



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



2 key informar



12 partner interview



5 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 partuclar, 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.

Partner organizations

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







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 from implementing partners from the 9th to the 16th November 2017.





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Settlement Fact Sheet: Nakivale | November 2017

Protection

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



7 partners:

ARC, HIJRA, Tutapona, UNHCR, UNICEF, URCS, WCC

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-sectorial support in:



Livelihoods



Health

Psvchosocial services services

100%

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

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



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

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

> **17.6** litres of w/p/d provided

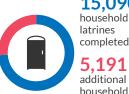


of water needs met through water trucking



2 motorized boreholes operational or planned

additional motorized boreholes needed



15,090 household latrines completed 5.191 additional

latrines needed



3 partners: ARC, AIRD, UNICEF

0 active hygiene promoters additional hygiene promoters needed

Education

104 schools constructed

additional schools needed



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 enroled

26,003 refugees aged 6-13 14,107 refugees enroled

Primary

Gross enrolment rates

10.202 refugees aged 14-17

4 partners: FRC, UNICEF, WTI, WCC

1.215 refugees enroled



Secondary

155 36%

additional teachers needed for number of students enroled

Pre-primary

additional teachers needed for number of students enroled

270 teachers

52 69% 23 31% teachers



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

97 86% additional teachers needed for number of students enroled 16 teachers 14%









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Food assistance



105,980¹

eligible beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance in the last distribution



agencies conducting unconditional cash for food distributions

Livelihoods and environment

3 partners: ARC, FRC, Nsamizi

2 partners: SP, WFP

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

289

2,048

1.846

livelihoods trainings

trainings

Short-term Vocational Village savings and loan

1.108

Income

Savings and generating cooperative associations activities societies



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

PSNs are enroled 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

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

3 partners: MTI, UNICEF, WFP

Health and nutrition



primary healthcare facilities

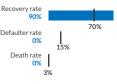
additional facilities needed

nutrition programmes not meeting UNHCR/ WFP acceptable

standards, with average rates of:



1 supplementary feeding programme:



1 outpatient theraputic programme:



women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months



2 partner: AIRD, HIJRA

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

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



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



reception centre is sufficient for the settlement



Total surface area for farming use 29.3 sq kilometers

116.5 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 for food distribution will occur after verification is complete to address this matter. These biometric controls at distribution points will be introduced in order to ensure only registered households residing in the settlement receive monthly food assistance.







