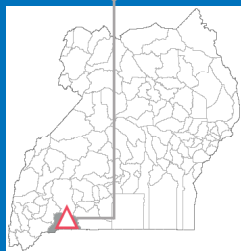




Western Region Isingiro District



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 from implementing partners from the 9th to the 16th 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



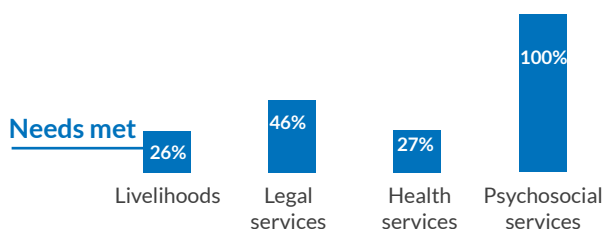
554
live births reported in the past three months have yet to receive official documentation



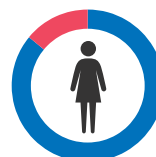
No
birth certificates issued

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

Percentage of SGBV survivors from reported cases receiving multi-sectorial 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

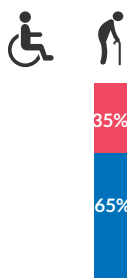
Persons with specific needs (PSNs)

Child protection

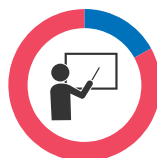
23
disabled PSNs received services for their specific needs, but a lack of data on total number of disabled PSNs prevents the gap from being measured

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

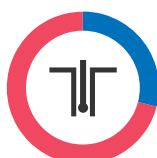
3 partners: ARC, AIRD, UNICEF

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

17.6
litres of w/p/d provided

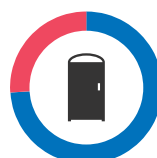


4%
of water needs met through water trucking



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

84%
16%

Gross enrolment rates

26,003
refugees aged 6-13

14,107
refugees enrolled

46%
54%

10,202
refugees aged 14-17

1,215
refugees enrolled

88%
12%

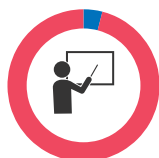
Pre-primary

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

86%
14%

155
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

270
teachers

36%
64%

52
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

23
teachers

69%
31%



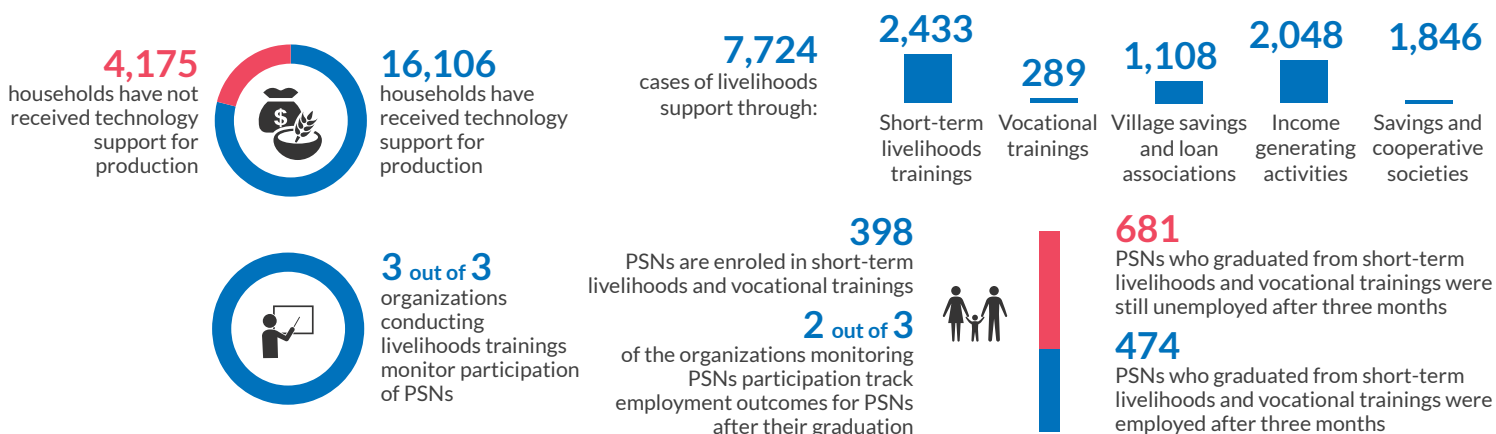
Food assistance

2 partners: SP, WFP



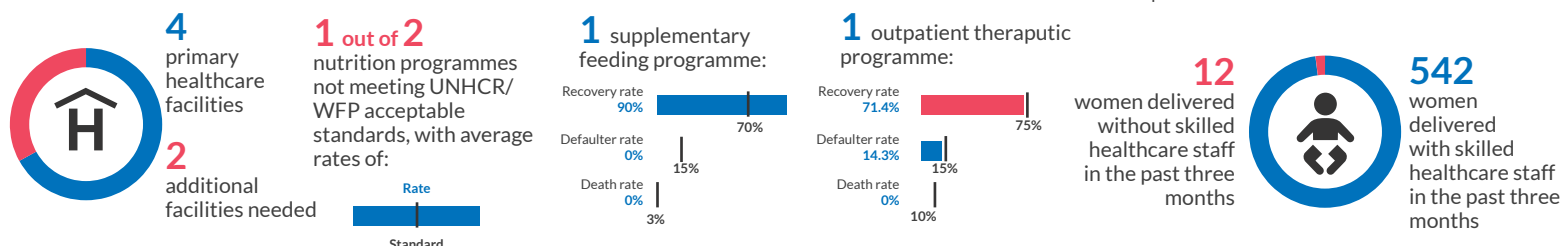
Livelihoods and environment

3 partners: ARC, FRC, Nsamizi



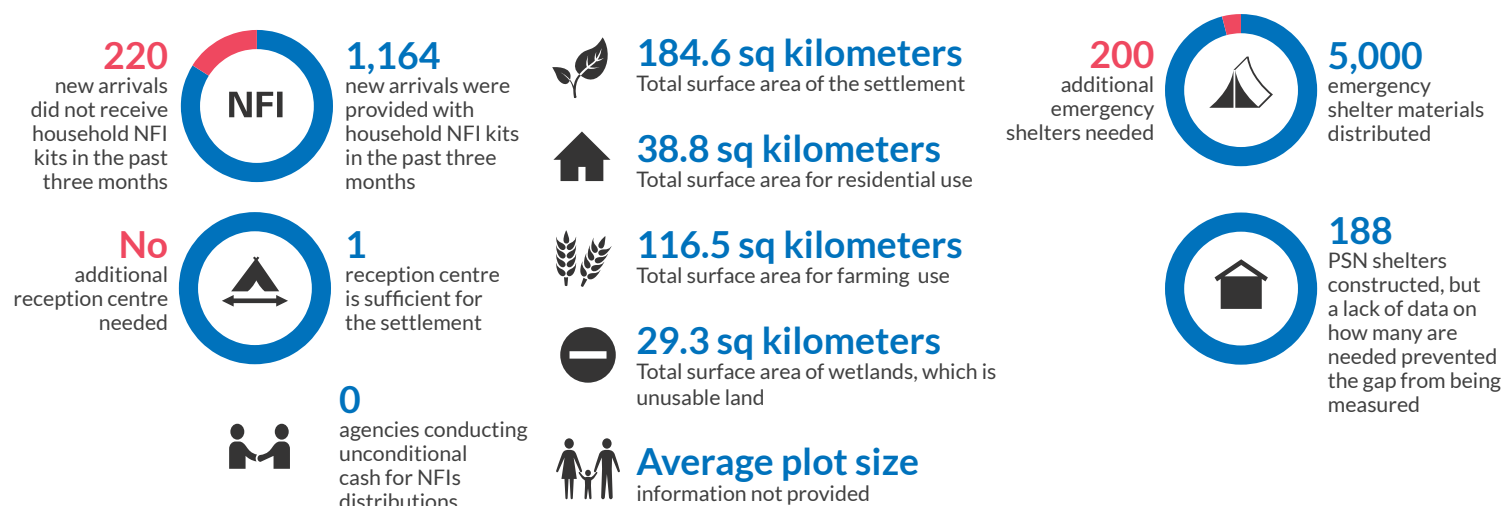
Health and nutrition

3 partners: MTI, UNICEF, WFP



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

2 partner: AIRD, HIJRA



¹The 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.