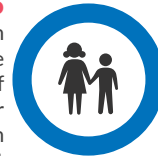
100%³
of child PSNs have been provided with individual case management

0%
of unaccompanied or separated children have not been provided with appropriate care



100%
of unaccompanied or separated children have been provided with appropriate 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

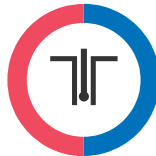
Water, sanitation and hygiene

0
additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed
264
average l/p/d provided



1.4%
of water needs met through water trucking

2
additional motorized borehole needed



2
motorized boreholes operational

0
additional hand-pumps needed



23
hand-pumps operational

350
kilograms of soap distributed in 2017



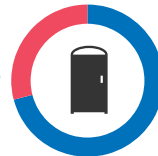
0
refugees provided with soap
6,852
refugees still needing soap

0
additional hygiene promoters or village health teams needed



34
active hygiene promoters or village health teams (VHTs)

306
additional household latrines needed



769
household latrines completed

Education

Refugees attend:
21
pre-primary schools
9
primary schools
1
secondary schools
0
adult learning programmes (ALPs)



2,328
refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates

184
teachers are working in schools refugees attend, but more are needed to reach teacher-student ratio standards

Gross enrolment rates

922
refugees aged 3-5
956⁵
refugees enrolled

1,975
refugees aged 6-13
2,620⁶
refugees enrolled

681
refugees aged 14-17
697⁷
refugees enrolled

47,212
refugees aged 18-60 and above
0
refugees enrolled

Pre-primary
51
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
43
teachers
54%
46%

Primary
25
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
118
teachers
18%
82%

Secondary
0
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
23
teachers
100%

ALPs
0
teachers

1 partner: WIU

1. Oruchinga is not taking in new arrivals but allows family reunification

2. Oruchinga has no Child Friendly Spaces

3. The number PSN children receiving individual case management is higher than the number of PSN children registered as some children receive case management support without being registered.

4. Water sources are shared between the refugees and 6,168 nationals

5. 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.

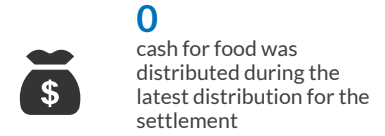
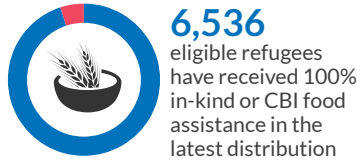
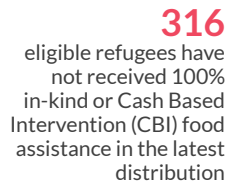
6. The gap of primary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 13 are also enrolled in primary education.

7. The gap of secondary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 17 are also enrolled in secondary education.



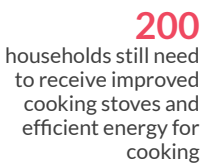
Food assistance

1 partner: WFP

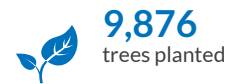
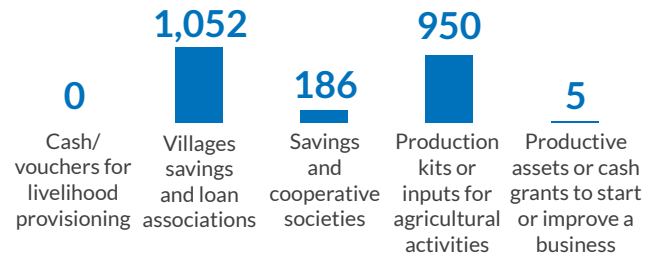


Livelihoods and environment

4 partners: ARC, HIJRA, Nsamizi, UWESO

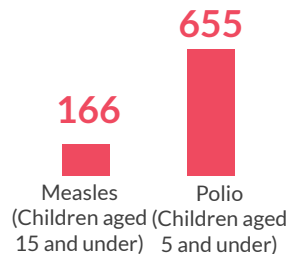
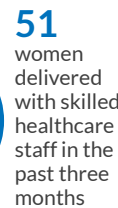
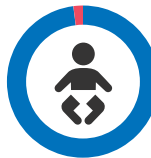
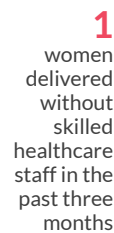
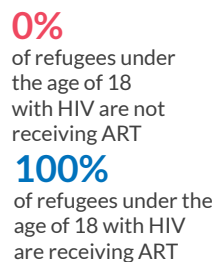
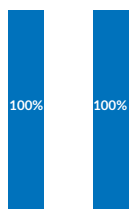
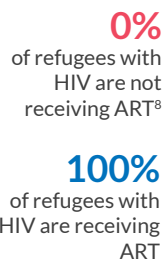


2,193 cases of livelihoods support through:

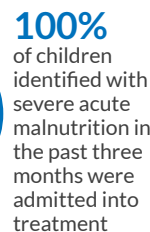
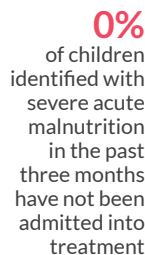
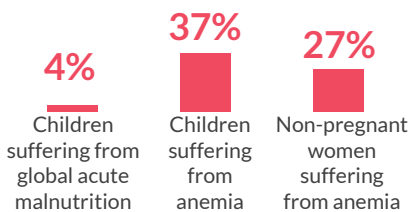


Health and nutrition

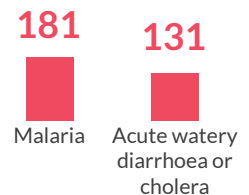
1 partner: MTI
Vaccinations recorded in 2018:



From the last FSNA:⁹

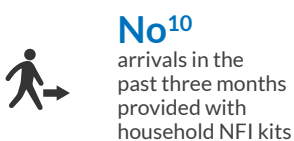


Number of cases identified in the past three months:

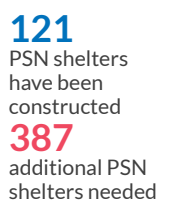
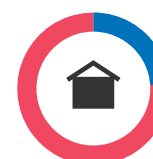
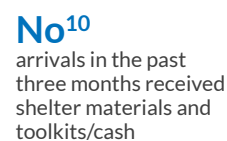
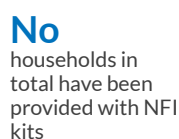


Shelter, site, and non-food items (NFIs)

3 partners: AIRD, CAFOMI, HIJRA



NFI



8. Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

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

10. Oruchinga is no longer taking in new arrivals, but allows family reunification.