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.
**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.
- 554 live births reported in the past three months have yet to receive official documentation.
- No birth certificates issued.
- 7 partners: ARC, HIJRA, Tutapona, UNHCR, UNICEF, URCS, WCC.

**Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)**

- 100% of 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)**

- 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.

**Child protection**

- 793 elderly PSNs have received services.
- 0 child friendly spaces.
- 18 additional child friendly spaces needed.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene**

- 2.4 additional litres of water per person per day (l/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.
- 31 permanent classrooms constructed.
- 678 additional classrooms needed.
- 17,354 refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:
  - 12,679 refugees aged 3-5: 84%.
  - 2,032 refugees enrolled: 16%.
  - 26,003 refugees aged 6-13: 46%.
  - 14,107 refugees enrolled: 54%.
  - 10,202 refugees aged 14-17: 88%.
  - 1,215 refugees enrolled: 12%.

**Gross enrolment rates**

- Pre-primary:
  - 97 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled:
    - 16 teachers.
- Primary:
  - 155 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled:
    - 270 teachers.
- Secondary:
  - 52 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled:
    - 23 teachers.
**Food assistance**

- **105,980** eligible beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance in the last distribution
- **0** agencies conducting unconditional cash for food distributions

**Livelihoods and environment**

- **4,175** households have not received technology support for production
- **4,175** households have received technology support for production
- **16,106** new arrivals were provided with household NFI kits in the past three months
- **289** Vocational trainings
- **1,108** Village savings and loan associations
- **2,048** Income generating activities
- **1,846** Savings and cooperative societies
- **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**

- **4** primary healthcare facilities
- **1 out of 2** nutrition programmes not meeting UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:
  - Recovery rate: 90%
  - Defaulter rate: 0%
  - Death rate: 0%
- **1 supplementary feeding programme**
- **1 outpatient therapeutic programme**: Recovery rate 71%
- **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)**

- **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
- **1** reception centre is sufficient for the settlement
- **0** agencies conducting unconditional cash for NFIs distributions
- **184.6 sq kilometers** Total surface area of the settlement
- **38.8 sq kilometers** Total surface area for residential use
- **116.5 sq kilometers** Total surface area for farming use
- **29.3 sq kilometers** Total surface area of wetlands, which is unusable land
- **5,000** emergency shelter materials distributed
- **188** PSN shelters constructed, but a lack of data on how many are needed prevented the gap from being measured

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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.