

NAKIVALE SETTLEMENT PROFILE ISINGIRO DISTRICT, UGANDA

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ABBREVIATIONS

ALCs - Area Land Committees

IDPs - Internally Displaced Persons

NDP - National Development Plan

NPA - National Planning Authority

OPM - Office of Prime Minister

MoHLUD - Ministry of Housing Land and Urban Development

MoEW - Ministry of Energy and Water

PDPs - Physical Development Plans

RAPPA - Rapid Physical Planning Assessment

RWC - Refugee Welfare Councils

SGR - Standard Gauge Railway

STA - Settlement Transformative Agenda

UEDCL - Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Ltd

USMID - Uganda Support for Municipal Development Project

DRDIP - Development Response to Displacement Impacts Programme

WASH - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

NFI - Non Food Items

GoU - Government of Uganda

HH - Households

HLP - Housing Land and Property

STDM - Social Tenure Domain Model

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nakivale, Uganda is the oldest refugee settlement in Africa, and benefits from what is often lauded as the most progressive refugee policies in the world. Termed in a BBC media report in 2016 as “The best place to be a refugee”, this spatial profile provides a holistic analysis of the current situation of Nakivale and the surrounding Isingiro district. The profile’s analysis outlines the key trends, challenges and opportunities that frame the areas development potential through a spatial planning lens in order to understand what future interventions may be possible to ensure a sustainable future for the local communities.

This summary highlights the emerging issues from the analysis and provides an perspective on the potential way forward.

LAND & SELF RELIANCE

In Uganda, and particularly Nakivale, the concept of refugee self reliance is predicated on subsistence agriculture. The first and foremost challenge facing such a concept however is that large tracts of arable land are required to support this, and are rapidly becoming a scarce resource. To illustrate: In order to provide Nakivale’s 122,000 refugees and 35,000 (approx) host community (2019 figures) who live within the areas 185km² with the estimated 2 acres of land per household required for self sufficiency, there would be a need for another 50km² of land. This does not take into account the region’s high population growth rate. The current policy to allocate plots of just 30x30m is tangible evidence of this growing realisation. There is a need for greater recognition that this self-reliance policy may not necessarily culminate in self-reliance outcomes. For Nakivale, an alternative model for land usage and livelihood generation and the usage of land is necessary.

INFRASTRUCTURE & LIVELIHOODS

It is important to note that there is however some land available. The current methods of agriculture are characterised by low production, poor productivity and limited access to wider value chains. This is exacerbated by poor infrastructure which limits wider access to markets, energy for value-added processing, or connectivity to allow for new techniques to be learnt. Investing in infrastructure is therefore critical (together with “software programming i.e. education etc) to set the groundwork in place to allow

for improved livelihoods and pathways to self reliance. If this infrastructure is to be developed, it needs to be done cost and natural resource effectively and the proven manner in which to do this sustainably is through models that rely on compact development principles.

ENABLING CONDITIONS

The political enabling environment, particularly at the local level needs to be capitalised upon. The local government and in general the host community see that the presence of refugees can act as lever for development and do benefit from improved access to services, infrastructure and economic opportunities. However, despite investments in host areas and the inclusion of host communities in refugee assistance the reality often falls short of their expectations. It is clear that more action, and interventions such as increased investment in tangible infrastructure to provide the foundations of economic development is critical.

Ongoing programmes are already starting to take this trajectory. The World Bank funded USMID Programme (in addition to the ongoing DRDIP) are in the process of developing a physical plan for Isingiro District. At this point however, drafts show little incorporation of Nakivale settlement. It is critical to take this opportunity to develop a participatory spatial plan for the settlement, linked to the ongoing USMID programme and to allow for the “whole of government approach” to be put into action. Programmes such as USMID and DRDIP can be leveraged as demonstrations, but need to consider the camps infrastructure and economy through the lens of participation within the district’s system. The concept of leveraging the benefits of hosting refugees is understood, a strategy to do so, that begins by incorporating the missing piece of the puzzle is the starting point.

THE TIME FACTOR

These initiatives can be bolstered by existing national level commitments such as to consider refugee populations in the development of Uganda’s new National Development Plan 2020–2030. Together with funding such as the World Bank’s Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development Project under IDA18, and the fact that Uganda is a pilot ‘nexus’ country for the EU, it is clear that the ground is primed for substantive discussions on how longer-term approaches can

be applied. The time to take advantage of these opportunities is now. The political good will in the district remains, but there are signs of increasing tensions, not least due to mounting environmental impacts, particularly the depletion of natural resources including water and firewood and land. When this is compounded with the increasing effects of climate change, together with Uganda's booming population growth, it is likely that the window of opportunity to make sound investments in future plans will increasingly reduce.

Uganda is shifting from a response model to a pre-emptive model. To support this transition and shed light on potential pathways, it is critical that a holistic perspective of the situation is developed. This Spatial Profile aims to provide this overview through the lens of Nakivale and defines opportunities and entry points for plans to be made. The scenarios outline entry points to prepare the foundations and facilitate substantive discussions to be set in motion that support functional institutional mechanisms systems to target sustainable and resilient infrastructure investments to benefit both the communities of Nakivale and Isingiro District long into the future.

Population (2018)	42,723,139
GDP per capita (2018)	USD 642.8
Human Development Index (2018)	159 out of 189 countries
Gender Inequality Index (2018)	127 out of 162 countries
Vulnerability Rank (2015)	9 out of 182 countries
Climate Risk Index (CRI) (2015)	95 out of 187 countries
Urbanisation Rate (2018)	23.77%

Fig.1: National indicators snapshot

District population (2020)	587,650
Settlement population (2019)	122,967
Juru	23,869
Basecamp	76,834
Robondo	22,265
Settlement area	209,1 Km ² (To be verified)
Juru	78,5 Km ²
Basecamp	76,1 Km ²
Robondo	54,5 Km ²
Settlement density (pp/km ²)	583,4
Juru (pp/km ²)	304
Basecamp (pp/km ²)	1010
Robondo (pp/km ²)	408

Fig.2: Local indicators snapshot

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. SPATIAL PROFILING WITHIN UGANDA'S CRRF CONTEXT

Uganda's policy to refugees is lauded as one of the most generous in the world, supporting open borders, non-camp policies, free integration of refugees, equal access to government-provided social services, a chance to work and land allocation for farming and shelter.¹ Further galvanised by the adoption of the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants by all UN Member States, many international actors have viewed Uganda as almost a 'proof of concept' for the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).² Settlements were first established in 1958 and, since 1999, refugee self-reliance through agricultural production has been central to Uganda's approach. Further paving the way for towards the CRRF, in 2006 Uganda had already passed the Refugees Act, and the 2010 Refugees Regulations which granted protection and freedom to refugees including property rights, freedom of movement, the right to work, and the provision of services, allowing them to establish their livelihoods and attain some level of self-reliance. In addition, refugees in Uganda do not live in camps, but in settlements, and are provided plots of agricultural land.

The CRRF in Uganda which was adopted in early 2018 adapts the principles and objectives set out in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants to suit the Ugandan context. This also aligns with the calls to better support refugees and the communities hosting them, under the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) specifically focusing on Humanitarian and Development actors to work together in a more cohesive and predictable manner to ease the burden on host countries and benefit refugees and host communities. The 5 Pillars of the CRRF build upon the 2006 Act and 2010 regulation to encompass five mutually reinforcing pillars as outlined by the global objectives: 1. Admission and Rights, 2. Emergency Response and Ongoing Needs, 3. Resilience and Self-reliance, 4. Expanded Solution and 5. Voluntary Repatriation.

Whilst the aims and commitments are justifiably laudable, the large influxes of refugees since 2015 numbers have resulted in major implications in limiting the ability to fully move towards development approaches to refugee hosting and the achievement of self-reliance. Furthermore, the strategies have suffered from a lack of development funding and experience to put them into practice. As such, unfortunately Uganda's

progressive policies and decades-long strategies promoting refugee self-reliance have unfortunately not been proven to be fully effective. Most alarmingly, studies suggest that under Uganda's current approach, refugees do not necessarily become more resilient with time.³ One of the foremost challenges is often attributed to limited access to land. It is indicated that between one and two acres of land is required for self sufficiency, which as this spatial profile will show is an impossible challenge as it is compounded by the countries rapidly growing population and demand for land amongst nationals, let alone the need to also provide for refugees. Indeed, when considering that the typical plot allocated for refugees now are only 30x30m, an alternative approach is clearly needed. Furthermore, across refugee-hosting districts, and clearly evidenced in Isingiro district and Nakivale settlement, agriculture is characterised by low production and productivity, limited access to agriculture technologies, tools and quality assets, high vulnerability to climate change and high post-harvest losses.⁴

The spatial profiling for Nakivale therefore is seen as a joint effort between UNHCR and UN-Habitat that is anchored in the Uganda's world leading commitments over recent years and is aimed to support the Government's shift from a focus on an encampment policy towards activities that promote refugees' welfare and inclusion in the country's socio-economic structures. It is hoped that it contributes to path-finding efforts towards piloting CRRF policy realisation. At the GRF in December, the UNHCR's Filippo Grandi linked the Forum to the SDGs' goal of leaving no one behind. He emphasised that situations only become crises through short-term thinking, failing to work together across sectors, and neglecting the communities where refugees arrive. The spatial profile is a direct response to this, and aims to outline the broad multi-sectoral conditions of Nakivale and the surrounding areas to provide a set of information that local officials as well as UN Agencies, Donors, NGOs and other stakeholders can use to inform potential scenario building, planning decisions and target sustainable infrastructure investment.

1.2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The collaboration between UN-Habitat and UNHCR on Spatial Settlement Profiles and Spatial Settlement Tool development supports a larger UN-UN partnership which under the “New Way of Working” aims at better coordination between humanitarian and development actors in pursuit of “enhancing the protection of persons of concern and building measurable progress... towards the Sustainable Development Goals.” The two outputs specifically respond to key areas of collaboration outlined in a renewed MoU between UN-Habitat and UNHCR, including: a) operational responses and programming; b) integrated policy support and capacity development and c) frontier issues, knowledge, data, advocacy and outreach.

The spatial profile for Nakivale, Uganda is developed utilizing a spatial profiling methodology piloted by UN-Habitat’s Urban Practices Branch. The profiling is essentially a process of high-level assessment that provides an overview of the social, environmental and spatial components of urban-like settlements affected by climate and conflict induced displacement. The authors do not claim for completeness of information, noting that this analysis is developed upon information in the public domain as well as key informant interviews with national and local governments, humanitarian actors, donors and the refugee communities. The result is contextualised repository of critical information about each area that reflects the challenges facing resilient urban development and social inclusion and identifies potential opportunities for sustainable interventions.

The process of developing the profiles is participatory and field oriented, with the aim to extract a tool as an output to allow for this process to be replicated locally in other contexts to facilitate informed decision making as part of longer term climate and socially responsive urban and regional infrastructure planning.

The profiles culminate in scenarios that help to build consensus on what interventions to prioritise and allows donors, governments and private sectors to target investment with confidence. This project carried out in collaboration with UNHCR aims to set out methods and entry points for identifying strategies that would enable sustainable development in settlements housing displaced communities of a protracted nature.

1.1. PURPOSE

The broad intention of the Profile is to prepare a multi-scalar and multi-dimensional set of maps and supporting narrative which serve as a basis for informing further study and future development scenarios. The document should be seen as a “snapshot” which can be developed upon, updated and improved.

Beginning with the settlement’s Strategic Context related to national and international trends (Chapter 2) and progressively zooming into the District Context at the macro scale (Chapter 3) followed by the Settlement Context at the meso scale (Chapter 4), the Profile provides a framework for spatially and strategically analyzing the settlement from a development perspective which aligns with UNHCR’s Masterplanning Approach. By both collating data and observations from primary sources and field operations and synthesizing narratives and opportunities for tangible development and potential integration, humanitarian actors, development agencies, local and national governments as well as other relevant stakeholders can be brought onto the same page.

This unified Spatial Settlement Profile should thus help serve decision-makers in prioritizing and streamlining funding and implementation modalities, benefiting not only PoC, but also host populations and coordination amongst international governments and partners.

1.3. TARGET AUDIENCE

The profiling tool should provide entry points for country-level/settlement-level practitioners to feed into both the profiles and longer term development process. The analysis aims to consider the various scales of work and the relevant outcomes, e.g strategic and country level information for senior humanitarian and development decision makers as well as settlement technical information to support the operational teams. It is envisioned that this could also be used as a basis for open and informed decisions with local government and community members.

1.4. METHODOLOGY

The methodology comprised primary and secondary data collection, field visits, alongside key informant interviews, consultations with local and national government actors as well as three focus group discussions. A desktop review of grey and academic literature was undertaken to triangulate information from the primary data collection methods. Practice based toolkits, reports, guidance notes and case studies comprised the majority of the literature reviewed. This was then supported by detailed GIS analysis at national, district and settlement scale to synthesise and distil information into graphics and maps with a supporting narrative. The information is finally reviewed and validated by specialist field and headquarter teams in both UNHCR and UN-Habitat.







2

STRATEGIC CONTEXT

2.1. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SETTING

The Republic of Uganda is a landlocked country in East-Central Africa, sharing borders with Kenya, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Tanzania. It has a population of 40.8 million (July 2018), where population density is relatively high in comparison to other African countries, most of the population concentrating in the central and southern parts of the country.⁵ It has a GDP per capita of USD 648 (2018).⁶ Its capital is Kampala, which is one of the top 20 fastest growing cities of the world according to City Mayors Statistics.⁷ Kampala hosts a population of 1.5 million and is primarily positioned for investments, generating more than half of the country's total GDP.⁸ Most national administrative, social and financial services are concentrated within Kampala, which results in unequal distribution in other regions and municipalities. Agriculture is one of the most important sectors of Uganda's economy, employing 72% of the workforce, and a small and growing industrial sector.⁹ Uganda faced difficulties establishing a working political community after independence from Britain in 1962, until Yoweri Museveni entered power in 1986 and has brought relative stability and economic growth.

Uganda is urbanizing at a fast rate - its population is expected to reach 100 million by 2050, and its annual urban growth rate at 5.2% which amongst the highest in the world and is expected to grow from 6.4 million (2014) to 22 million by 2040, requiring urgent attention.¹⁰ The level of planned urbanization however still remains low in most regions, ranging between 7 to 14.5%. The urbanization process in Uganda is characterized by uncoordinated planning and development leading to unrestricted sprawling of the major towns. Between 1980 and 2000, the urban population in Uganda increased three times from 940,000 to 3.5 million, equating to 14% of the population. With an estimated rate of population growth of 6.4% in urban centres, it is estimated that by 2025, about 18.6 million people will be living in Uganda's urban areas.¹¹

Uganda's population influx is particularly impactful in its secondary and intermediate towns, which receive a large influx of rural populations. Although Kampala is the dominant city, the secondary cities are growing rapidly, with the National Government seeing urbanization as the key to development processes with five regional and five strategic cities identified to provide services to their hinterlands or functional specialties for economic development.¹² Secondary cities and intermediate towns in Uganda are referred to as municipalities within the current government administrative structure, and will play an important role as catalysts for growth, the facilitation of local production, transfer of

goods, trade and services between cities.¹³ As such, the development of these towns remain crucial for sustained and accelerated economic development and the equitable spread of economic growth and social services across the country. The Ugandan Government is in the final stages of formulating a National Urban Policy which will provide a framework for the management of urban areas.¹⁴

At the same time, these municipalities host a significant population of refugees. Uganda is currently the largest refugee hosting country in Africa, with approximately 1,375,000 refugees as of November 2019¹⁵, most of them from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi and Somalia. Uganda's open-door refugee policy is seen as one of the most progressive globally, and refugees enjoy access to land, social services, and can move and work freely, the continued influx is straining host communities and service delivery.¹⁶

The increased pressures on already limited resources is resulting in challenges for local authorities to cater to adequate basic and social services, infrastructure and can lead to increases in potential conflict between local communities and displaced communities.¹⁷ At the national scale, regional instability and the continued influx of refugees can present economic challenges and provision of services and infrastructure in refugee hosting municipalities of Uganda. The potential intensifying conflicts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan, key export destinations for Uganda, could also negatively affect the growth of the country's exports.¹⁸ Greater efforts and adequate governance remains crucial to address emerging challenges and to tap into the potential ripple effects on economic and social development affecting all.



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------|
| ----- | International border | ● | Pop.>1,000,000 |
| — | National roads | ● | Pop.>300,000 |
| — | Secondary roads | ● | Pop.>200,000 |
| | Railway | ● | Pop.>100,000 |
| ■ | Considered area | ● | Pop.>50,000 |
| ● | National population | | |
| ● | Refugee population | | |
| ● | Population forecast for 2025 | | |
| 171,487 | National population indicator* | | |
| 171,487 | Refugee population indicator** | | |

* Population projected for 2020 according to the current growth rate

** Population according to UNHCR representation in Uganda from November 30, 2019



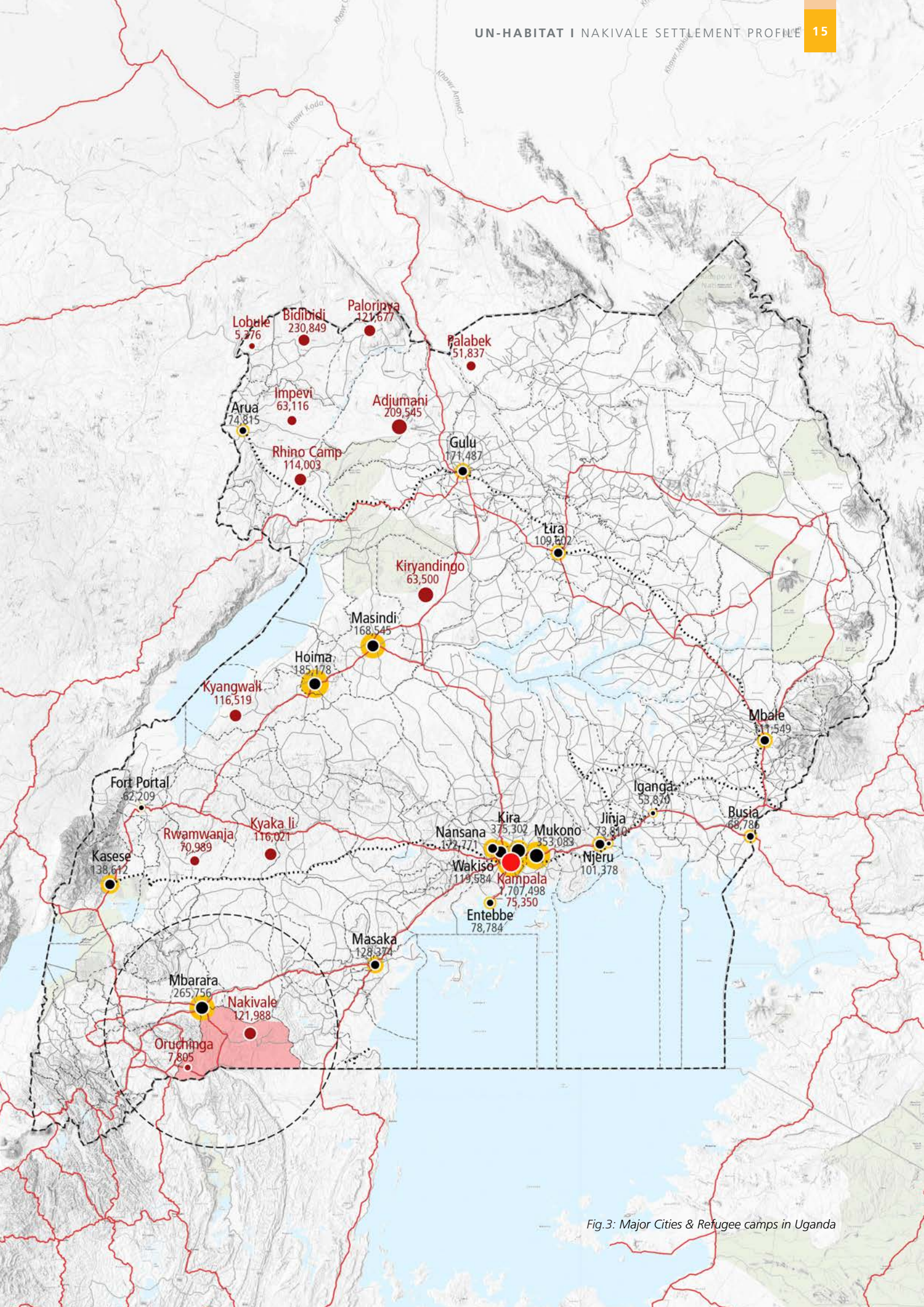


Fig.3: Major Cities & Refugee camps in Uganda

2.2. ADMINISTRATIVE & GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

Uganda's institutional framework is built on the cooperation between national government and local authorities, undergoing a progressive decentralization of powers since the late 1980s. As a devolved country, Uganda has five levels of local government - district, county, sub-county, parish and village, amongst which the districts and local government units hold political and financial autonomy.¹⁹

The country has is split into administrative regions, sub-regions and districts as of September. The districts are further subdivided counties, sub-counties and parishes. The role of these administrative units is to implement and monitor government programmes at the respective levels.

In an urban setting, there are City, Municipal, Division/Town, Ward and Cell Councils. Whereas in the rural setting, there is a District Council, County (which is an administrative unit without a Council), Sub County Council, Parish Council and Village Council.

The powers and responsibility of local governments are outlined as follows:²⁰

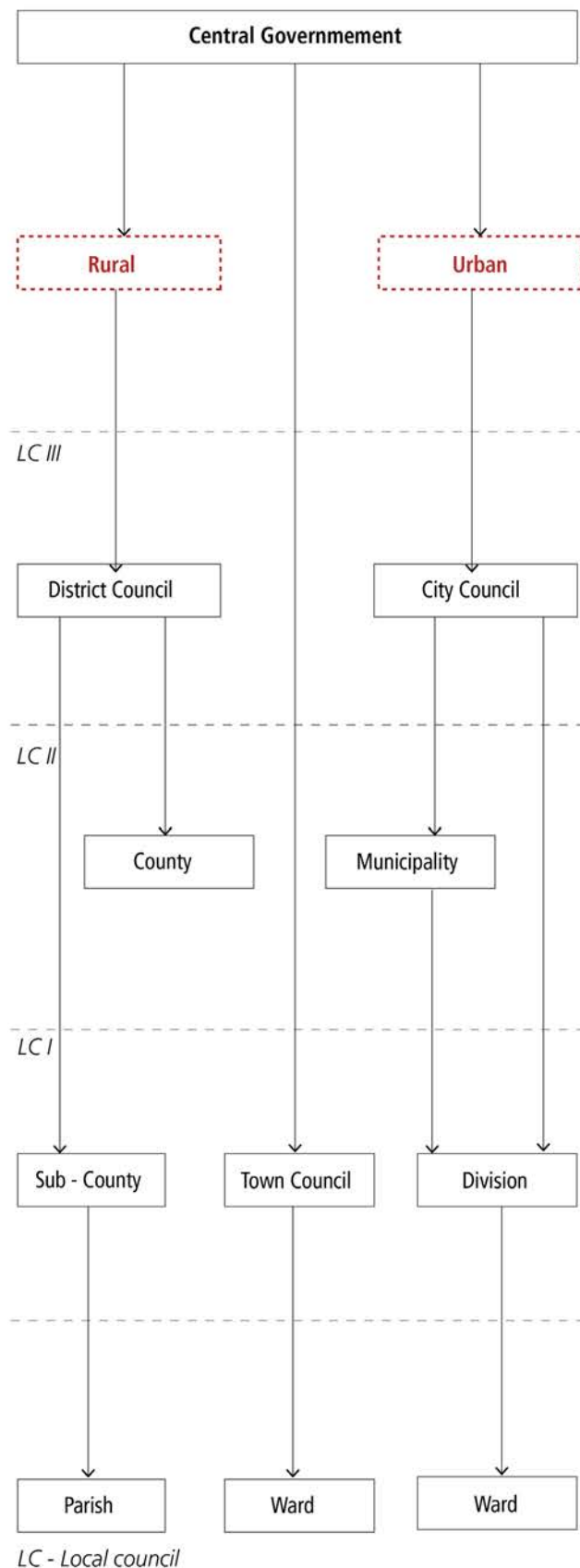
Political: The Decentralization policy provided for democratically elected local councils at all levels in the country. Local councils were established from the village to the district through elections by universal adult suffrage and elections were held every 5 years since 2006. A Local Council is the highest political authority within its area of jurisdiction and has legislative and executive powers.

Financial: The Constitution and the Local Governments Act allowed Local Governments to collect revenue from specified sources, formulate plans and budgets, allocate expenditure, and make investments. Local Governments finance their recurrent budgets from local revenue and transfers in form of unconditional grants. Due to the small revenue base, Local Governments are often unable to balance their budgets and realise a surplus to fund development activities.

Administrative: Local Governments are empowered to establish their own staffing structures and the powers to appoint, discipline and promote staff under them are exclusively vested in the District Service Commissions which are appointed by the Local Governments themselves.

Planning: The Local Governments Act empowered Local Governments to plan for the development of their localities for a period of typically five years.

Legislative: The Act also empowered Local Councils to make ordinances at Districts and bye-laws at Lower Local Councils, for areas of their jurisdiction.



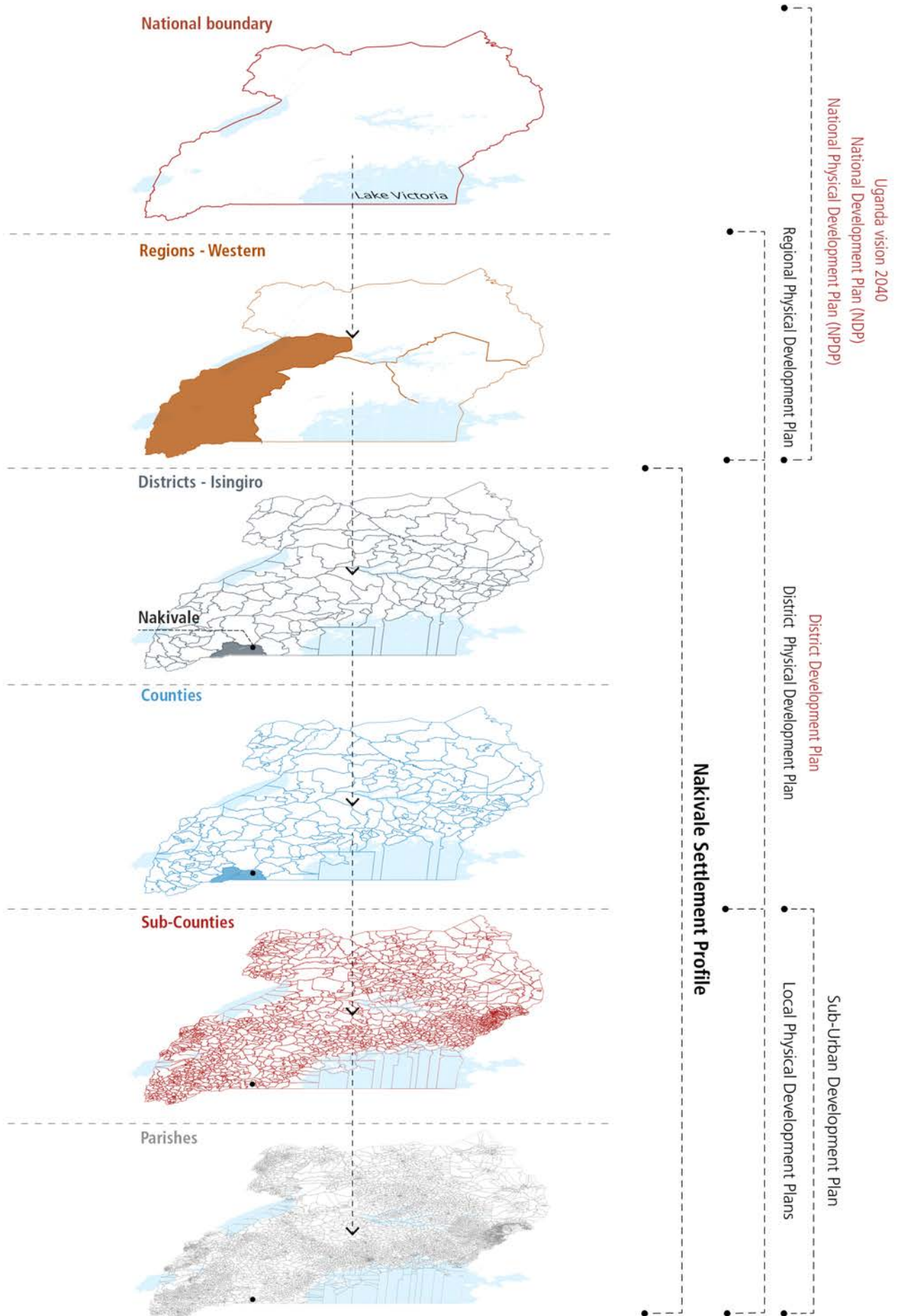


Fig.4: Structure of Land Management

2.3. NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORKS

Uganda has a highly developed system of planning - the National Planning Authority (NPA) guides the country's progress towards socio-economic transformation of the Uganda Vision 2040, the 1st National Development Plan (NDPI) and 2nd National Development Plan (NDPII), producing comprehensive and integrated development plans for the country. In addition, to harmonise development planning, NPA has developed and disseminated sector and local government planning guidelines.²¹ As a devolved country, Uganda has five levels of local government - district, county, sub-county, parish and village, amongst which the districts and local government units hold political and financial autonomy.²² NPA, with the local governments, develop and ensure implementation of Regional Physical Development Plans, District Physical Development Plans, Sub-Urban and Local Physical Development Plans to guide the establishment and development of urban corridors, strategic cities and urban centres.²³ At the National level, the NDPs stipulates the Country's medium term strategic direction, priorities and implementation strategies, detailing Uganda's current development status, challenges and opportunities. The NDPII builds on the achievements of NDPI, and the strategic direction is to "Propel the country to middle income status in five year through prioritizing investments in five key growth drivers with the multiplier effect identified in the Uganda Vision 2010".

In the NDPII, the objectives include to 1. Increase Sustainable Production, Productivity and Value Addition in Key Growth Opportunities, 2. Increase the Stock and Quality of Strategic Infrastructure to Accelerate the Country's Competitiveness, 3. Enhance Human Capital Development, and 4. Strengthen Mechanisms for Quality, Effective and Efficient Service Delivery. A joint formal agreement has been made for plans to build a new Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) across East African Countries, starting in Mombasa to Juba. The cross section of the route through the South Western region of Uganda will contribute to the mining industry through transportation of equipment and raw materials, stimulating overall economic development in the region.²⁴ The NDPII also states the inclusion of refugees in programming and policy - for e.g. Under Human Capital Development, NDPII states that to "accelerate wealth creation and employment, the country prioritize investment in the components of health, nutrition, education and skills development", under Water and Sanitation, to "Promote Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) humanitarian preparedness and response in settlements of poor communities, refugees and displaced persons"; under Public Sector Management, to "Enhance national response capacity to refugee emergency management"; continued Refugee Management projects from NDPI.²⁵

A key project, such as the first phase of the World Bank funded

Uganda Support for Municipal Development Project (USMID) which began in 2013, aims to "enhance institutional performance of local governments to improve urban service delivery ... in which significant service delivery responsibilities have been decentralised". 14 municipalities, including those which are refugee hosting, are benefiting through the strengthened emphasis on urban planning, infrastructure, market and transportation development. Local government officials have also improved management and administration thus far, including physical planning and urban development, contributing to the management of settlements and especially those which host refugees.²⁶ There are challenges however surrounding the implementation of physical plans and projects, due to the lack of adequate capacity and delivery of projects on national and local levels. In addition, most areas in Uganda face complex and contentious land tenure issues - through the 1995 Constitution and the Land Act provide that land in Uganda may be held in only four tenure categories namely: Customary, Mailo, Freehold and Leasehold. The multiple categories, gaps in land policy, manipulation of terms and lack of proper records that result in land grabbing and evictions, lack of capacity for land governance and management of acquisitions, has only exacerbated these issues.²⁷

The second phase of USMID Program, (USMID Additional Financing) which started in 2018/19, maintains the objective of "Enhancing Institutional Capacity of selected local governments" extending the coverage to eight municipal local governments, and a further eight districts that have faced high refugee influxes, to cope through delivery of critical infrastructure to host communities and local governments. One of which is Isingiro District, where the USMID program underway is to be executed and coordinated with the Ministry for Lands, Housing and Urban Development, for support on planning, land tenure security and small-scale infrastructure investments targeting refugees and host communities. It will include preparing district Physical Development Plans (PDPs) through a Rapid Physical Planning Assessment (RAPPA) methodology, and later, full-scale PDPs for the same districts.²⁸ While the program focuses on refugee hosting districts, planning in refugee settlements however is not identified as a priority. Responding to the needs for infrastructure and service provision remain as a responsibility of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) rather than by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoHLUD).

With regard to planning in the refugee contexts, there is an ongoing initiative between UNHCR, the OPM and led by the Ministry of Lands, with involvement of Sub-County Area Land Committees (ALCs), in order to produce cadastral survey plans that are aligned with the local area physical development plans. These blueprints will inform the spatial redesign process, where necessary, to maximise sustainable land use, protect environmentally sensitive areas and improve community livelihood opportunities.²⁹

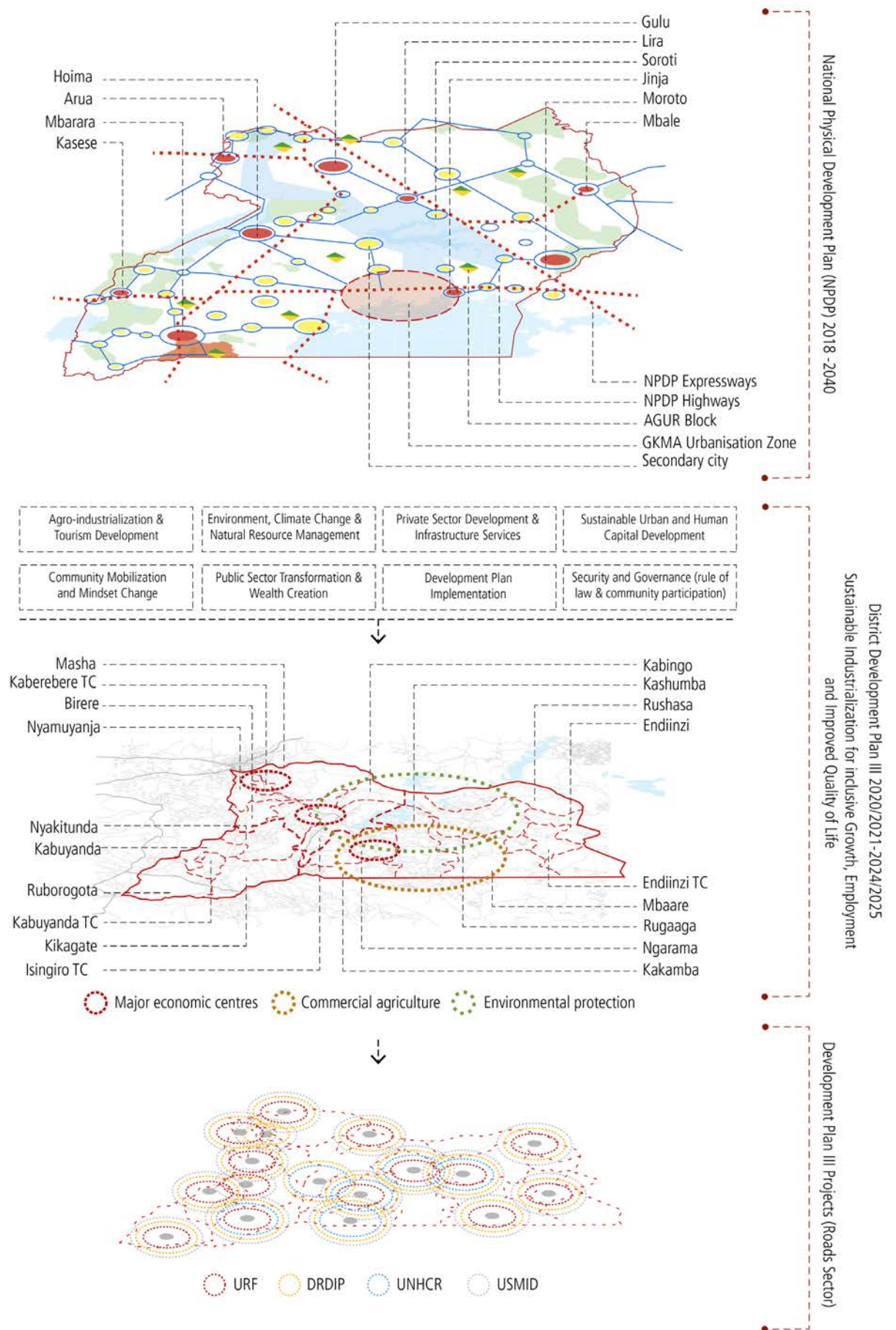


Fig.5: Planning Information

2.4. MIGRATION CONTEXT

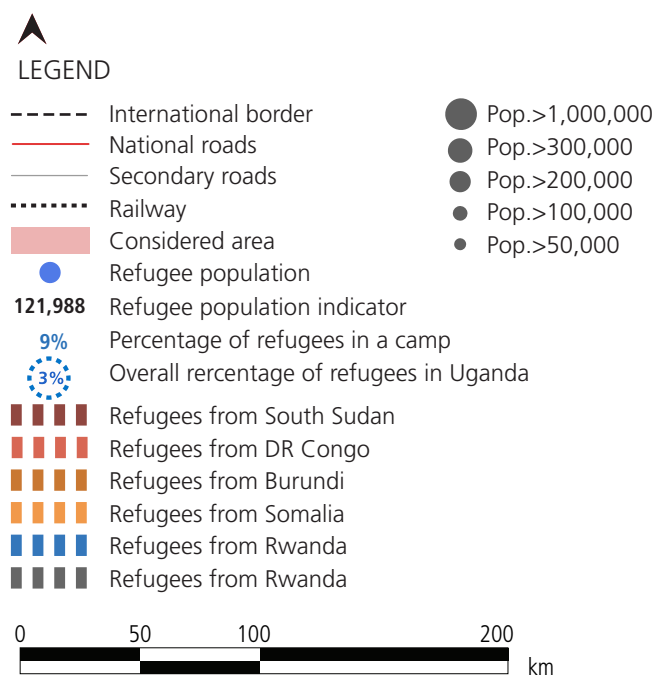
Uganda has provided asylum to refugees from many countries for the last five decades. With the renewed conflict in three parallel emergencies from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Burundi in 2016 and 2017, resulting in an unprecedented spike in refugee numbers, doubling the refugee population. It has since become the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa, with refugees making up 3.7% of the total population, and is also one of the largest hosting countries in the world.³⁰ The Government of Uganda has continued to uphold an inclusive approach, enhancing their self reliance and supporting peaceful coexistence with the host communities.

To ease pressure on local communities, and to leverage the economic impact from refugees, the Government of Uganda has included refugees in their National Development Plans through the Government's Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA). The STA, aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports refugee hosting districts through infrastructure investment, livelihoods, peaceful coexistence initiatives and environmental protection.³¹ In 2017, the Country Refugee Response Framework was launched, adapting the principles and objectives set out in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. To better support refugees and the communities hosting them, the Global Compact on Refugees calls on Humanitarian and Development actors to work together in a more cohesive and predictable manner to ease the burden on host countries and benefit refugees and host communities. The 5 Pillars of the CRRF encompasses five mutually reinforcing pillars as outlined by the global objectives: 1. Admission and Rights, 2. Emergency Response and Ongoing Needs, 3. Resilience and Self-reliance, 4. Expanded Solution and 5. Voluntary Repatriation. The 2006 Refugees Act, and the 2010 Refugees Regulations grant protection and freedom to refugees including property rights, freedom of movement, the right to work, and the provision of services, allowing them to establish their livelihoods and attain some level of self-reliance. In addition, refugees in Uganda do not live in camps, but in settlements, and are provided plots of agricultural land.

Increasingly however, there are risks of conflict and tension between hosts and refugees, due to high population growth of host communities and refugee influx straining available resources and services. A 2018 assessment conducted by the International Refugee Rights Initiatives noted that hosts expected development benefits in return for sharing resources, such as financial compensation, jobs and assistance. Some existing environmental and land related conflicts were also exacerbated among hosts and refugees, with competition

over access to natural resources, such as the production of bricks and charcoal. The problems related to natural resources are amplified when refugees start using them to generate income and supplement the humanitarian support they receive. Local leaders have attempted to address the tension around brick and charcoal making, in some cases by barring refugees from these activities, or encouraging other activities.

There are also disagreements on the nature and purpose of land allocated to refugees, for example - hosts complain that refugees claim land as theirs and do as they wish of it, while refugees have expressed how hosts sometimes try to prevent them from using land for income-generation through agriculture use. There is an increased pressure for investments in natural resource protection and the utilisation of fuel alternatives in light of tensions and rapid depletion of resources in protected crises. The size of plots of land allocated to refugees has also decreased.³² Nakivale, which has experienced a reduction in funding for its programming in recent years, has faced a 'land crisis' as a result of the conflict between host and refugees over lands allocated to new refugees to which locals claimed title or rights of use. As the population size grows in Nakivale, competition for land continues to intensify, making refugee protection and self sufficiency difficult to achieve.³³ At this stage, the function of planning for refugee settlements has also fallen into the gaps between Ministries and with the OPM, impacting long-term effective responses for refugees and hosts. It is important to open a structural dialogue to address these concerns, given the volume and nature of protraction of refugee presence in Uganda.



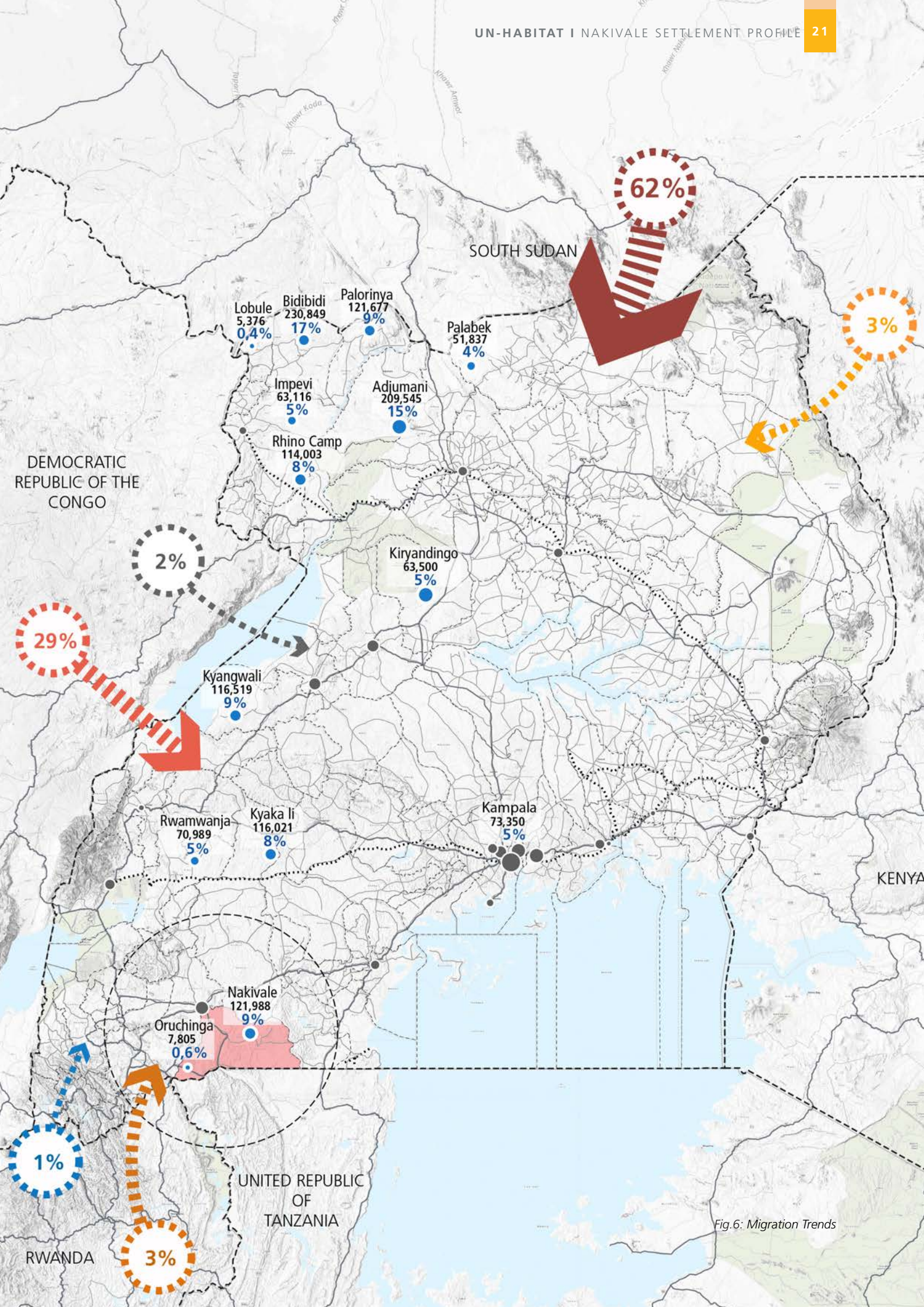


Fig.6: Migration Trends

2.5. SPATIAL IMPACT OF INFLUX

Nakivale is considered to be the oldest refugee settlement in Uganda. It opened in 1958 and was officially established as a settlement in 1960. Today it hosts more than 130,000 refugees from Burundi, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, and South Sudan. Since the 2015 Burundian crisis, the population of the settlement greatly increased and has since remained high. According to recent discussions with UNHCR, the population is likely to increase further to support refugees that will be moved from the camps at Kyaka.

The initial location of the refugee settlement in the 1950's was in the Base Camp Zone, and due to lack of livestock or assets, the displaced populations were encouraged to carry out agriculture and allocated extremely large plots accordingly. This resulted in an extremely dispersed spatial structure of very low density. As the camp grew due to further influxes and natural population growth, the zones of Rubondo and Juru were developed as secondary centres. However due to the comparatively high proportion of services available in Base Camp Zone, the centre has thrived and resulted in a pull factor effect leading to it becoming increasingly dense. The impact of this has resulted in a strong economic centre, but with growing pressure on resources and service delivery. Poor connectivity, particularly to the Rubondo Zone, has increased the "desirability" of Base camp zone as a place to settle.

It would appear that there is a continued push for the allocation of productive land for agriculture which is based on the view that it is essential for promoting resilient incomes and self-sustaining food security. But due to the dispersed nature of the camp and poor accessibility, there is a tendency for new refugee arrivals to abandon their allocated household plots, using this land for agricultural purposes, and to live closer to friends/family in existing villages.³⁴ This both exacerbates the pressure on resources in the existing centres and places increased demand on the land area.

It is important to note however that agricultural livelihoods have indeed flourished, meaning that large areas of land are under cultivation. As a result of this and the constant demand for cooking fuel for the growing "urban" populations, large scale deforestation alongside encroachment on the sensitive wetland ecosystems adjacent to the camps has taken place. This has in turn led to refugees going further afield to collect firewood and encountering conflicts with host communities and water degradation. In addition to this, as host communities bring livestock through the refugee agricultural areas, the risk of potential conflicts is an added issue.

Regarding the land itself, there is conflicting information regarding the legal status of the land that the settlement sits upon. Originally the land that comprises Nakivale was obtained through informal means by the colonial government.³⁵ Post

independence, according to a land study carried out by the Refugee Law Project in 2003, nothing has been done to rectify this, although the authors noted numerous anecdotal reports that the land was gazetted. More research should be done to confirm this status once and for all. Until this is resolved, it leaves open the opportunity for ad-hoc land acquisition to take place and for land conflicts to escalate.

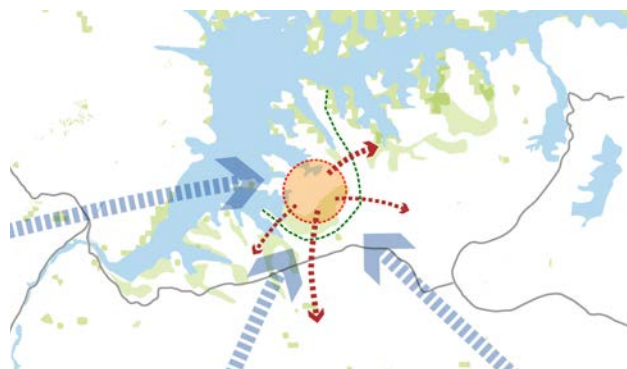


Fig. 7: Initial Influx & Settlement in Base Camp

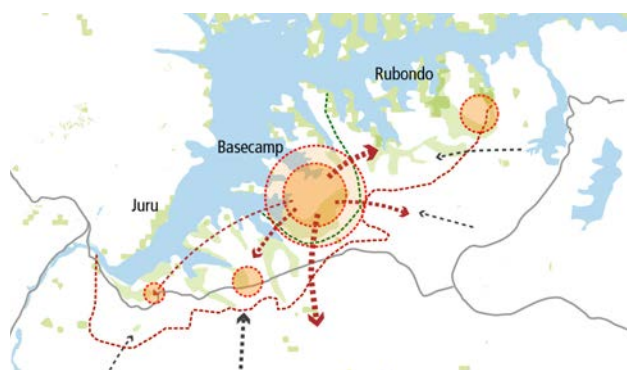
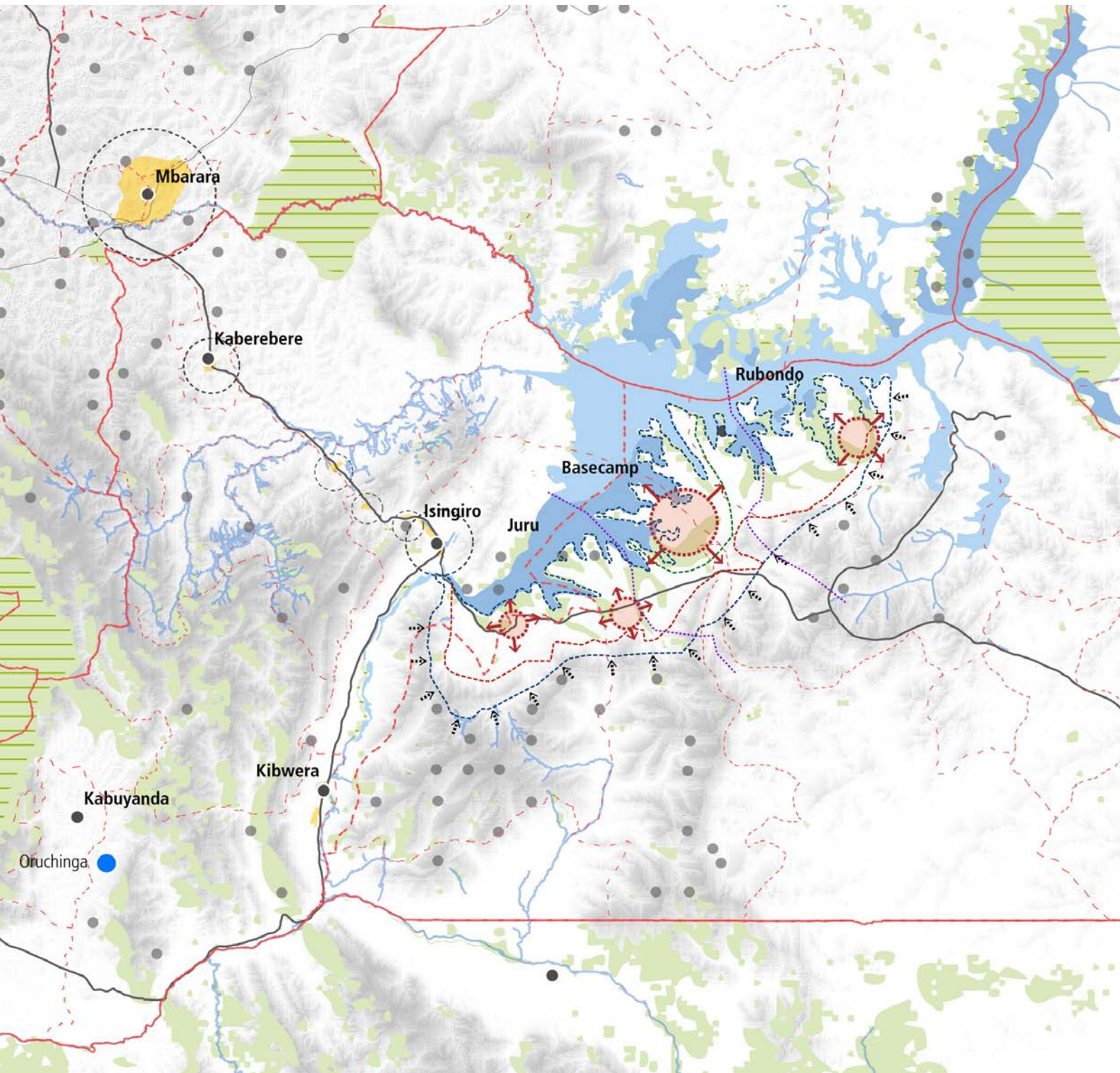


Fig. 8: Increasing Influx and Development of New Zones



Fig. 9: Population Increases Leading to Pressure on Resources



LEGEND

- Urban footprint
- Major transportation links
- Vegetation
- Natural reserves / parks

- District boundary
- Sub-county boundary
- Original boundary
- Boundary proposed by the land committee
- Boundary proposed by community

- Settlement expansion
- Development barrier
- Villages
- Settlement centralities
- Centralities / System of towns

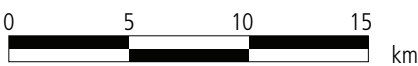


Fig.10: Expanding Centres and Pressure on Land from Adjacent Host Communities

2.6. CLIMATE RISK CONTEXT

In Uganda, demographic shifts are intersecting with the impacts of climate change and displacement. This creates challenges for how growth is planned and delivered. The drastic risks to our environment from climate change are increasingly resulting in dire physical manifestations globally. Within the context of the impact on migration, most research recognizes that the rate of climate migration is increasing and that growing climate risks in the coming decades will accelerate this trend.³⁶

Uganda ranks 159 out of 178 countries in the ND-GAIN index1 (2013), which is worse than in 2010 (rank 156). It ranks 15th in vulnerability and 147th in readiness – meaning that it is very vulnerable to, yet very unready to combat climate change effects.³⁷

It is very clear that conflict and climate variability, are common drivers of internal migration and refugee flows in the region³⁸ and as climate change is expected to intensify the conditions which result in migration with the poorest and most climate-vulnerable areas the hardest hit. Migration is and will increasingly be an adaptive strategy as climate migrants move from less viable areas with lower water availability and crop productivity.

Increasing variability in rainfall and temperature will present an additional stress on development in the country, especially with its high dependency on rain-fed agriculture. Rising temperatures and shifting or increasingly unpredictable rainfall patterns can reduce the extent of agricultural land, shorten growing seasons, hamper crop production, undermine the (ground) water resources and alter the occurrence and distribution of pests.³⁹

Conflict and climate variability, particularly drought in dryland areas, are common drivers of internal migration and refugee flows in the region.⁴⁰ Climate change is expected to intensify the conditions which result in migration with the poorest and most climate-vulnerable areas the hardest hit. Migration will be an adaptive strategy as climate migrants move from less viable areas with lower water availability and crop productivity.

People living in areas with good access to roads, markets, and social infrastructure have a greater range of adaptation options and potential migration destinations.⁴¹ As such, the towns, cities, and districts that support the hosting of these migrants now and in the future (such as Isingiro district and town) are in critical need of planning in order to remain resilient and prosperous. It is therefore critical to develop an implementation strategy that will also provide sustainable opportunities and a path to self reliance to existing migrants and potential additional incoming populations.

When focusing on the context of Isingiro District and the refugee settlement of Nakivale this is especially relevant as it is located in a particularly productive region adjacent to areas that are likely to suffer from climate induced out-migration. It is likely therefore

that a certain degree of in-migration will take place and therefore planning for sustainable infrastructure investment in the region will be critical.

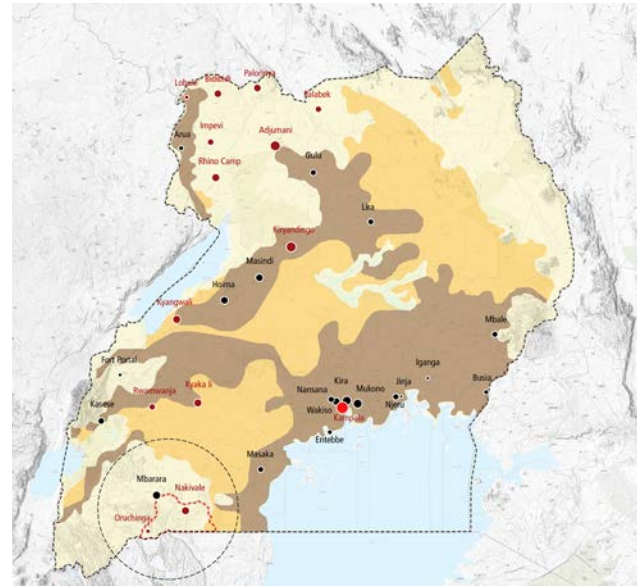


Fig. 11: Coffee Growing Regions in 2017

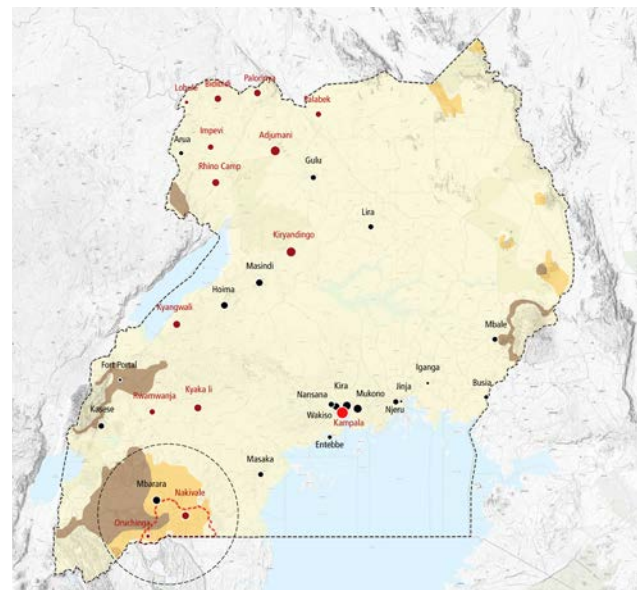


Fig. 12: Coffee Growing Regions with 2° Celcius Temperature Rise



LEGEND

- | | |
|---|---|
| ● Capital city | Not suitable |
| ● Major city | Less suitable |
| ● Refugee camp | Suitable |



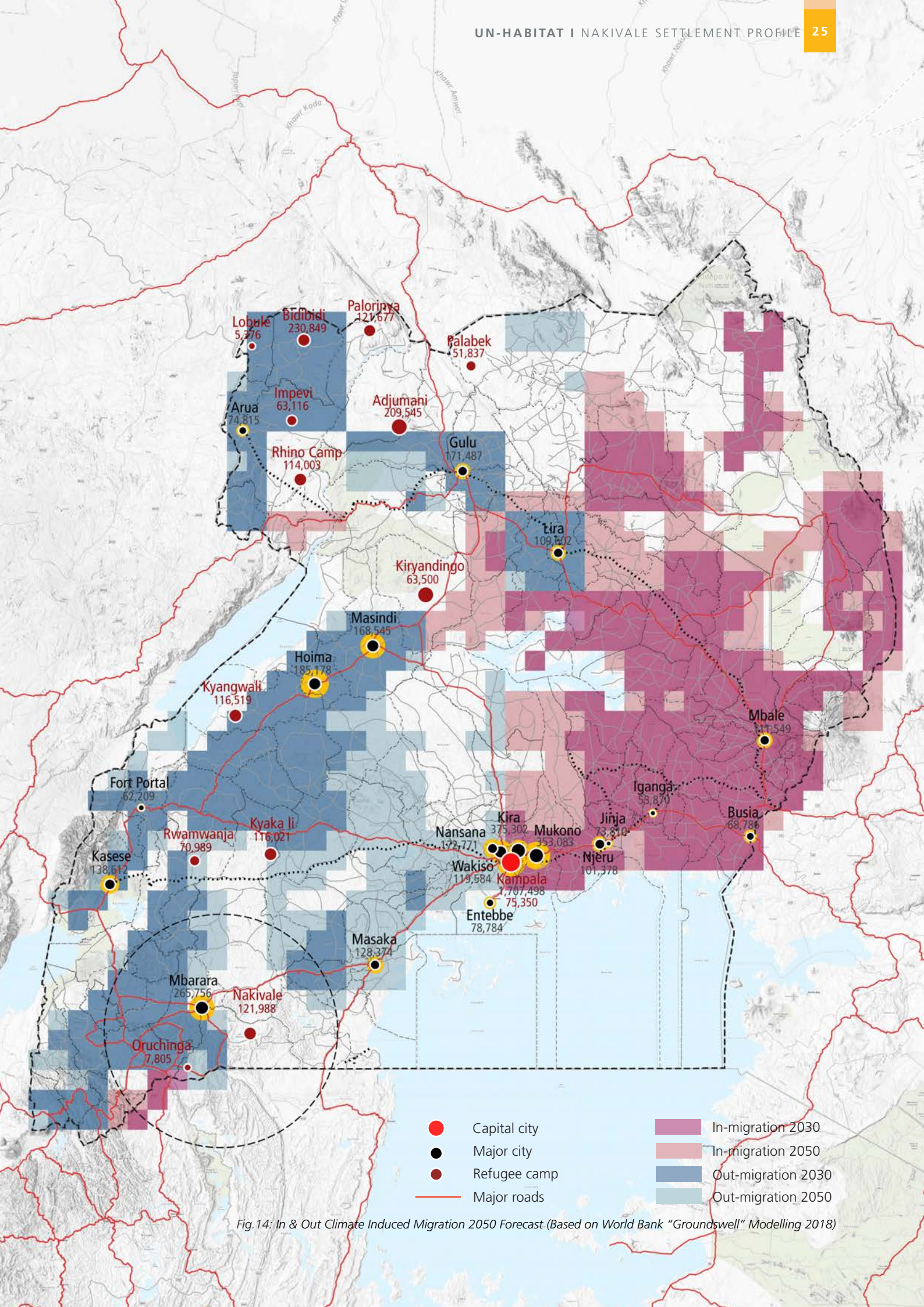


Fig. 14: In & Out Climate Induced Migration 2050 Forecast (Based on World Bank "Groundswell" Modelling 2018)





3 DISTRICT CONTEXT

3.1. LOCATION AND CONNECTIVITY

Isingiro District is located in southwestern Uganda. It has a land area of approximately 2,610 sq. km and an altitude of 1,800 meters above sea level. It is bordered by Mbarara to the North West, Ntungamo to the West, Kiruhura to the North, Rakai to the East and Tanzania to the South. The District currently has Town Councils of Kabuyanda, Kaberebere, Isingiro, Kamubeizi, Kikagati, Bugango, Ruhiira and Endiinzi and two refugee settlements namely; Nakivale and Oruchinga which are managed by the OPM and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees among other relief and implementing partners.⁴² Isingiro also has 15 Sub Counties with the settlement of Nakivale spreading across Ngarama, Kashumba, Rugaaga and Rushasha Sub Counties.

In terms of connectivity, Isingiro district has only one bitumen road that starts from Mbarara and passes through Isingiro, and ends in Kikagati, at the National Border with the Republic of Tanzania. Beyond this main highway, other road infrastructure (462km) is limited to dirt roads of varying quality depending on the regularity of maintenance. The road linking the settlement of Nakivale to the rest of the district is constructed of dirt and requires particularly high maintenance due to the number of vehicles accessing the area. The maintenance for this road is subsidised by UNHCR. The government has plans to upgrade some roads to bitumen standard is a priority under the Vision 2040 National Plan.⁴³

From Nakivale settlement, other than Isingiro town, the largest city is Mbarara which is approximately 60 km away. Besides security-related constraints to free movement, financial constraints also play a role. Transportation is expensive, and many people in remote areas cannot afford it.⁴⁴ The limited road and growing population levels are also increasing pressure on this infrastructure. Without substantial investment in this, the system of towns and rural settlements will face limits to their productivity, growth and thus impact on significant economic potential.

The accessibility analysis carried out for the purposes of this profile shows the current estimated accessibility of the settlement to the rest of the country taking into account an approximation of the poor road quality. It clearly demonstrates how much time and cost is required just to take advantage of “freedom of movement”, placing major limitations on the ability to leverage this benefit. In particular the road linking Base Camp Zone and Rubondo Zone is of the largest concern as it is impassable by all vehicular traffic except 4x4 vehicles therefore excluding all ordinary vehicular traffic.

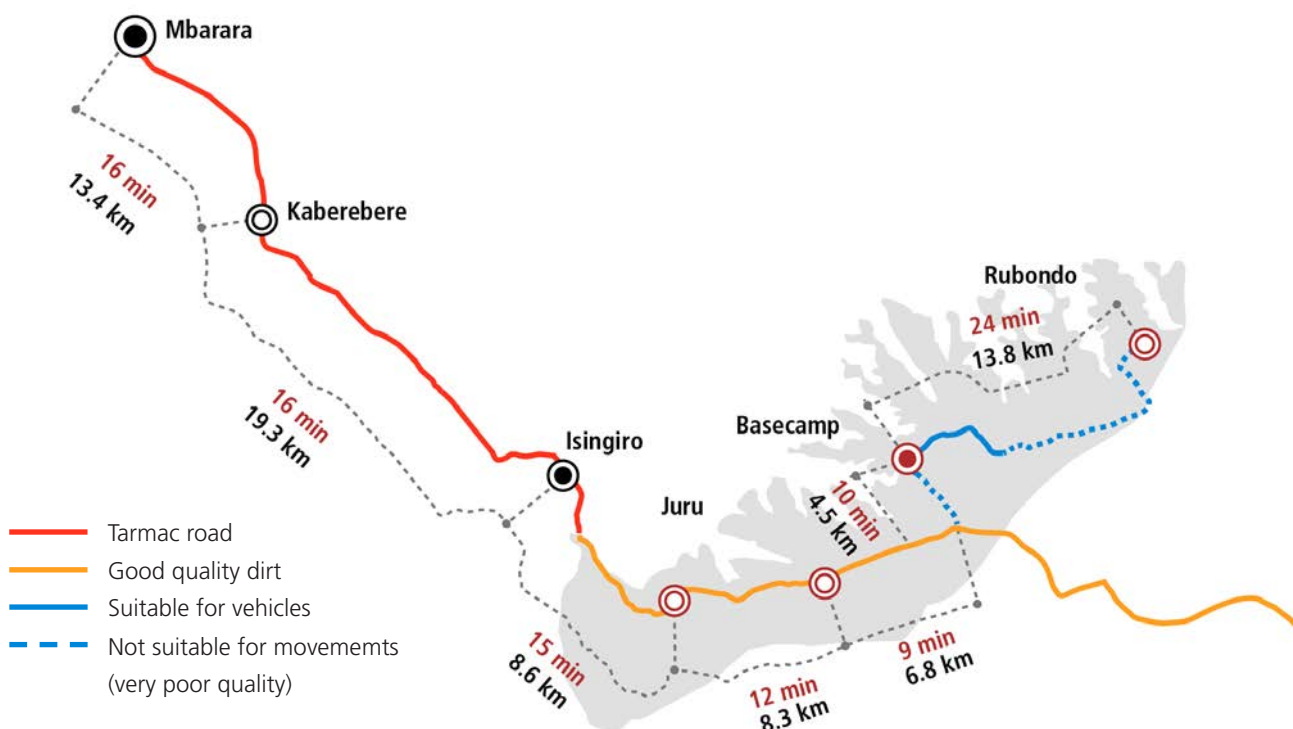
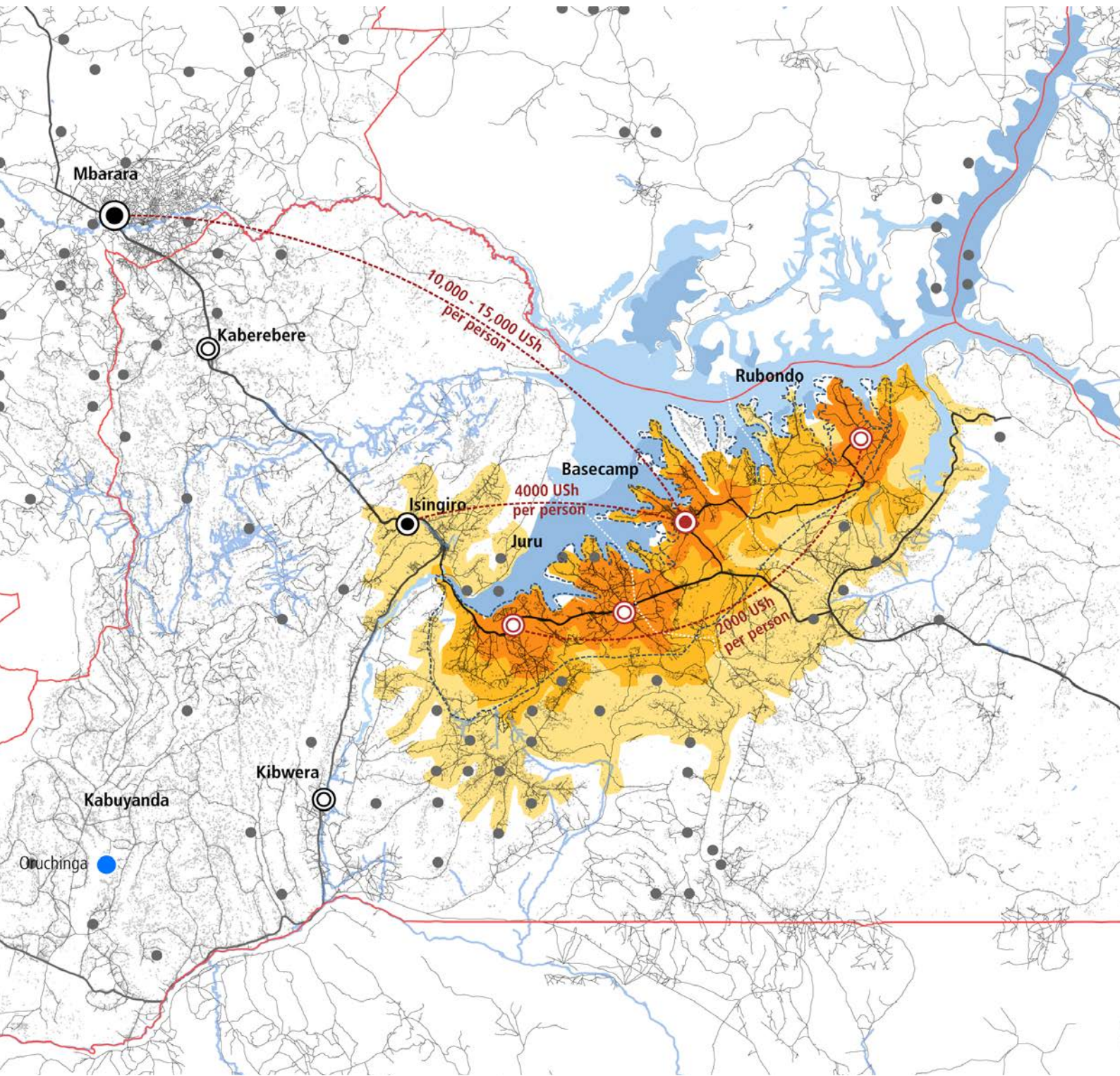


Fig. 15: Road Conditions in Nakivale Settlement



▲
LEGEND

- 60 mins driving distance (15km/h)
- 30 mins driving distance (15km/h)
- 15 mins driving distance (15km/h)
- Major transportation links
- Minor transportation links
- District boundary

- Settlement boundary
- Main towns
- Towns
- Nakivale settlement centralities
- Nakivale settlement sub-centres
- Villages

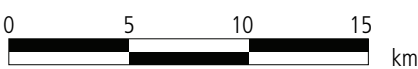


Fig. 16: Accessibility in time and Cost from Nakivale

3.1. LOCATION AND CONNECTIVITY

This map highlights the potential improved accessibility of the district from the base camp centre based on the assumption of significant improvement in the quality of the existing major road arteries. The assumption is that the improved road quality could allow speeds for up to 50km per hour for normal vehicles. The first map illustrates the extent to which the poor road quality limits accessibility from each of the camp centres highlighting for example that it could take up to an hour to reach Isingiro town from the Base camp zone.

The improved road quality would extend this accessibility hugely, putting the major city of Mbarara, its markets, services and opportunities all within one hours drive of the base camp centre. The consequence of improving the accessibility would have major knock on effects for local businesses and communities as the cost and time to move goods and services would likely reduce hugely. This would allow for those resources to be allocated to more productive activities, improving the living standard of both refugees and host communities who live in the area.

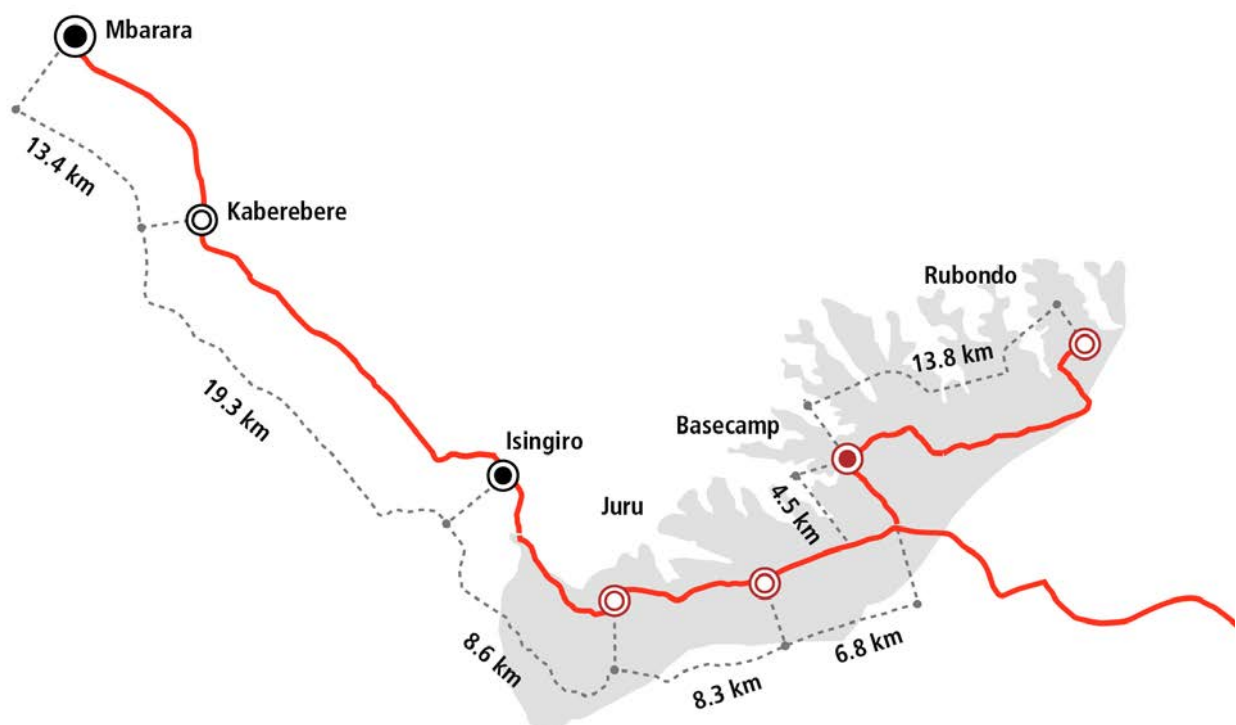
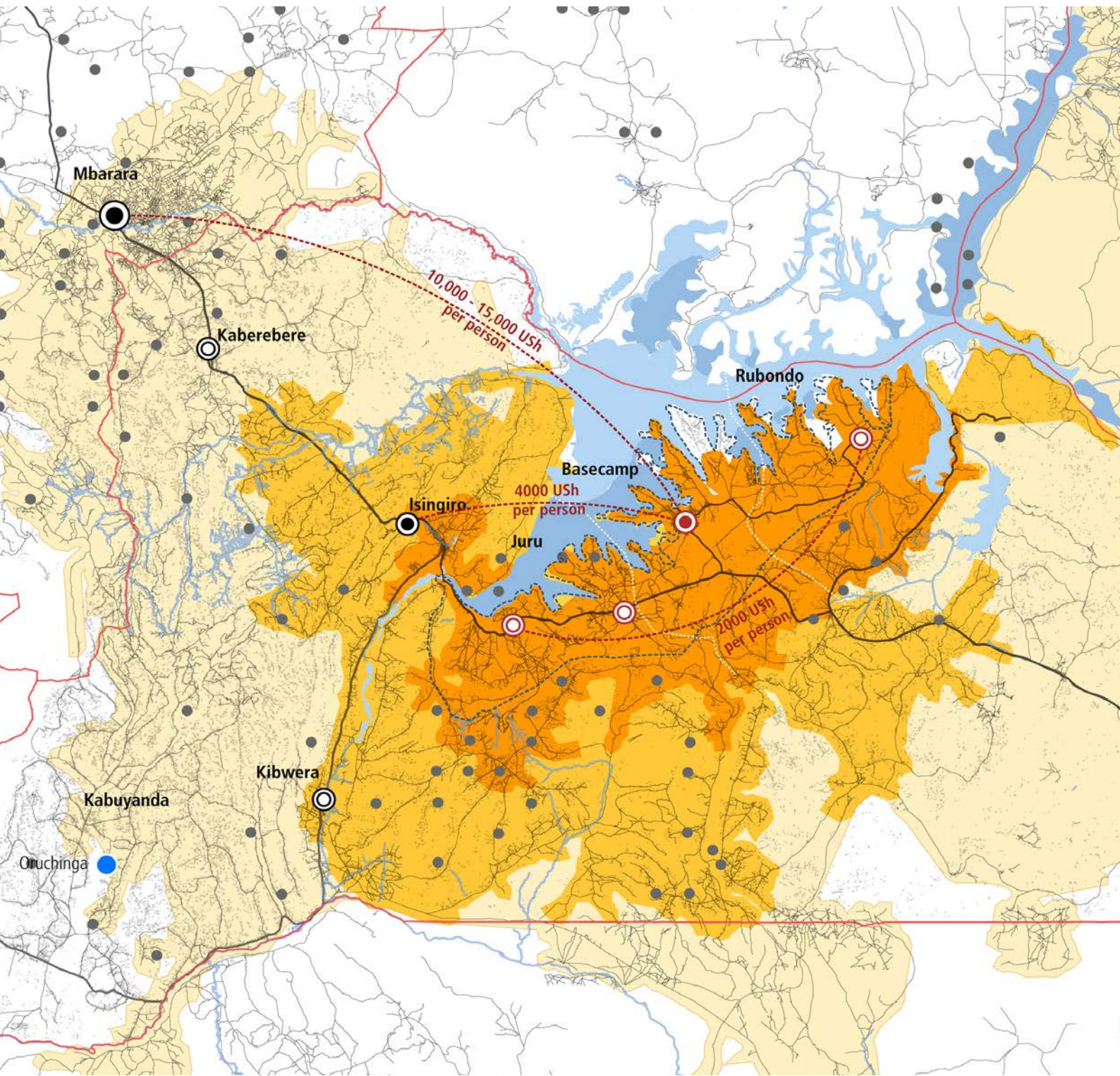


Fig. 17: Distances Between Centres from Nakivale Settlement



▲
LEGEND

- 60 mins driving distance (50km/h)
- 30 mins driving distance (50km/h)
- 15 mins driving distance (50km/h)
- Major transportation links
- Minor transportation links
- District boundary

- Settlement boundary
- Main towns
- Towns
- Nakivale settlement centralities
- Nakivale settlement sub-centres
- Villages

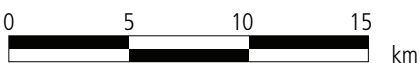


Fig.18: Accessibility in time and Cost from Nakivale considering improved road infrastructure

3.2. SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

The population of Isingiro District according to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics in 2014 was 492,147, with that growing to approximately 587,612 by 2020. (based on projections from UNFPA which estimates 3% per annum). This very high growth rate, common across the country suggests a district population figure of 789,750 by 2030. More than 55% of the population is aged under 18 with the overall gender split being approximately 52% female and 48% male.

The average population density across the district is 220 people per km², a relatively high figure given that the predominant proportion of the population are rural, approximately 89% with only 11% being formally urban dwellers. Given that annual urbanization rate is predicted to be approximately 8.5% this proportion is likely to shift substantially, and that secondary towns and cities are set to face the highest patterns of growth.

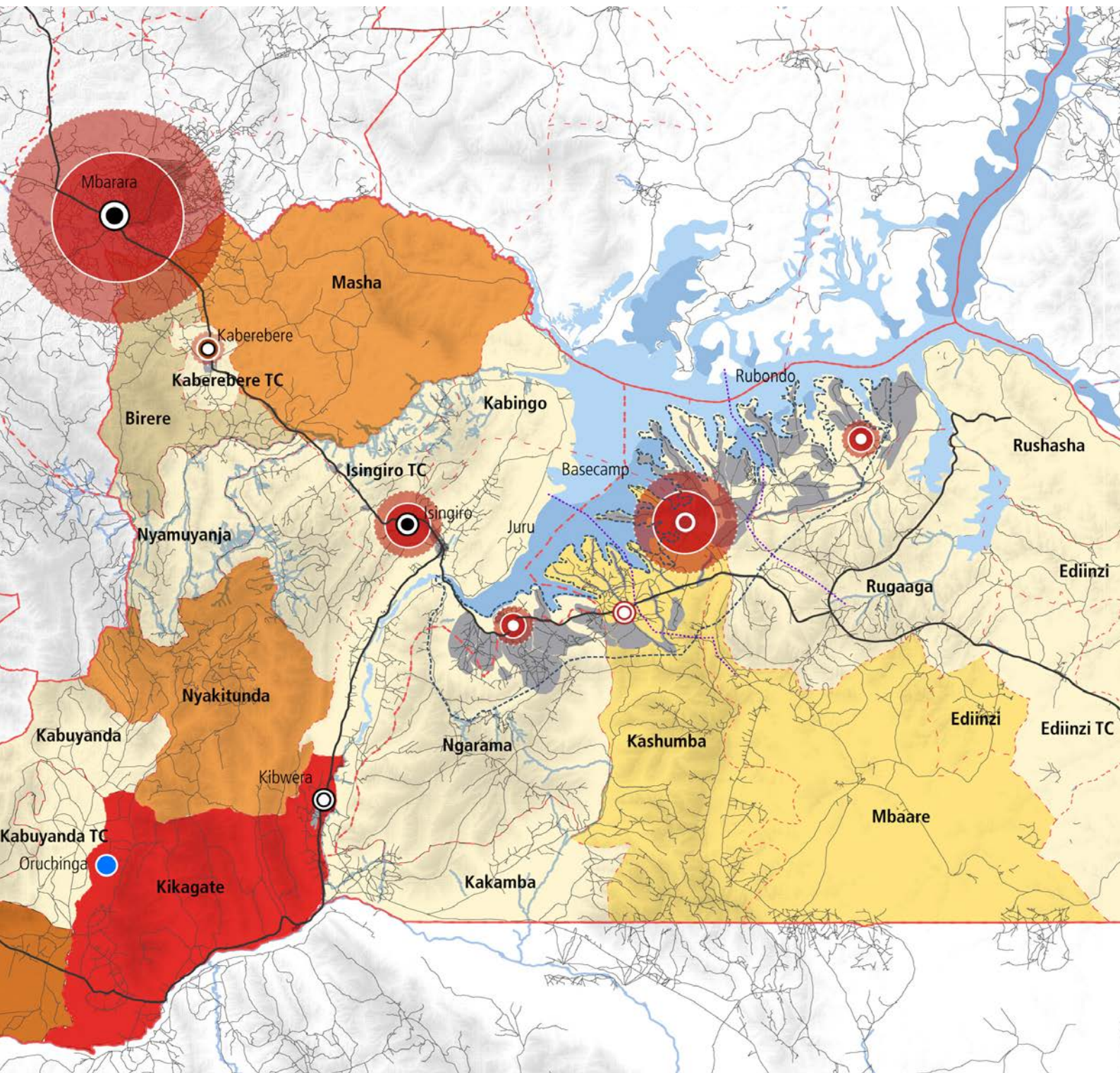
The refugee population makes up 18% of the total within the district, making it notable that Kashumba Sub County shows the largest population of all sub counties with Nakivale refugee settlement alone hosting 57,168 and the rest of the Sub County having 21,883.

In general, social development has been limited as a result of the predominant reliance on unstable subsistence farming activities (78% of population) which contribute to entrenched vulnerability to poverty. There are marked high levels of poverty and deprivation in sub counties dominated by subsistence

crop farmers compared to the sub counties dominated by cattle keepers. Whilst host communities livelihoods are mainly based on farming activities, more than 64% of refugees⁴⁵ in the district report having a source of income, relying mainly on casual labour as a form of employment.

The refugee situation in the district has been protracted for more than 60 years. As a result, the district promotes the central government's commitments under the CRRF, allowing refugees to interact freely and run businesses etc, and are considered broadly in development plans. Generally, the refugee and host communities have a relatively cordial relationship, interacting commonly through trading activities. However, despite the improving situation for refugees, in reality there is clearly still a barrier to integration, as evidenced by numerous anecdotal reports supporting the perspective that a large proportion of refugees are still highly dependent on the support of humanitarian agencies, and have yet to be able to make progress towards self-reliance

Sub-county name	Population 2020	Area (km ²)	Density 2020 (p/km ²)
Kikagata	64,115	57,7	1,111
Ruborogota	21,002	25,8	814
Nyakitunda	49,930	65,9	758
Masha	32,318	46	702
Birere	25,451	60,8	418
Mbaare	41,257	106,5	387
Kashumba	62,493	218	286
Rugaaga	48,778	263,1	185
Isingiro TC	41,865	229,2	183
Ngarama	43,785	248,7	176
Kabuyanda	25,463	155,5	164
Kabingo	26,155	201,7	130
Rushasha	30,463	191,9	159
Nyamuyanja	18,890	129,4	146
Kaberebere TC	8,102	71,6	113
Kabuyanda TC	19,493	201,7	97
Endiinsi	28,090	376,8	75



▲
LEGEND

- > 1000 Persons per km²
- 800 - 900 Persons per km²
- 600 - 800 Persons per km²
- 400 - 600 Persons per km²
- 200 - 400 Persons per km²
- 100 - 200 Persons per km²

- Population 2014
- Population 2030
- Sub-county name**
- City/town name

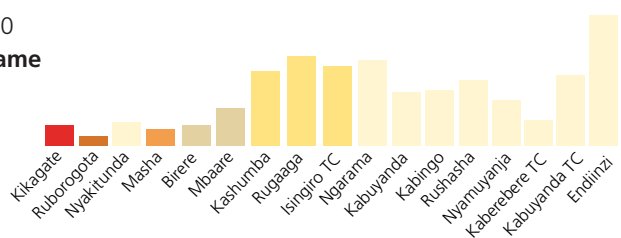


Fig.19: Population Density and Growth Forecast

3.3. URBAN GROWTH PATTERNS

As noted in the previous section, the district demonstrates very high fertility which, combined with increased pressures on the land in rural areas, will lead to further urban growth. The increasingly rapid growth of urban centres will place a greater burden on the already stretched urban infrastructure (e.g., housing, transport and roads, water and sanitation, and energy) and the need for urban employment opportunities. The highly developed system of planning within the country can be evidenced in the presence of both planners of good capacity and well developed urban plans for some of the major centres, if leveraged can help to mitigate this ongoing pattern of extremely high urban growth and limit vulnerability.

In addition to the rapid growth of the urban centres, an intersecting challenge is related to the form of urban development in the district (and generally across Uganda). As noted by the satellite imagery below, it is clear that the pattern of “r-urban” development with large plots dispersed at low density around centre located on road arteries is a key cause of the land pressure.

The Nakivale settlement centres are by comparison more compact and demonstrate sound density. If planned for, they offer a solid opportunity to leverage the benefits of urban growth within the refugee camp area and across the district as a whole. This however is not happening as there is no plan for the settlement area.

The lack of planning may be as a result of overlapping responsibility for planning within the camp area. In the process of developing this profile, it was noted that in discussions with the OPM, it was viewed to be a UNHCR and MLHUD responsibility, whilst MLHUD viewed it to be an OPM and UNHCR responsibility with support from MLHUD. The consequence is that no plan is currently in place, emphasised by the fact that the current USMID Programme funded rapid Physical Development plan (draft November 2019) provides no clear planning vision for the camp.

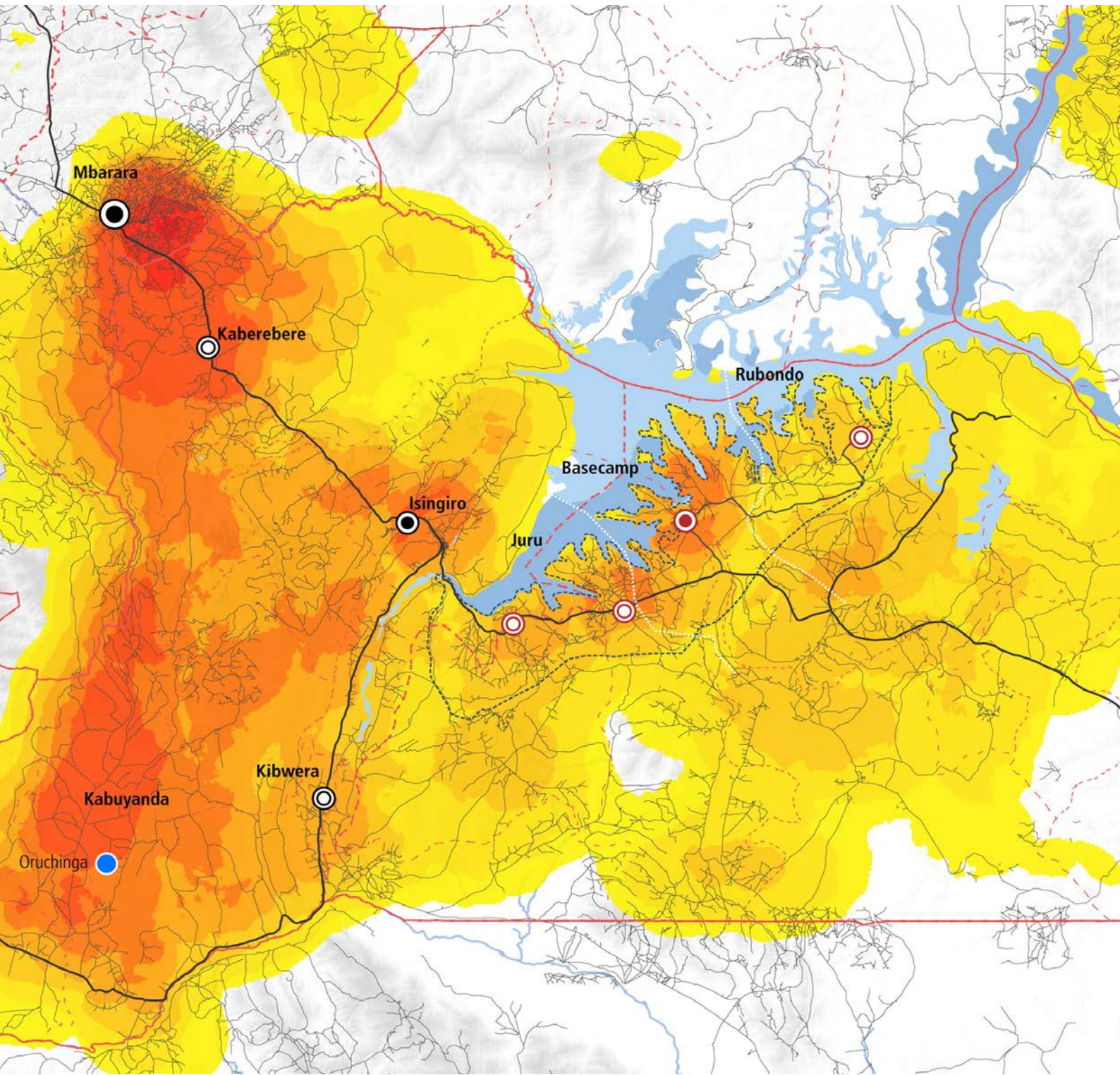
A critical gap in planning for urban areas and forecasting growth is that currently there is no data available for settlement level urban populations numbers.



Fig.21: Settlement Pattern Kaberebere 2003



Fig.20: Settlement Pattern Kaberebere 2019



LEGEND

- 201 - 250 Persons per km²
- 151 - 200 Persons per km²
- 101 - 150 Persons per km²
- 81 - 100 Persons per km²
- 61 - 80 Persons per km²
- 41 - 60 Persons per km²
- 21 - 40 Persons per km²

- Major transportation links
- Minor transportation links
- District boundary
- Sub-county boundary
- Settlement boundary

- Main towns
- Towns
- Nakivale settlement centralities
- Nakivale settlement sub-centres
- Villages

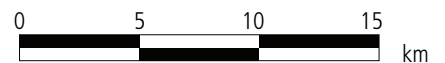


Fig.22: Population Density (Based on Building Footprints)

3.4. ECOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

The district of Isingiro is supported by substantial ecological assets. In terms of topography, The district is characterized by steep hills and deep valleys with areas close to the Nakivale Settlement characterized by gentle slope hills and lowland areas adjacent to lakes and wetland ecologies. The area receives rainfall of about 957mm annually, with vegetation characterized by a combination of bush and short grass which is typically suitable for animal rearing.

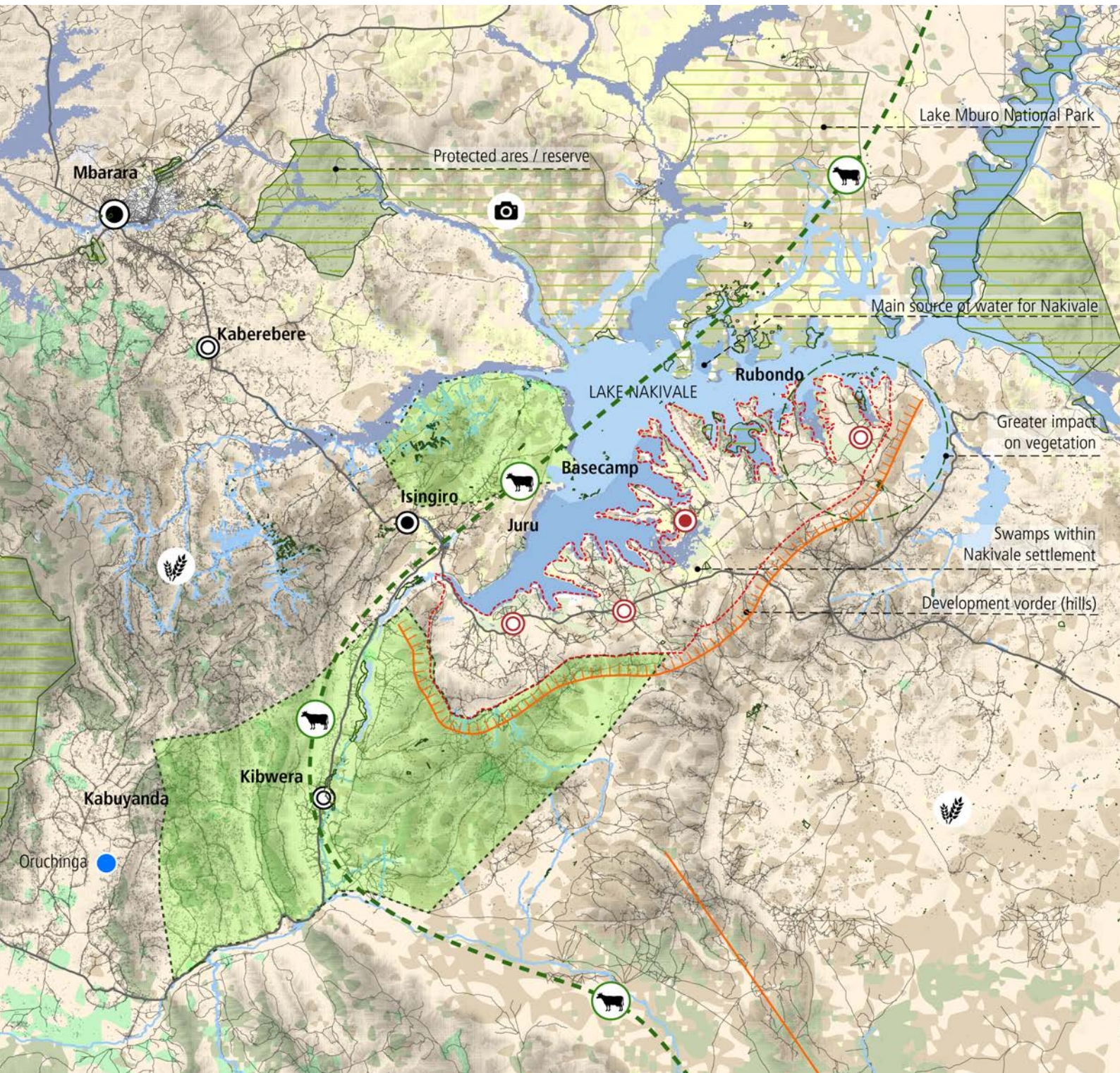
A major defining feature of the area which borders Isingiro and Mbarara district is the Lake Mburu – Nakivale wetland system. This comprises savanna, wooded areas, seasonal and permanent wetlands and five lakes, of which Lake Mburu is by far the largest. Most of the wetland system lies in Lake Mburu National Park, gazetted in 1982 which sits outside Isingiro District. The other part covers Lake Nakivale and the surrounding swamps in the sub-counties of Rugaaga, Kashumba, Ngarama and Kabingo. The wetlands are a unique habitat, and of immense socio-economic value. It is a critical source of water for domestic use, livestock and wildlife. The system is a source of pasture for the local herds during droughts, a source of fish and raw materials for crafts and thatching. In terms of major challenges, given that approximately 60% of the district area comprises hilly areas which have been damaged by large scale deforestation, the existence of bare hills with no vegetation cover risks soil erosion and landslides on the fragile slopes. This impacts

biodiversity and thus the strength of ecosystem services. This is commonly exacerbated by poor farming practices which have left the ecosystem, which lies in what is known as the “dry belt”, vulnerable to drought. Lake Nakivale is shrinking in size due to silting from soils eroded from the neighbouring hills, as well as suffering from encroachment and potential pollution from adjacent expanding agricultural areas.⁴⁶ Despite the large amount of surface water resources in the district, a lack of water management systems and limited infrastructure has resulted in a general scarcity of water for production and for domestic use. These factors combine together to frustrate livelihoods, commercial economic activities and industrial growth in the District.⁴⁷

There are essentially three broad land use categories: agricultural land; built up areas; and land reserved for nature protection. These categories are, however, not exclusive and overlap in some areas. As a consequence, there is potential for land use conflicts, not only between broad categories but between mutually conflicting activities like pastoralism and crop agriculture. It is anticipated that clarification of land tenure, supported by the formulation and implementation of a national land use plan which is implemented through the Physical Planning system down to local level will reduce potential conflicts and optimise allocation of land and the ecological resources.



Fig.23: Rubondo Zone Agriculture



LEGEND

- | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | Major transportation links | | Semi-deciduous forest | | Cattle corridor |
| | Minor transportation links | | Open grassland | | Agricultural production |
| | Settlement boundary | | Natural reserves / parks | | Area for tourism |
| | Commercial agriculture (USMID) | | Waterbody | | Main towns |
| | Mixed crop vegetation | | Watershed | | Towns |
| | Open shrubland | | Static water | | Nakivale settlement centralities |
| | | | Ridgeline | | Nakivale settlement sub-centres |
| | | | | | Villages |

Fig.24: Land use and Key Ecological Elements

3.5. CLIMATE CONTEXT

There is limited information available specifically for Nakivale, however there is climate data for the Isingiro District.

Isingiro District has a tropical climate with an average annual temperature of 20.1°C, with the highest average temperature occurring in August (20.7°C) and the lowest in June (19.3°C). Isingiro typically has an extremely narrow annual temperature range, with the average temperature varying only 1.4°C throughout the year. Isingiro does not experience extremes of temperature, with the minimum temperature being only 12.5°C in July and maximum being 27.4°C in August.

The annual total rainfall is 1127mm, putting it in the driest 15% of districts in Uganda. Whilst in relative terms globally, this rainfall level would not typically define the district as arid, drought index studies have shown that despite relatively high precipitation, the aridity index southwestern Uganda is high due to large annual evaporative demands.⁴⁸ As a consequence, Isingiro District has been known to experience long periods of drought, which is likely to be a relatively regular occurrence, most recently occurring in 2017.

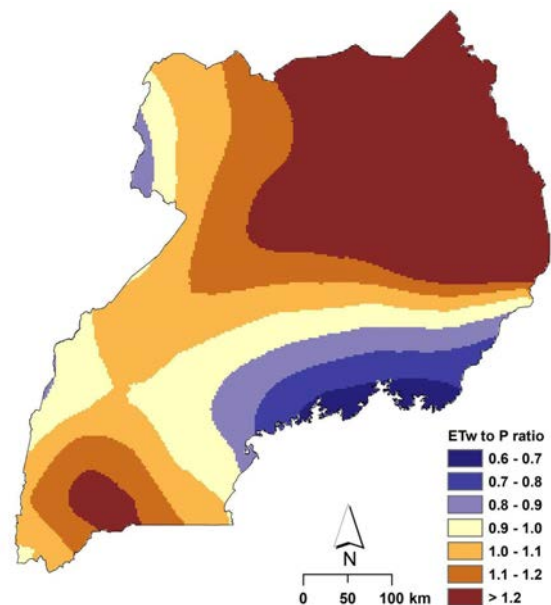
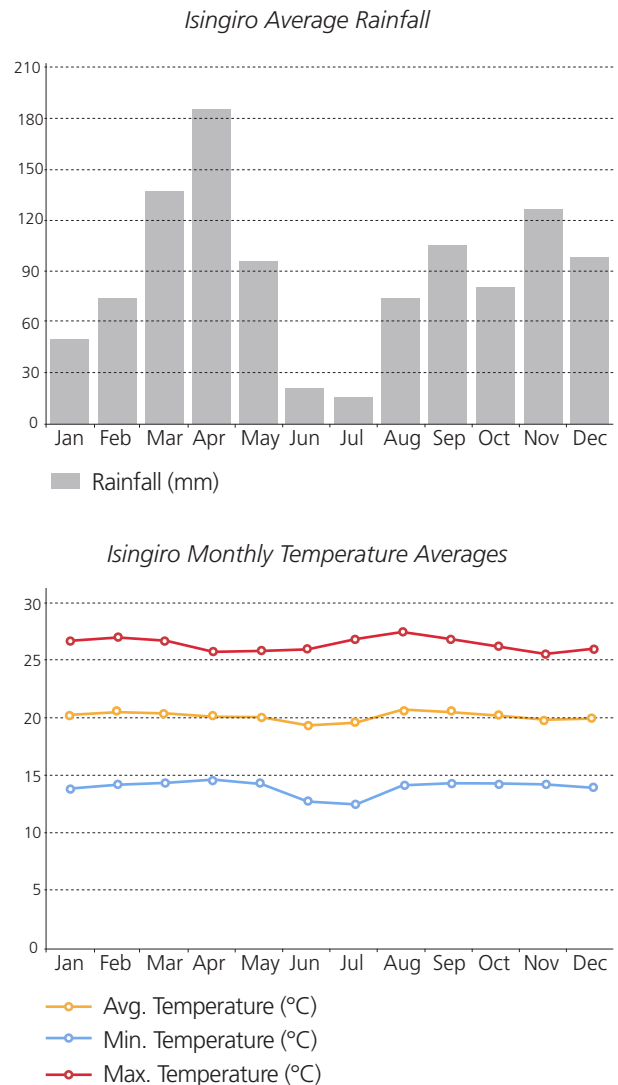


Fig.25: Evaporation to Precipitation Ratio (Journal of Hydrology, 2020)



3.6. URBAN & RURAL ECONOMY

In general, more than 70% of the population in the Isingiro district are engaged mainly in small scale subsistence farming. The major crops are bananas, maize and beans with livestock focusing on cattle and goats. A few households are engaged in medium scale and commercial farming. Fishing & fish farming typically is carried out on Lakes Nakivale, and the Kagera and Rwizi rivers.⁴⁹ According to the district authorities, if managed properly, the water resources in the district could be used to support irrigation schemes and reservoirs for livestock rearing.⁵⁰

In terms of gender breakdowns with regard to economic opportunities, men tend to be more typically engaged in larger scale farming, brick laying, providing casual labour and with small proportions in formal employment and running businesses. Women reportedly rely on subsistence farming, making hand crafts, with again a small amount in formal employment. Youth employment is reported to be a major issue, typically limited to bricklaying, boda boda driving and limited farming.

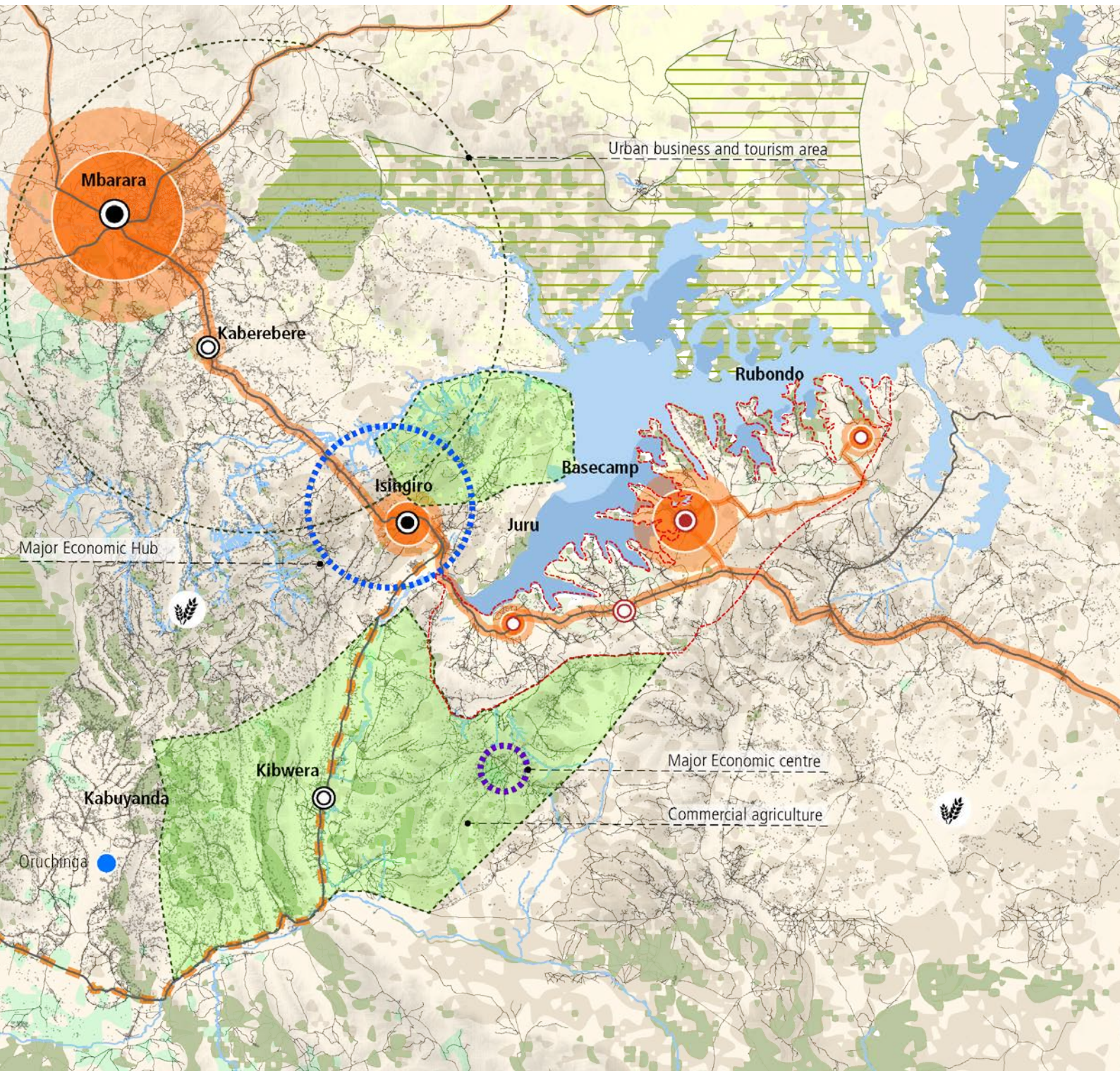
The system of market towns likely plays a strong role with Isingiro town and the Nakivale base camp zone being the largest agglomerations of consumer markets within the district providing them with vibrant markets. According to anecdotal reports, the border between Tanzania and Uganda is not open, limiting the strength of the trade corridor between Mbarara, Isingiro and markets across the border to the south.

It is without doubt that the refugee situation plays a large role in the local economy due to the scale and protracted nature of the refugee population in Isingiro district where the refugee population in the two camps of Nakivale and Oruchinga makes up for 18% of the total population. The markets in the camps demonstrate clear evidence of robust trade activity, not only within each settlement, but also with the wider Ugandan and international markets. In both settlements, surpluses of agricultural crops attract Ugandan traders looking to resell in Mbarara, Hoima and Kampala, as well as small district towns surrounding both settlements.⁵¹ Many refugees cannot benefit from their right to employment or free movement as the settlement offers almost no formal employment and infrastructure that would connect them to broader job markets is poor. This limits the scope of small businesses, and the ability to attain self-reliance.⁵²

A critical challenge in growth to the local economy and wider employment is a result of limited national grid coverage, therefore limiting the scope of growth for large scale commercial activities. This, considered together with the limited supply of water due to poor infrastructure, combine to frustrate commercial economic activities and industrial growth in the District. In general it is clear that the natural and demographic resources of the district offer great potential for economic development, but interventions that mitigate environmental degradation and improve the poor connectivity are key to realising the development of Isingiro and the Nakivale settlement area.



Fig.26: Market Street in Nakivale Base Camp



LEGEND

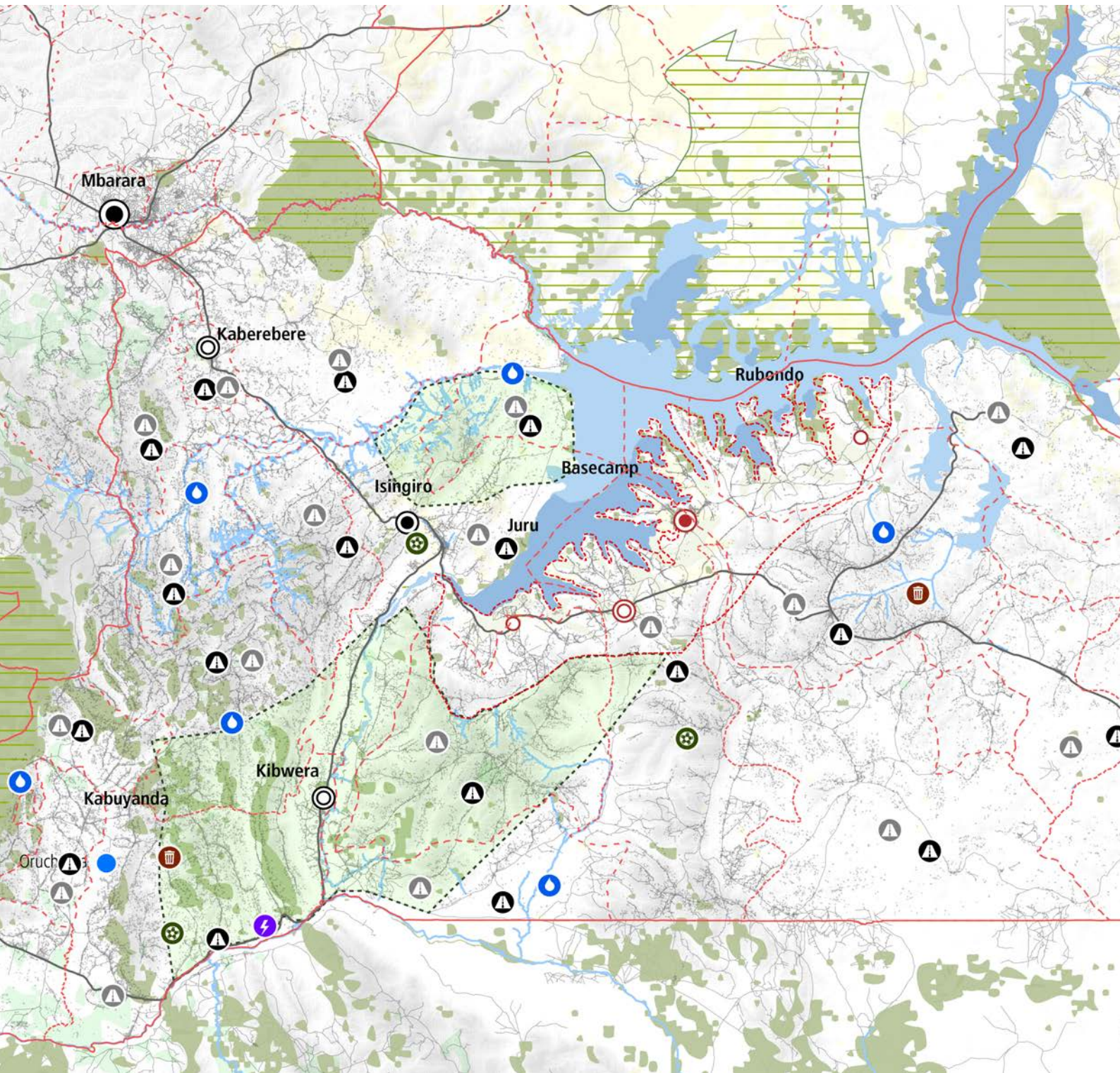
- | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| | Major transportation links | | Semi-deciduous forest | | Economic artery |
| | Minor transportation links | | Open grassland | | Main towns |
| | Settlement boundary | | Economic Centre | | Towns |
| | Commercial agriculture (USMID) | | Major economic hub (USMID) | | Nakivale settlement centralities |
| | Mixed crop vegetation | | Major economic centre (USMID) | | Nakivale settlement sub-centres |
| | Open shrubland | | Agricultural production | | Villages |

Fig.27: Agricultural Production & Hierarchy of Economic Centres

3.7. FUTURE PLANNED INFRASTRUCTURE

FUTURE PLANNED INFRASTRUCTURE WITHIN ISINGIRO DISTRICT 2020 - 2023 > 200K					
S.	Infrastructure Intervention	Location	Cost UGS	Cost USD	Budget
Roads Health	Tarmacking of 2.5 km, drainage improvement and installation of street lights in Isingiro TC	Isingiro TC	UGS 2,000,000,000	\$ 543,118	Isingiro Regular
	Rehabilitation of Kaberebere-Nyamuyanja-Ryamiyonga road (23 km)	Kaberebere	UGS 1,700,000,000	\$ 461,650	DRDIP
	Rehabilitation of Ruborogota-Nyabugando road (18 km) in Ruborogota SC	Ruborogota SC	UGS 880,000,000	\$ 238,971	DRDIP
	Construction of Kahenda Gravity flow Scheme in Bireere SC	Bireere SC	UGS 770,000,000	\$ 209,100	DRDIP
	Rehabilitation and Maintenance District, Urban and Community Access Roads 400 km	Rushasha, Rugaaga, Endiinzi TC, Endiinzi S/C, Mbaare, Kashumba, Ngarama, Kakamba, Isingiro TC, Kabingo, Masha, Birere, Kaberebere TC, Nyamuyanja, Nyakitunda, Kabuyanda TC, Kabuyanda S/C, Ruborogota, Kikagate S/C.	UGS 9,213,935,086	\$ 2,502,127	DRDIP
	Rehabilitation and Maintenance District, Urban and Community Access Roads 200 km	Rushasha, Rugaaga, Endiinzi TC, Endiinzi S/C, Mbaare, Kashumba, Ngarama, Kakamba, Isingiro TC, Kabingo, Masha, Birere, Kaberebere TC, Nyamuyanja, Nyakitunda, Kabuyanda TC, Kabuyanda S/C, Ruborogota, Kikagate S/C.	UGS 1,098,232,756	\$ 2,982,349	USMID
Health	Combined OPD Maternity Kyarugaju HC.II(Kabingo S/C)	Kabingo S/C	UGS 885,110,500	\$ 240,359	DRDIP
Natural Resources	Kikagate/Murongo Community Wetlands restoration & Kikagata Waste Mngagement System (Landfill) in Kikagate SC	Kikagate SC	UGS 1,079,846,689	\$ 293,242	DRDIP
	1Waste disposal facility constructed and equipped	Kamubeizi TC	UGS 824,124,000	\$ 223,798	DRDIP
	1Waste disposal facility constructed and equipped	Rugaaga Trading Centre	UGS 835,661,736	\$ 226,931	DRDIP
	1Waste disposal facility constructed and equipped	(Kikagate SC) Kajaho Trading Centre	UGS 847,361,000	\$ 230,108	DRDIP
Water	Construction of Piped Water Supply System	Nyakitunda S/C, Kabingo S/C	UGS 922,000,000	\$ 250,377	DRDIP
	Construction of Piped Water Supply System	Ruborogota S/C, Nyamuyanja S/C	UGS 934,908,000	\$ 253,882	DRDIP
	Construction of Piped Water Supply System	Kabuyanda S/C, Kakamba S/C	UGS 947,996,712	\$ 257,437	DRDIP
Energy	Construction of Kikagati Hydro Electric Power Station	Kikagate SC		\$50 Million	VARIOUS

Fig.28: Major infrastructure projects (Source Isingiro District Development Plan 2020-2025)



LEGEND

- Major transportation links
- Minor transportation links
- Settlement boundary
- Commercial agriculture (USMID)
- Semi-deciduous forest

- Main towns
- Towns
- Nakivale settlement centralities
- Nakivale settlement sub-centres
- Large Hydro Power Generation Plant (under construction)

- Piped Water Supply System (DRDIP)
- Sports Ground and Pavilion (USMID)
- Waste disposal facility (DRDIP)
- Rehabilitation and Maintenance:
 - District, Urban and Community Access Roads 200 km (DRDIP)
 - District, Urban and Community Access Roads 400 km (DRDIP)

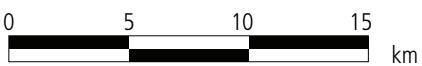


Fig.29: Future Planned Infrastructure





4 SETTLEMENT CONTEXT

4.1. SETTLEMENT GOVERNANCE

Ugandan Settlement Commander or Camp Commandant, with two assistant Camp Commandants. In order to manage the sheer scale of the settlement's physical size and its dispersed nature, the settlement is divided into three zones, for each of the Camp zones (Base Camp Zone, Juro Zone and Rubondo Zone) which are overseen by assistant Camp Commandants. Each zone (3) is officially represented by selected members from the refugee population, elected at the village level (79) who form the settlement's three Refugee Welfare Councils (RWC) which comprise of approximately 10 members each.

As part of the development of this profile, consultations were carried out with the three RWCs in order to understand the challenges and opportunities faced in each zone. The councils are both very active and despite showing signs of "consultation fatigue", demonstrating that the governance structure is effective in both obtaining information on needs and issues and feeding this back to the community - there is a strong appetite for concrete action to take place. Observations showed that a positive mix gender and age groups were represented, particularly in the Juro and Basecamp zones. Information on the community feedback can be found in annex 2.

A broad analysis of the sectoral responsibilities based on UNHCR information shows that the Health, Education and Water sectors are co-led with representatives from the various line ministries at the local level. OPM and UNHCR typically co-lead on issues surrounding Shelter, NFI and Settlement planning, Energy and Environment and Infrastructure such as roads. The complexity with areas that are not fully integrated with line ministry systems is that they can allow for ambiguity and "grey areas" to arise and therefore potentially impact service delivery. A particular case in point is the on-going initiatives between the OPM, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development for planning the expansion areas in Rubondo Zone. In consultations with each stakeholder, the delays in progress were attributed to both limited resources and the suggestion that the alternative department team was actually responsible for initiating the next steps. Whilst such initiatives are clearly commendable and a step in the right direction, it would suggest that further steps to increase capacity and clearly define accountability in the governance of such projects and sector focus areas.

*Local Government
Sub County Level*

*Local Government
Parish Level*

*Local Government
Village Level*



Fig.30: Refugee Welfare Committee Consultation, Rubondo

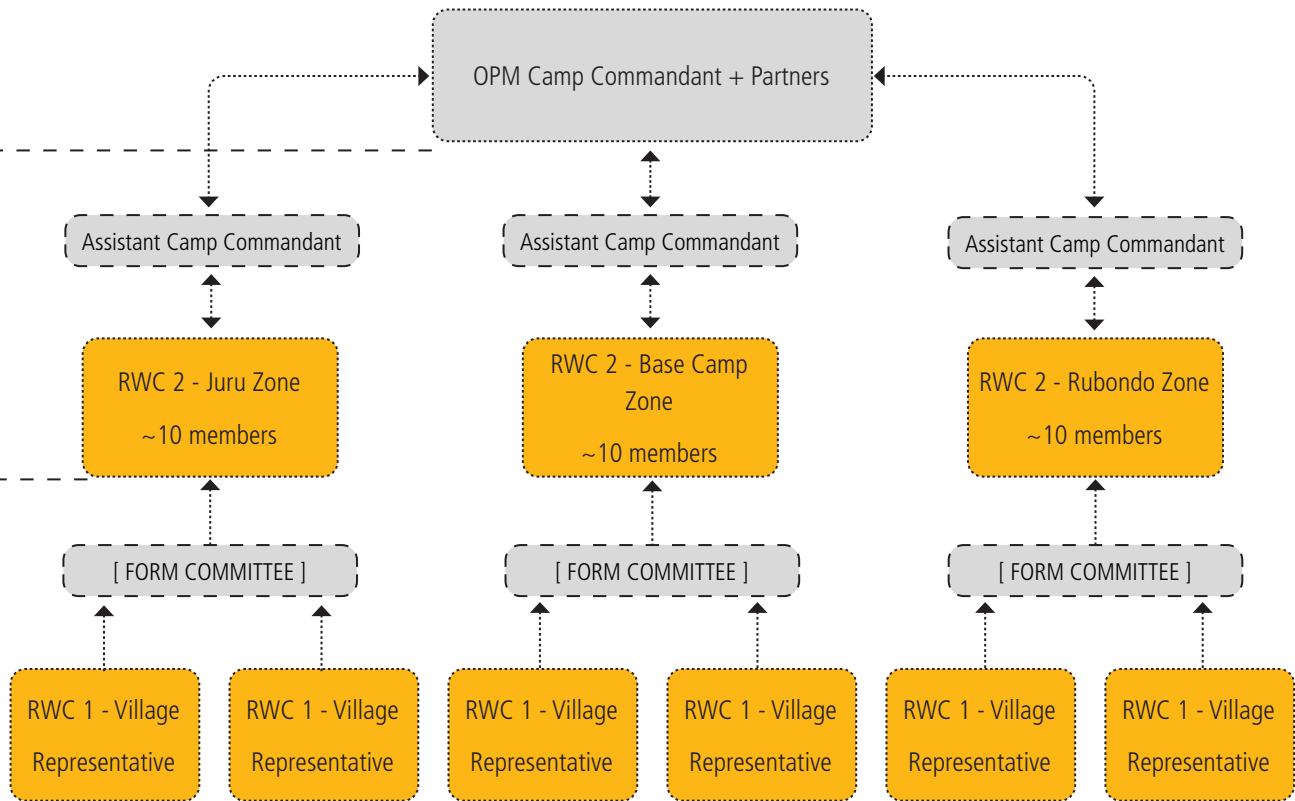


Fig.31: Refugee Welfare Committee Structure

Sectoral Responsibilities	Nakivale Refugee Settlement	Isingiro District
Settlement Planning + Shelter NFI	OPM + UNHCR ●	MoLHUD
Health	Ministry of Health + UNHCR ●	District Gov + Ministry of Health
Education	Ministry of Education + UNHCR ●	District Gov + Ministry of Education
Water	Ministry of Water & Env + UNHCR + UNICEF ●	District Govt + Ministry of Water & Env
Energy & Environment	OPM + UNHCR ●	Ministry of Water & Env + District Govt
Roads	OPM + UNHCR ●	Ministry of Transport + District Govt
Livelihoods / Economic Development	UNHCR + UNDP ●	District Government
Security	Uganda Police Force ●	Uganda Police Force

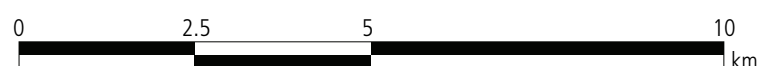
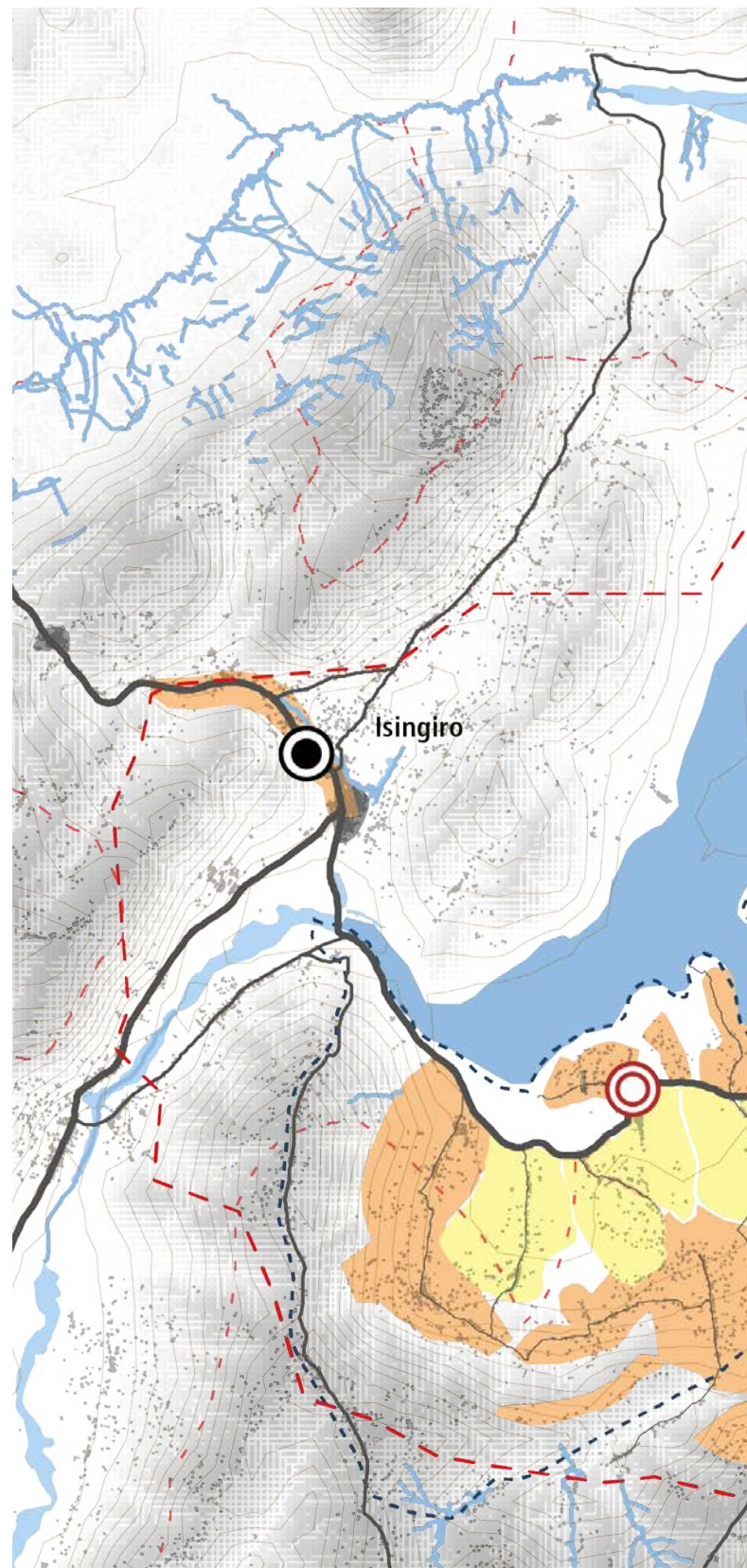
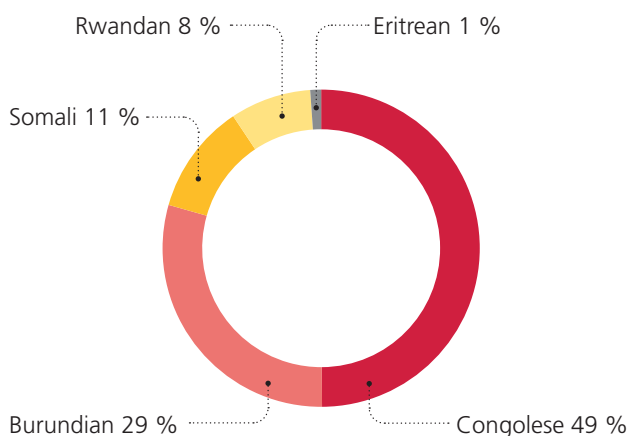
Fig.32: Sectoral Responsibilities & Indicator of Provision Status

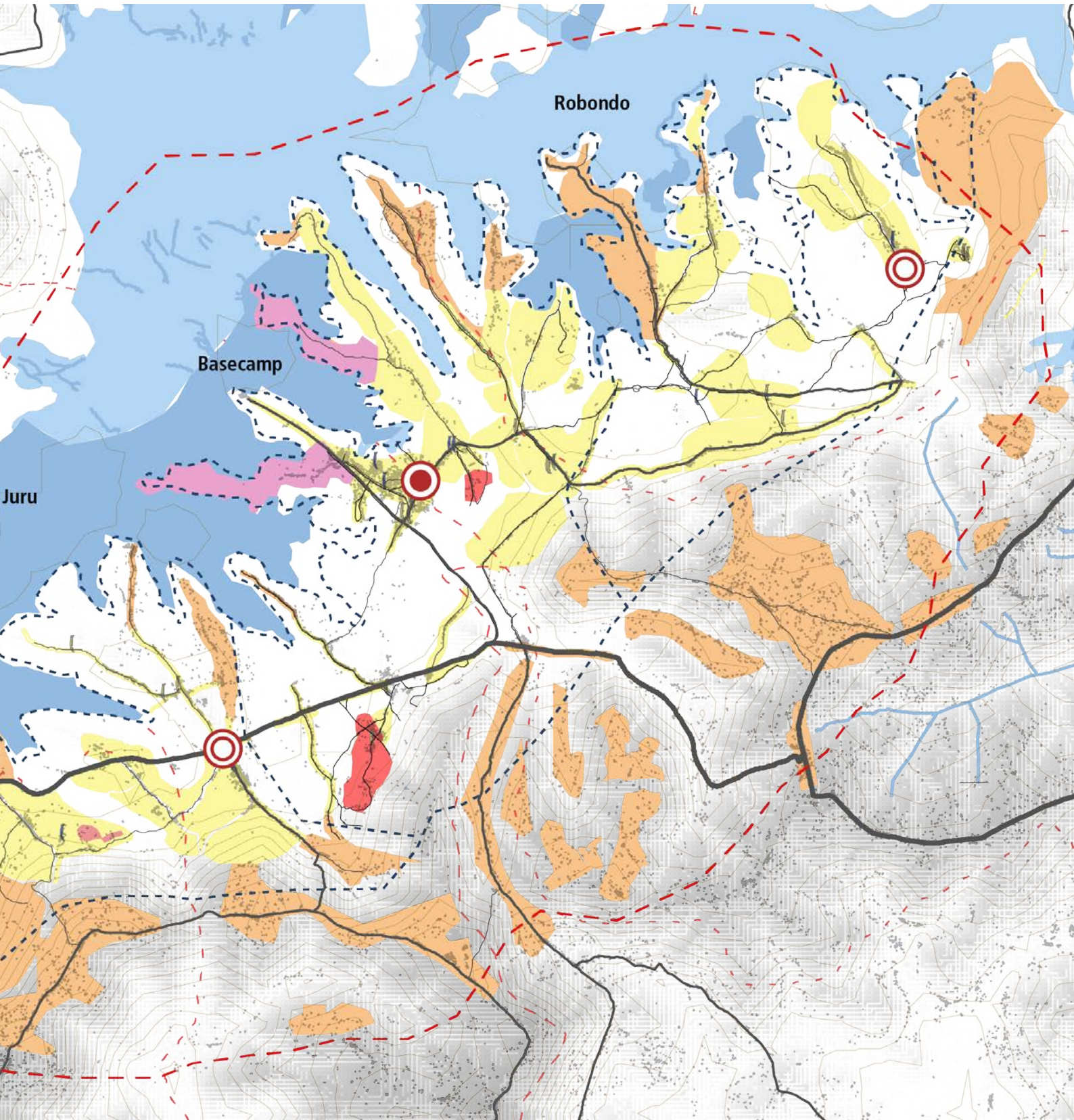
4.2. SOCIAL & DEMOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

Nakivale Settlement comprises the widest cross-section of refugee nationalities in Uganda other than in Kampala. Although the settlement was originally created for the settlement of Rwandan Tutsis fleeing in the late 1950, since then it has seen influxes from Kenya, Somalia, Hutus from Rwanda following the genocide in 1994 as well as large numbers of Congolese in the 2000's and Burundians in 2015. Today the Congolese represent almost 50% of the refugee community, with Burundians 29%.

The gender distribution of Nakivale Settlement based on UNHCR registration data is approximately 50-50, with women and children generally making up 76% of the population. The largest proportion of the population is made up of those below 18, 46% of the total. These statistics suggest that natural population growth is very high, and there is growing need for education facilities and access to livelihoods.

In terms of relationships between the host and refugee community, although there are ongoing tensions as result of land and natural resource pressures, there were no reports from the community, or local government of general social conflict between the communities. This could be attributed to both the long presence and refugees in the area as well as Uganda's "open door" refugee policy which appears to be widely supported. This can be evidenced by the settlement form which shows clearly the proximity of the various refugee villages to the host community villages, with some villages even demonstrating mixed community make up. Further research should be carried out to map the nationality breakdown per village to understand the social mix as a step towards potential longer term strategies that may focus on inclusion within the wider socio-economic system in the district.





▲
LEGEND

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| — Major transportation links | ■ Refugee villages | ● Main centres |
| — Minor transportation links | ■ National villages | ○ Towns |
| - - - Settlement boundary | ■ Mixed villages | ⊙ Settlement centralities |
| - - - Settlement boundary (UNHCR) | ■ Burundi new villages | |

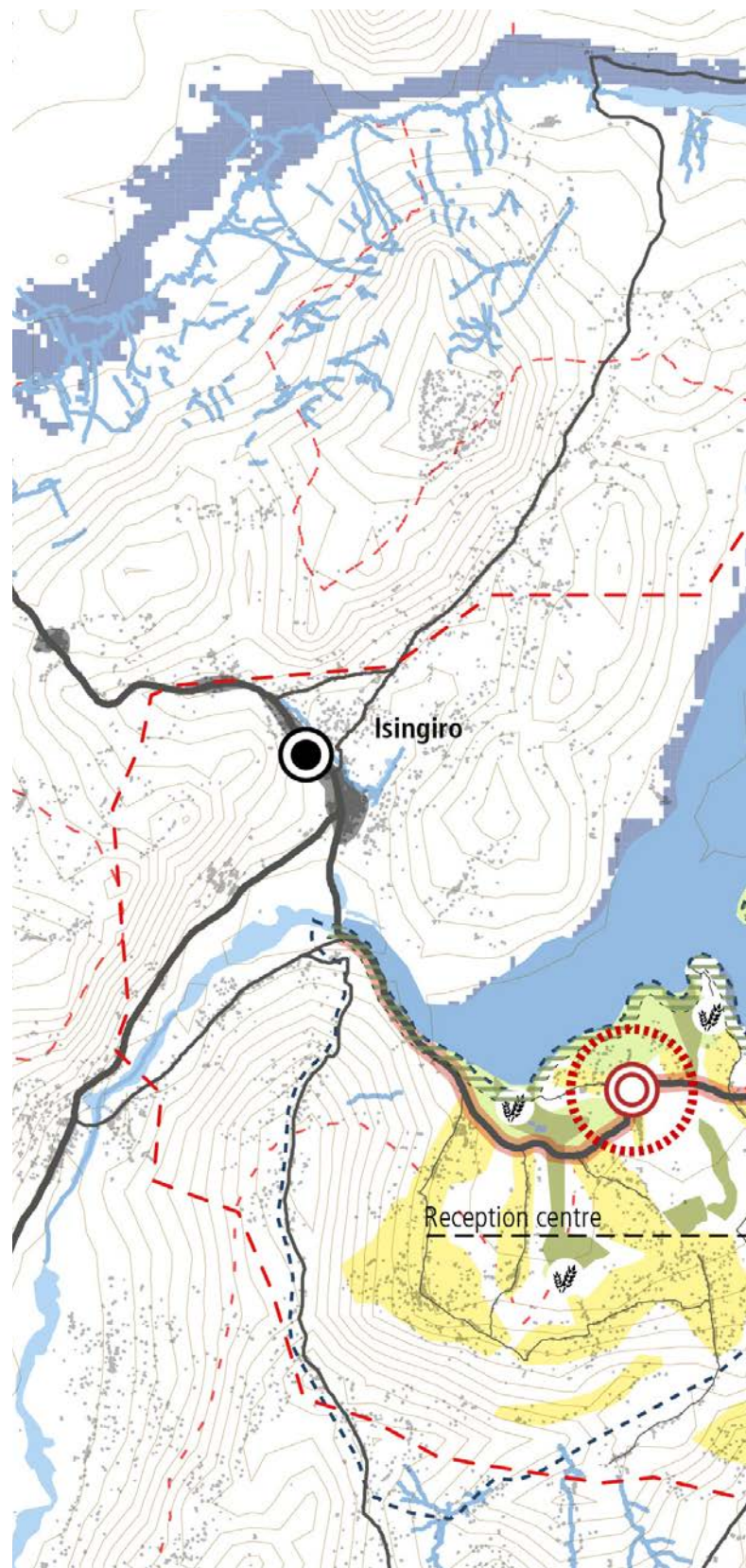
Fig.33: Settlement Demographic Structure

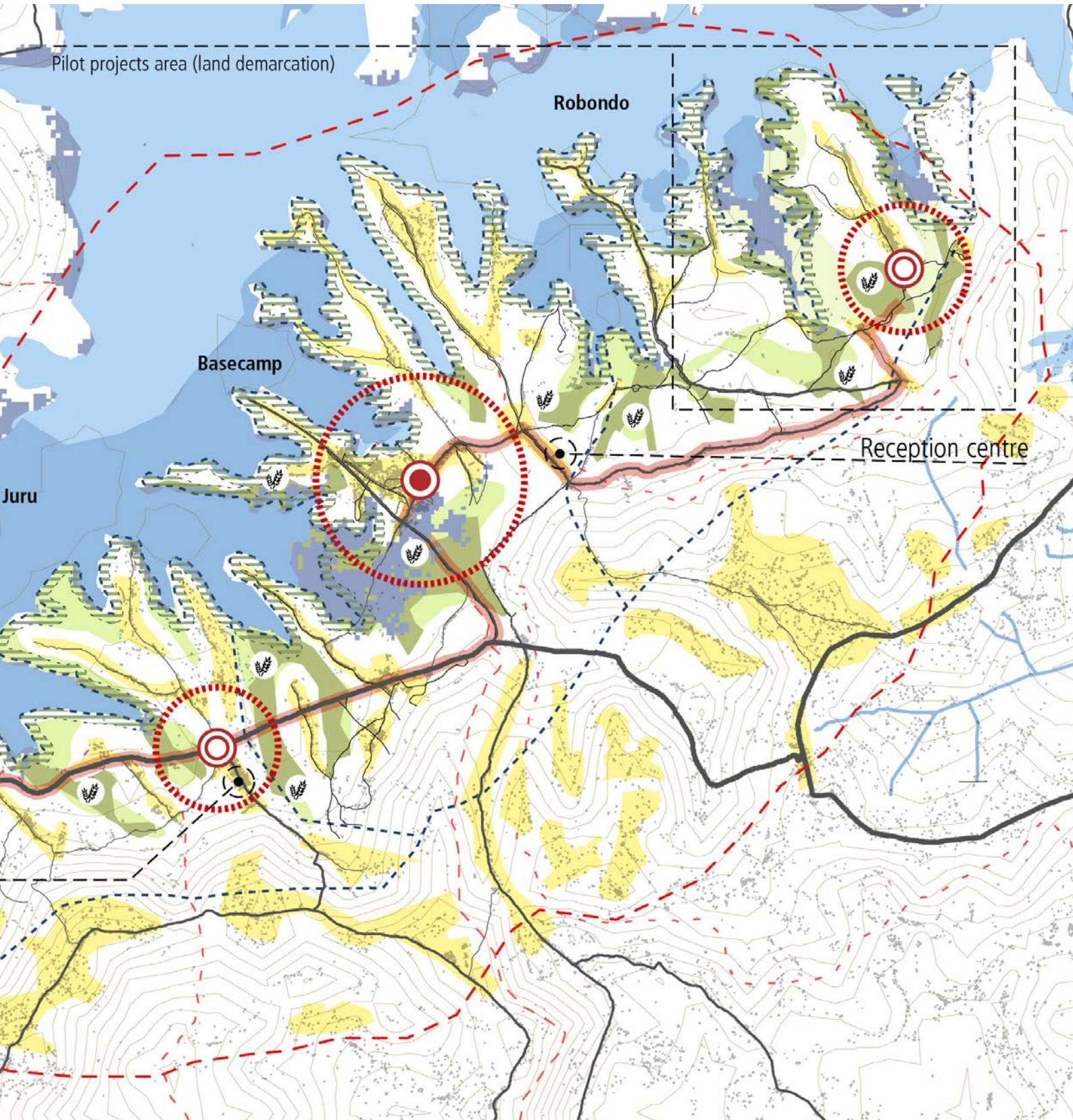
4.3. SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE

The settlement of Nakivale blends in with its surrounding environment due to the established nature of the camp, first settled in the 1950's to accommodate refugees from Rwanda. Since then, Nakivale has experienced multiple influxes from surrounding states which have influenced the spatial structure of the settlement. Nakivale settlement consists of scattered clusters which vary in density and demographic structure. Some clusters can be identified as "settlement centralities" and "sub-centres" due to the relatively high density and concentration of services. Most parts of the settlement have a linear pattern that is influenced by major roads, forming commercial arteries. The rest of the settlement has a very sparse nature of development, where agriculture and farming are the predominant activities. The settlement is mostly sprawling to the north to access the water resources of Lake Nakivale.

The existing land-use patterns are not documented yet. However, the future District Development Physical Plan will be developed considering the refugee settlement in line with the priorities of the National Physical Development Plan 2018-2040, where "Sustainable Human settlements including those for the refugees" is one of them.⁵³ It remains to be seen how this is carried out in practice as the draft USMID structure plan does not demonstrate any clear strategy for the settlement.

The Nakivale zones (Juru, Basecamp and Rubondo) differ in spatial needs and challenges due to its development history and geographical location. Basecamp was identified as an activity hotspot with a large number of facilities, attracting youth to settle in the central part of Nakivale, while Juru and Rubondo zones are less accessible to services. During the stakeholder meetings with the Nakivale Refugee Welfare Council, it was identified that the population of the Rubondo zone is experiencing conflicts with the host communities over resources (firewood) due to the proximity to the forest. As an attempt to create additional space for refugees being moved from the Kyaka camp, Rubondo zone was chosen for the set of pilot projects for land demarcation and conduction of structural zoning. This is currently stalled due to a lack of resources.





▲
LEGEND

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| — Major transportation links | Populated areas | ⦿ Agricultural activities |
| — Minor transportation links | Agricultural lands | ● Main towns |
| - - - Settlement boundary | Swamps / wetlands | ⊙ Towns |
| - - - Settlement boundary (UNHCR) | Inter-settlement major path | ⊙ Settlement centralities |
| Static water hazard | Zone of environmental protection | |

Fig.34: Settlement Land Use Structure

4.4. SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE - URBAN FORM

RESIDENTIAL AREAS

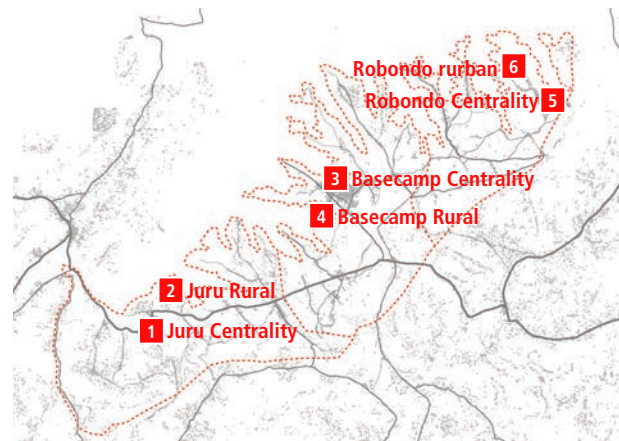
The various settlement patterns can be seen in the fig. XX. As mentioned above, each zone has a densely populated area with active commercial activities formed along the major roads. The distance between the commercial fronts could be from 30 meters in Juru to 15 m in Basecamp and Rubondo. Though in the case of “rurban” areas in Rubondo (zoom 6) the dense linear pattern is supposedly formed to attempt consolidation of the built-up area and separately allocate the livelihood plot for the agricultural purposes only, rather than it naturally emerging as a commercially active area.

The dimensions of such well-defined corridors in the centralities facilitate the formation of enabling environments for people, visiting the markets, providing spaces for activities and eventual outdoor markets. Adjacent to the commercial arteries pathways lead to the residential areas with different density characteristics within the centralities from approximate density of 150-200 pp/km² in the Basecamp to 100-150 pp/km² in Rubondo. As in the less dense parts, the indicators may vary due to sprawl combined with patches of dense development. The size of the livelihood plots is also different within each zone. Since refugees are responsible for building their shelters, the quality of these are diverse in terms of condition and design, from a durable house with metal roof and a fenced garden to a medium-term solution with a plastic sheet as a roofing material.

COMMERCIAL AREAS

Each of the zones has a market centre/trading centre in the identified centralities. The Basecamp operates not only as the facility hotspot but as a business centre of the settlement with the largest markets: Isangano Market, Rwandan trading centre known as “Kigali” and a Congolese market known as “New Congo”. Despite the vast geography of the settlement, it has a well-established network of markets within and outside the settlement where refugees can find all the variety of goods: maize grain and flour, beans, vegetables and fruits, fish, etc.

According to the field survey conducted in November 2019, the customers are both national population and refugees. The refugees are mostly using their competencies and choosing their businesses they were engaged before. Credit conditions, lack of necessary documentation needed by banks, lack of access to financial loans was identified as a major challenge by the businessmen. A further constraint to the financial life of the businesses is the levies made within the camp. The respondents mentioned that much as there are no government levies for operation, and license policies are favourable (smaller shops



■ Location of the zoom

Fig.35: Urban and Rural Patterns Selections

are allowed to operate for free, the traders with big shops are licensed to pay UGS 20,000 / USD 5.50 per month) they still pay other additional fees within their settlements; a fee of UGS 10,000 / USD 2.25 to defence for security within the camp-paid to refugee security leader; A fee of UGS 1,000 / USD 0.25 paid to the Chairman Refugee Welfare, when somebody dies within the village-paid to Chairman refugee; and a regular fee of UGS 1,000 / USD 0.25 paid by all businesses on market days. The cumulative amount further creates a diversity of needs for the money needed to keep the business running.

Diverse market areas which are located along the major roads suffer from the poor road conditions. The refugees were describing their travel experiences as “risky” which can cause the loss of stock. The majority of retail traders in the settlement said that they travel a distance between 1 and 5km to purchase their stocks. The business representatives have to take public means of transportation (taxi) to move. Taking into account the price of transportation (Camp - Mbarara UGS 15,000 / USD 4.00 , Camp to Isingiro - UGS 7,000 / USD 1.90), the need to travel becomes a high burden on monthly expenditure of the refugees.

Despite the challenges, the economic dynamics provide huge opportunities. As it was identified by the World Bank study, the whole settlement has about 528 traders, and 50% indicated that they serve about 50 customers a week while the other half can serve over 100 customers. Therefore, approximately 50,000 customers can be served a week.

To conclude, the economic opportunities coupled with already durable shelters build a platform to implement a long term strategy considering Nakivale as an already formed settlement. Additionally, most of the questioned refugees would not like to return to their contexts not only due to security concerns but also due to the establishment of social capital in Uganda, self built homes and running businesses.



--- Average size of shelter: 6x7m
 --- Average distance btwn commercial fronts: 30-15m
 --- Average density: 100-150 pp/km²



--- Average size of shelter: 5x6m
 --- Average density: 61-80 pp/km²



--- Average size of shelter:
 --- Average distance btwn commercial fronts: 18-10m
 --- Average density: 150-200 pp/km²



--- Average size of shelter:
 --- Average density: 81-100 pp/km²



--- Average size of shelter: 10x8m
 --- Average distance btwn commercial fronts: 10-15m
 --- Average density: 101 - 150 pp/km²



--- Average size of shelter: 5x4m
 --- Average density: 41-60 pp/km²

Fig.36: Urban and Rural Development Pattern

4.5. SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE - URBAN GROWTH

Nakivale settlement was originally 6 parcels of land. The land was selected because of the relatively low number of the national population and proximity to the border with Rwanda. To promote more self-sufficiency among the refugees, initially, each refugee was given a plot of land, at a distance from the main economic activities settlement, for agricultural activities together with some food rations and non-food items.

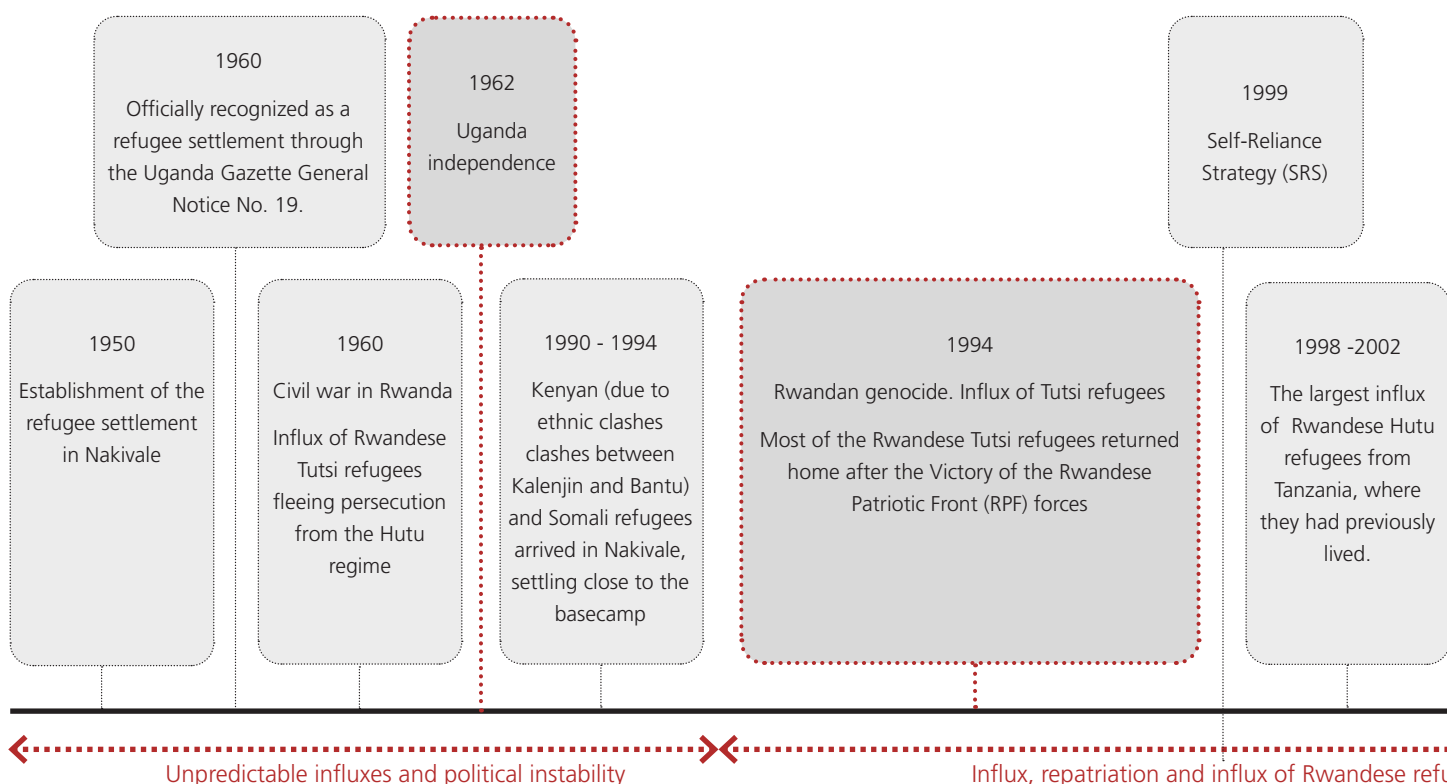
The majority of the first refugees were mostly engaged in pastoral activities. Some were receiving permission to grow crops. Because agricultural activities were limited at that time, there was no official policy on land allocation in Nakivale. Thus, since the beginning, growth has been informal and in an ad-hoc manner which was further exacerbated by other influxes and several migration waves of the national population: poor peasants were migrating to Nakivale in search of land in the 80s due to the transformation of the land tenure in Uganda, and in 1994 when the land in the camp became vacant after the repatriation of Tutsi refugees back to Rwanda.

The unstable political situation in the neighbouring countries, the fluctuating nature of refugee influxes to Nakivale and migration of nationals resulted in the uncoordinated pattern of settling which can be seen in the patches/clusters of residential areas. These clusters are mostly inhabited by refugees of similar culture, ethnic group and national

population. The distance between these clusters may vary. Moreover, these settling dynamics caused difficulties in monitoring the actual land occupation by both refugees and nationals since the land was never formally demarcated, which caused eventual conflicts between nationals, refugees and sub-groups of refugees.

In an attempt to regularise and reduce the tensions over land, OPM and UNHCR began to formally allocate land to refugees, especially to those who were settled far from the Basecamp. According to the Camp Commandant, approximately 1 acre of land per household was typically allocated, resulting in sprawl which has continued. The settlement suffers from the lack of initial land-use planning (from defining the settlement boundary to plot allocation) due to legal considerations as the re-establishment of the GoU rights to the land in the post-independence period.

Besides unregulated sprawl, the factors mentioned above resulted in unequal spatial organisation, and the distant clustering of development, which leads to the unequal provision of basic services and infrastructure. Lack of accessibility to services naturally triggered another so-called “rurban” dynamic when some refugees were keeping the allocated plot only for agricultural uses and were settling closer to the services around the emerging “centralities” with better accessibility to facilities and market areas. Each zone of



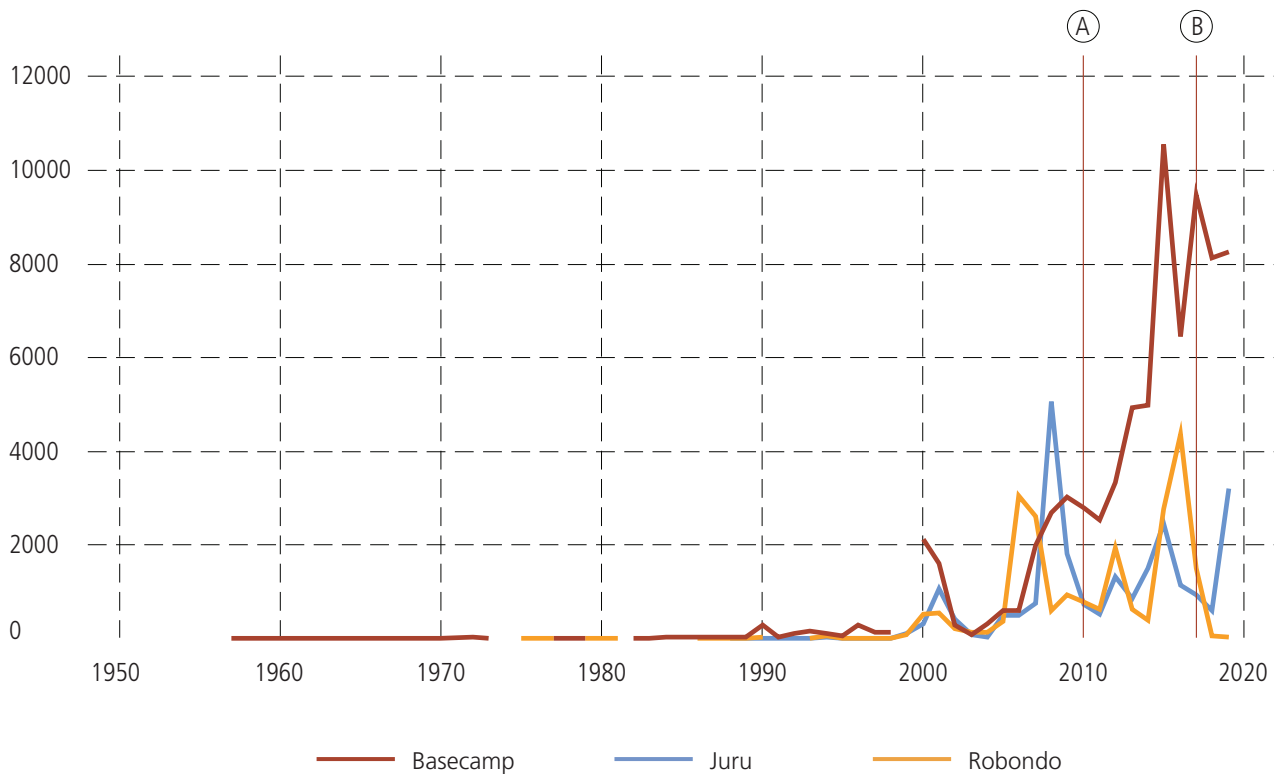


Fig.38: Population dynamics in Nakivale per zone

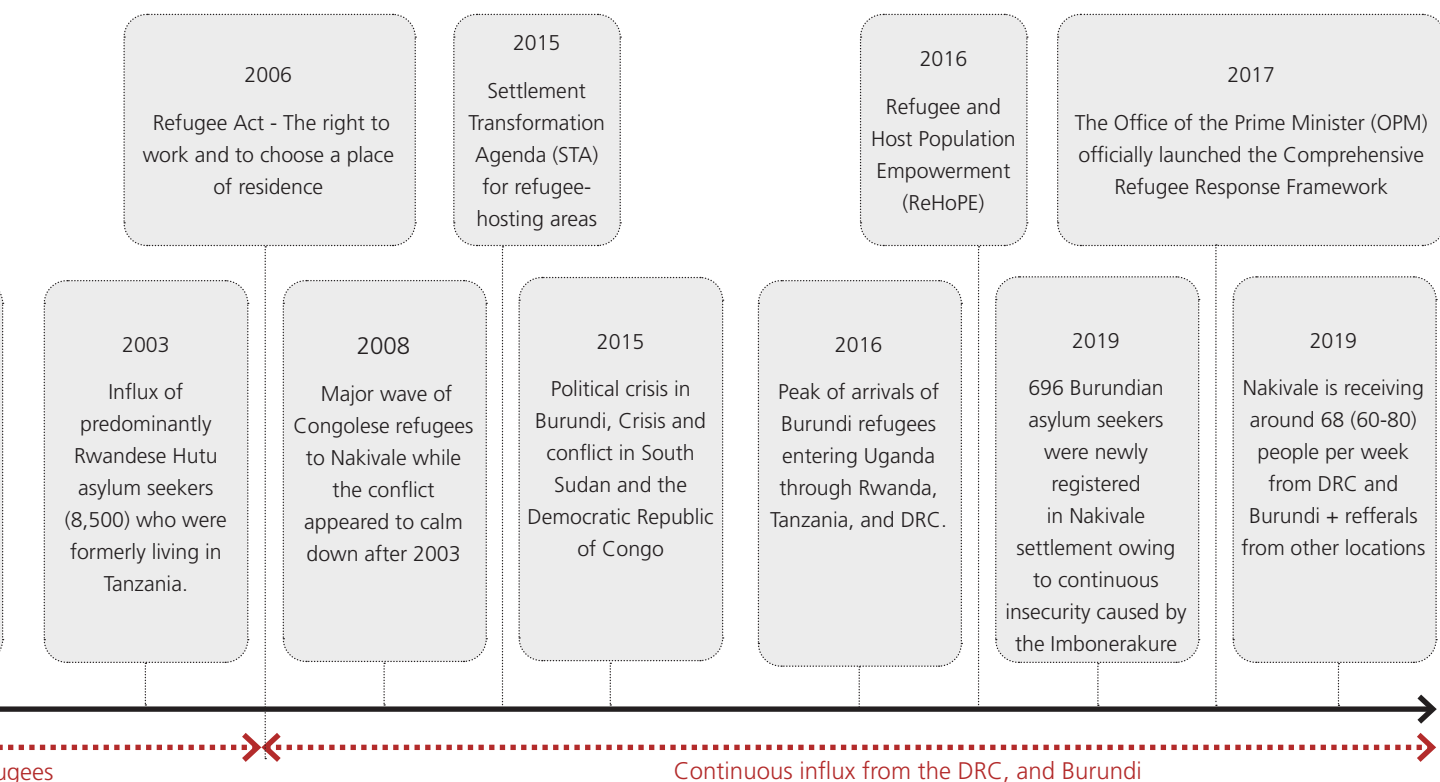


Fig.37: Timeline Highlighting Unpredictable Influxes, Repatriation & Policies

4.5. SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE - URBAN GROWTH

the camp has from 1 to 2 identified centralities represented by a denser built-up area and concentration of facilities. Besides the centralities, the settlement (the built-up area) is expanding along the major roads, forming linear patterns as was mentioned in the section of settlement structure.

The direction towards densification within/around centralities and reservation of the outskirts for agricultural uses can contribute to the sustainable development of the settlement if better access to facilities is provided, minimising the necessity of refugees to walk long distances to access basic services. Supporting this development trajectory, the refugee settlement planning and shelter guidelines identify types of plots, demarcation of which is supposedly in place.

There are 2 types of plots which are being promoted according to the refugee settlement planning and shelter guidelines:

Livelihood plot and a shelter plot, multiplied to form a cluster. The livelihood plot has dimensions of 100 x 50 m and is expected to be for agricultural uses only. (1)

The shelter plot should be 12 x 20 m (or 10 x 25 according to space) with a 50 per cent of the area allocated for construction while the rest should be reserved for circulation and recreation. (4)

These plots should be grouped into clusters (2) between 200 to 400 households each and have dimensions 40 x 50 m for 20 family plots. Several Clusters shall form a "Village".

Currently, a new type was introduced, which is applied in Kyaka and is utilised for the pilot projects for land demarcation in Nakivale. The plot includes both residential and agricultural areas. Though there are multiple options for the site planning being promoted, currently there is a lack of clarity on what the exact strategy towards land demarcation is.

Various ethnicities, cultures and a number of policies promoting self-reliance and economic autonomy facilitated the creation of enabling an environment for settling. That is reflected in the urban design of the settlement such as vibrant multicultural market areas and diverse patterns of shelters in terms of fencing, facades, organisation of small gardens on the plots. Despite the enabling factors, the conditions for settling are unequal across the 3 zones in terms of infrastructure, services and resources. As it is shown on the adjacent figures the area of Basecamp is a facility hotspot which has expanded significantly over the 6 years due to the ongoing influxes from Burundi and Congo. The pressure on facilities is constantly increasing due to new influxes and intercamp migration.

The Lack of land use and growth management strategies for Nakivale coupled with the current ongoing influx puts the settlement at high risk of escalation of the current challenges.

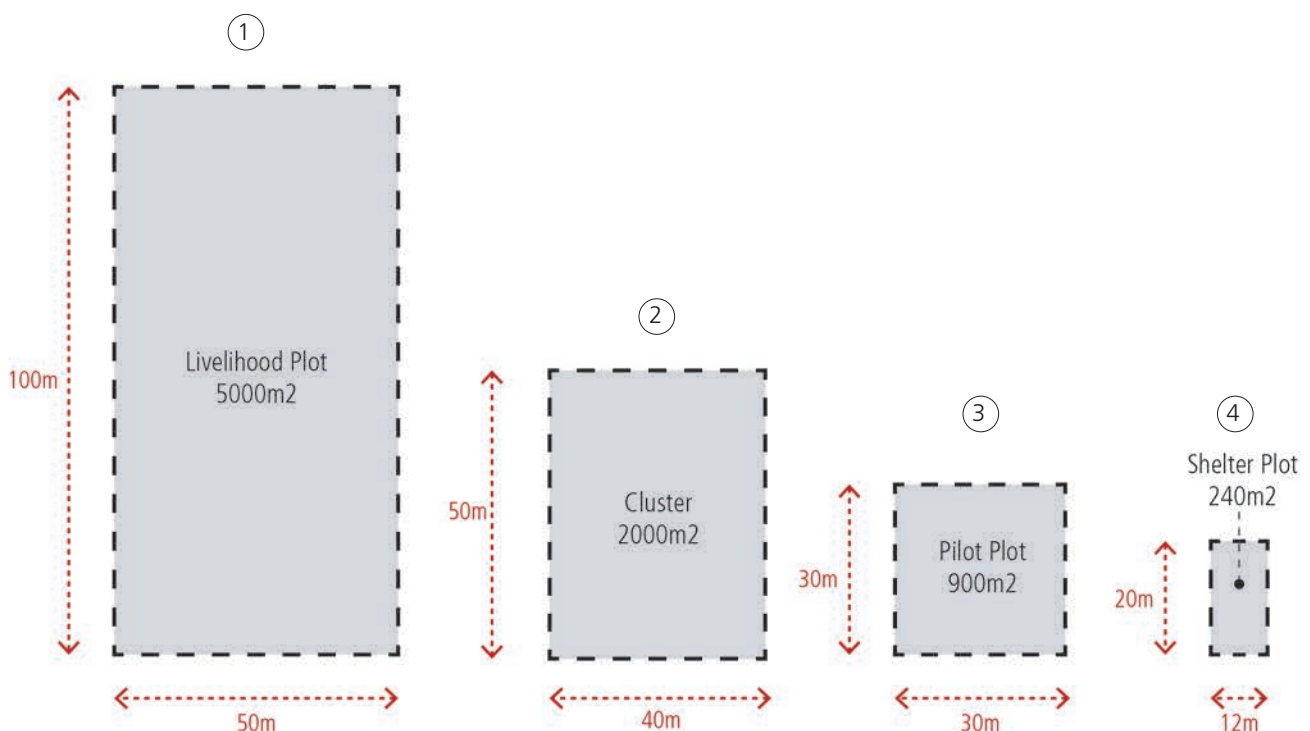


Fig.39: Types of plots

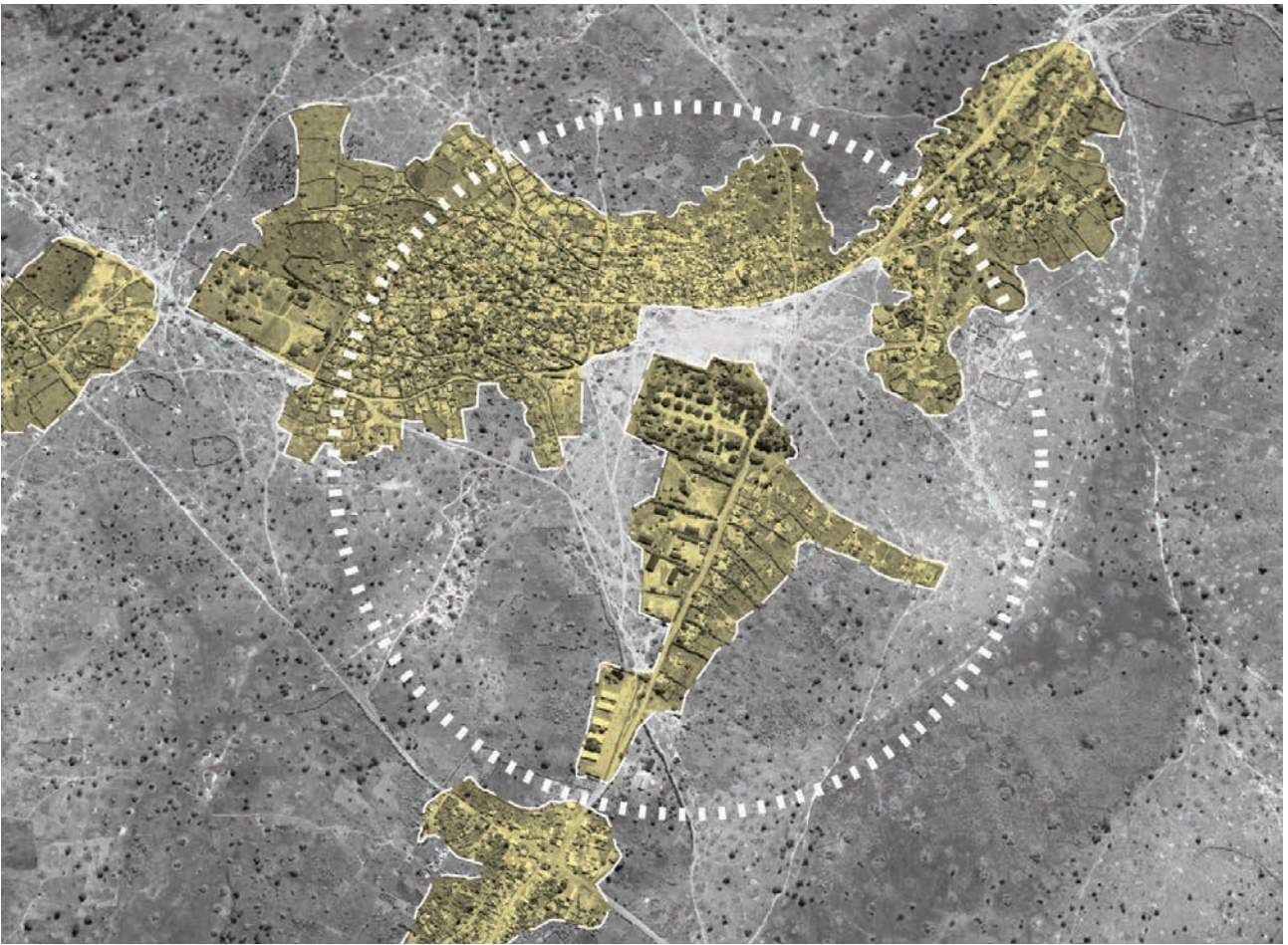


Fig.40: Urban footprint from 2010

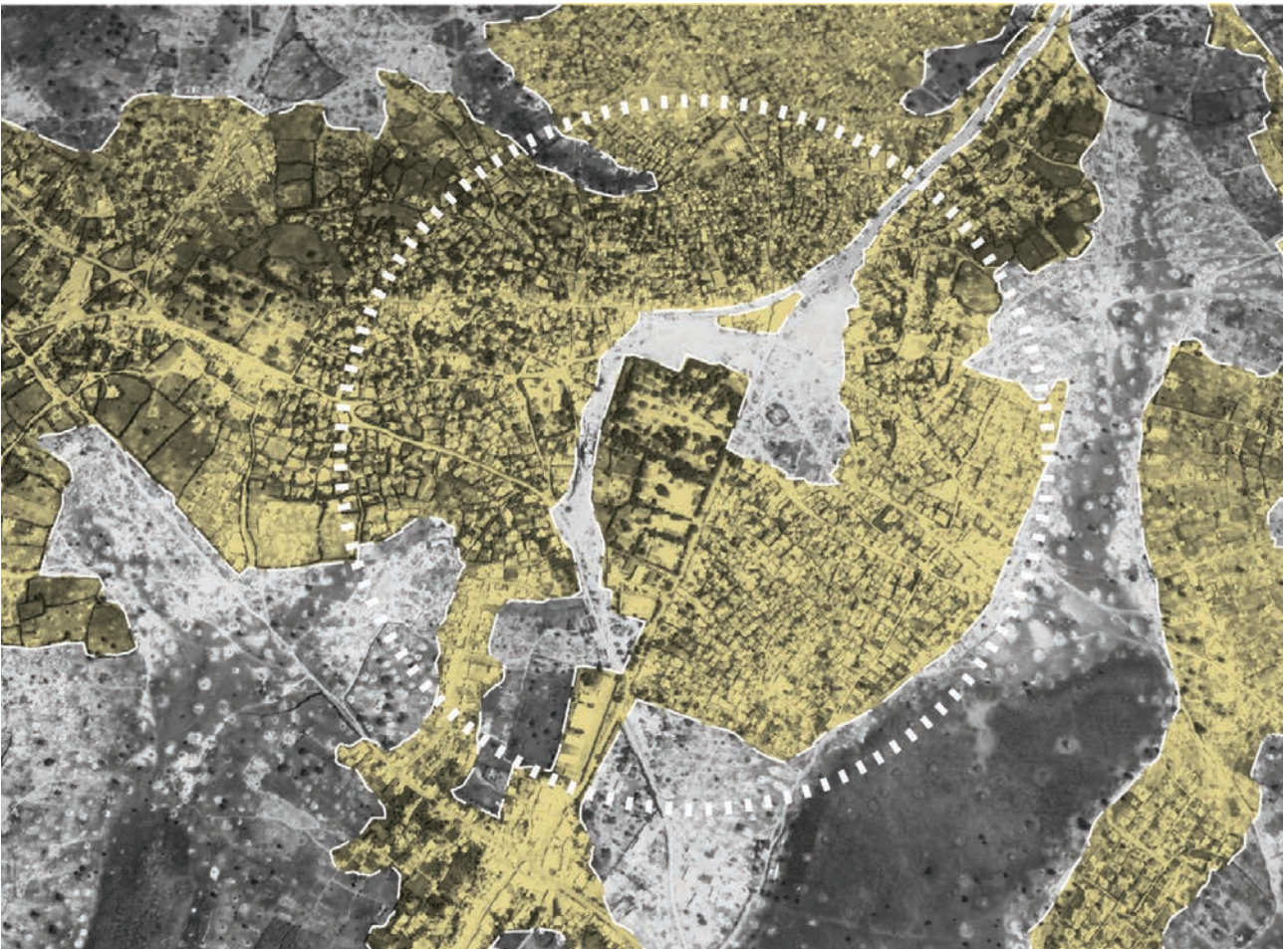


Fig.41: Urban footprint from 2016

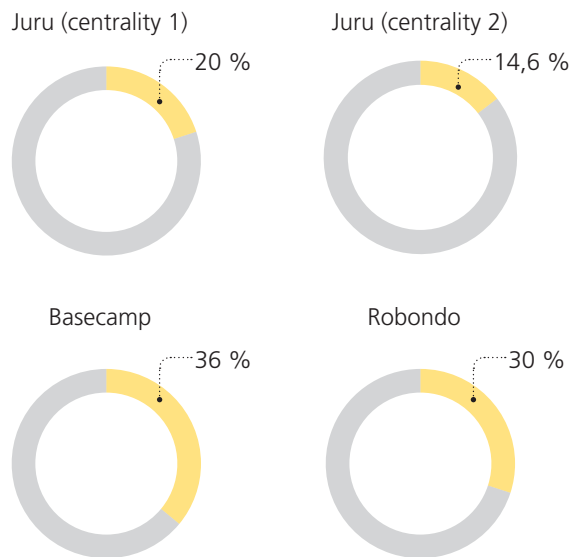
4.6. SETTLEMENT ACCESSIBILITY

The spatial inequality is reflected in the walkability patterns. As it was identified in the previous sections the settlement "centralities" are characterised by the concentration of facilities, economic activities and a densely populated area. The study illustrated the walkability patterns from the main centralities in Juru, Basecamp and Robondo considering walking distances within 60, 30 and 15 minutes.

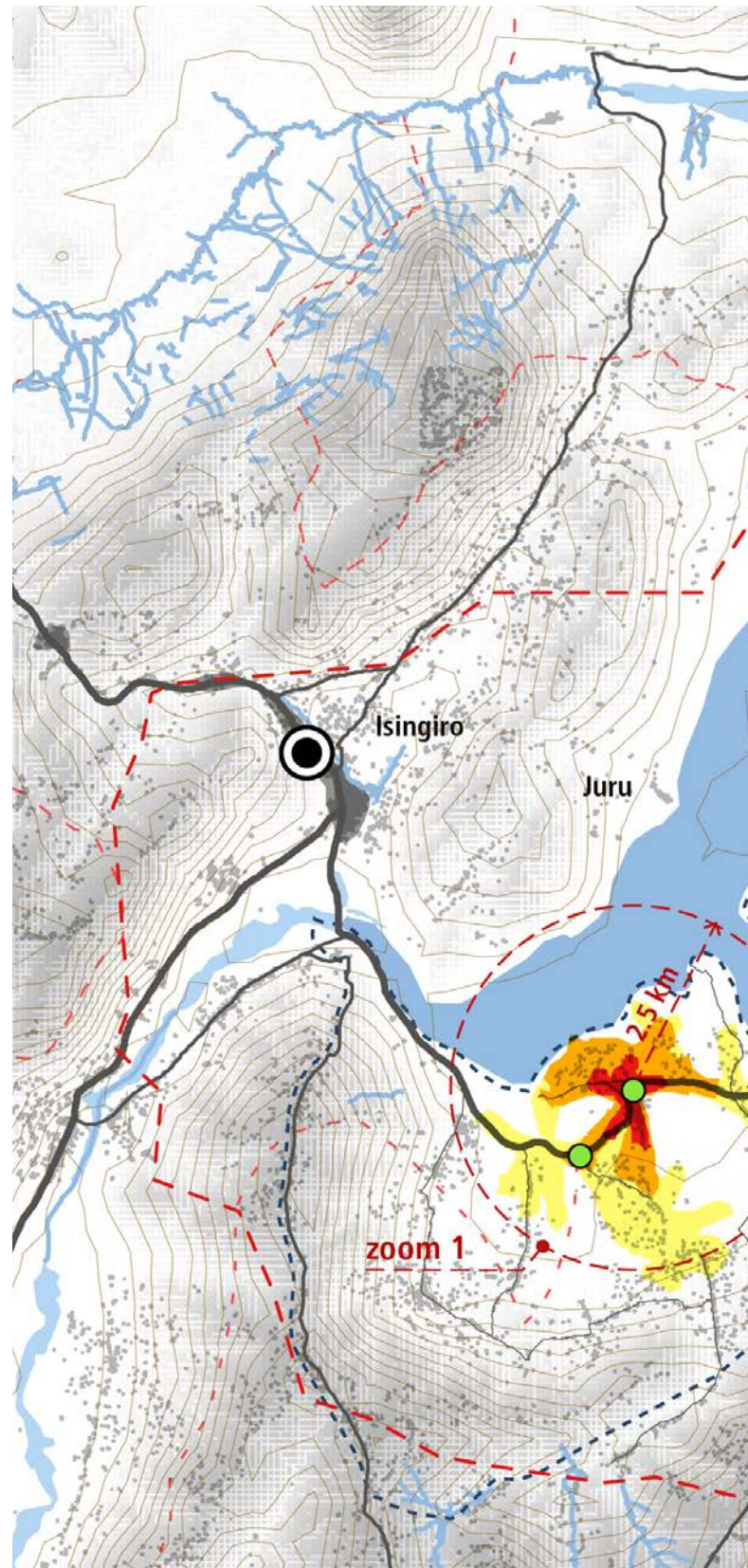
The analysis indicated the lack of smaller roads and the walkability patterns mostly along the major roads. The average 60 minutes walking distance from the centrality is round 2.5 / 3 km in each zone.

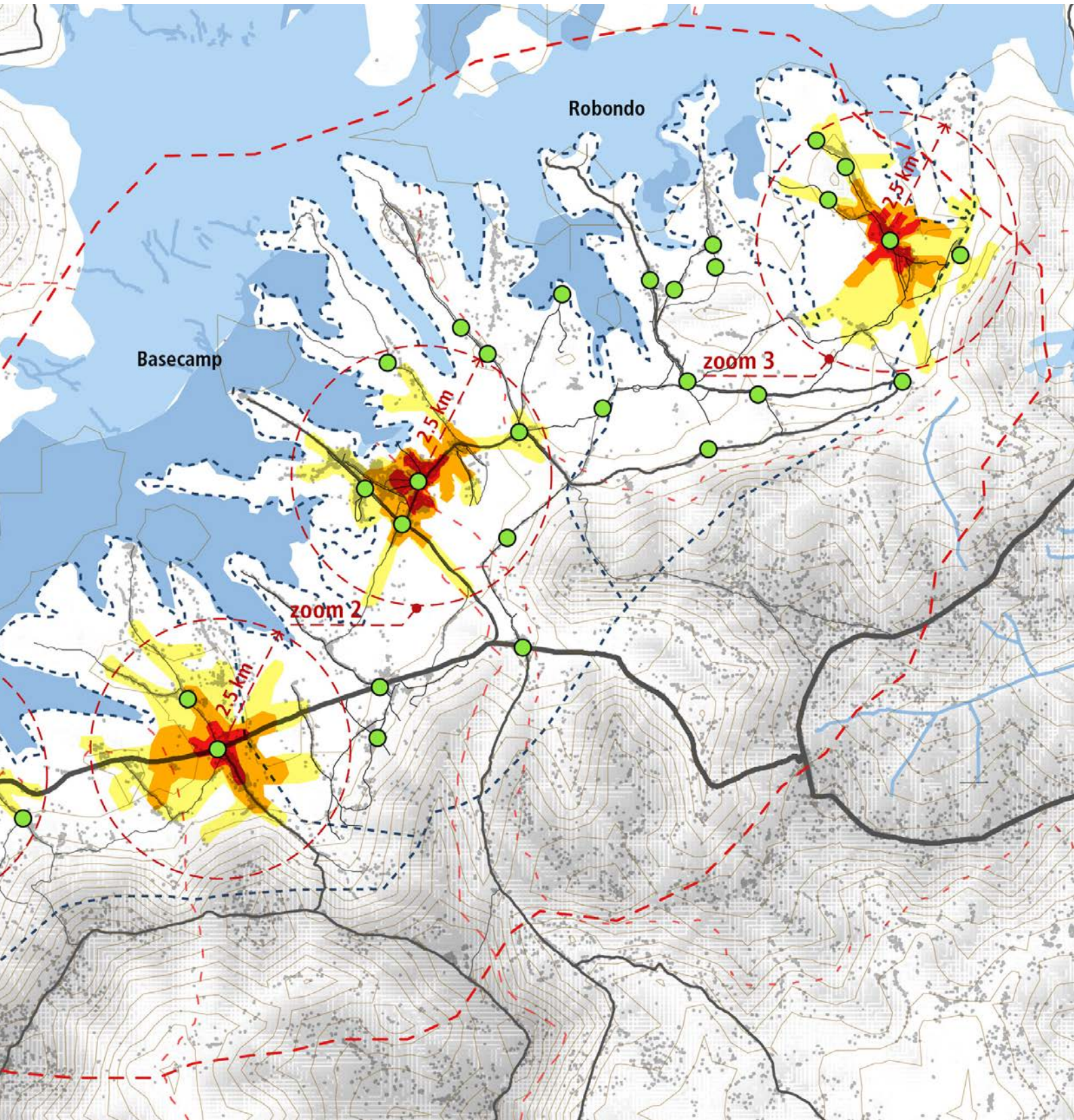
The 60 minutes accessibility from the centrality covers:

- In Juru (centrality 1) 10 % of the total zone area which is 7,8 km² and 20 % of the built-up area.
- In Juru (centrality 2) 9,5 % of the total zone area which is 7,5 km² and 14,6 % of the built-up area.
- In Basecamp 10 % of the total zone area which is 7,6 km² and 36 % of the built-up area.
- In Robondo 17% of the total zone area which is 9,3 km² and 30 % of the built-up area.



To conclude the areas of walkability coverage have the same pattern across the zones indicating the similar road condition/ road density. Despite that the the area of the basecamp if performing better in terms of accessibility since the majority of the basecamp population is consolidated in the centrality and have walking distance to a larger number of facilities. In Juru and Robondo some areas are not covered by the walkability zone due to the sprawled nature of development.





▲
LEGEND

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| — Major transportation links | ■ Built up area | ● Marketplaces |
| — Minor transportation links | ■ 60 minutes walking distance | ⊙ Main towns |
| - - - Settlement boundary | ■ 30 minutes walking distance | ⊙ Towns |
| - - - Settlement boundary (UNHCR) | ■ 15 minutes walking distance | ⊙ Settlement centralities |

Fig.42: Accessibility from Zone Settlement Centres

4.7. PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION

For the purposes of this profile, public services can be defined as health, education, social, religious and security services.

As previously mentioned, the population of Nakivale settlement is experiencing inequality in service provision based on where they live. Basecamp has a concentration of services and facilities which attracts the younger population and encourages businesses to settle in the central area of Nakivale, which has resulted in overcrowded facilities. Moreover, the poor condition of roads and limited mobility acts as a barrier to many, putting vulnerable groups at risk and leads to protection risks for example children in some areas have to travel 25km distances on a daily basis to access a suitable school.

EDUCATION

Consultations with RWC and OPM Camp Commandant noted following issues:

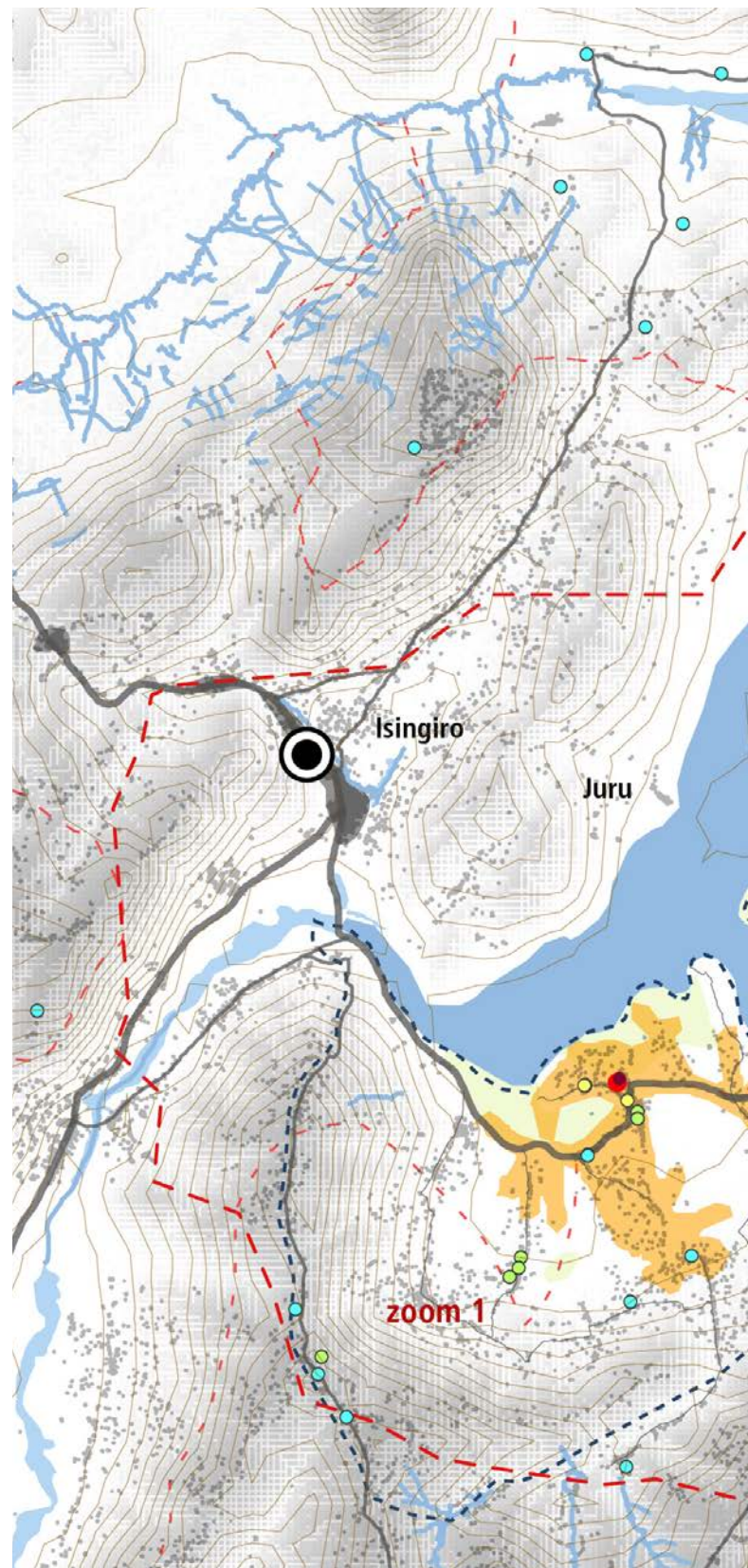
- Education facilities are all over capacity, particularly in the Secondary school, with classes reportedly reaching up to 200 students.
- Lack of sport facilities (only 2 football pitches)
- Lack of Youth Centres, especially in Rubondo
- Very limited opportunities for access to tertiary education
- Tendency to resort to private education although this is out of reach for many due to high fees

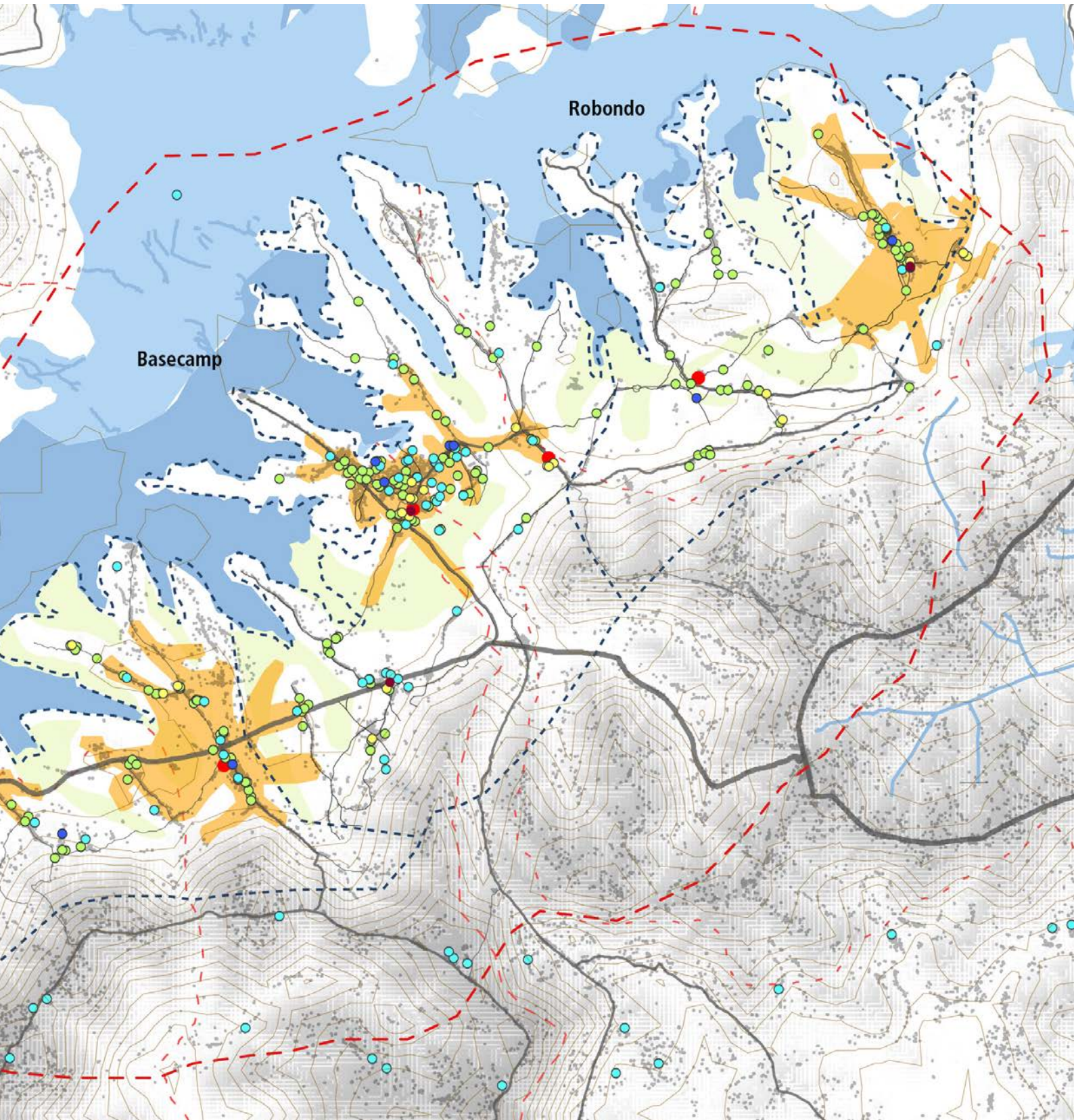
HEALTH

RWC and OPM feedback noted the following:

- The health facilities are operating beyond capacity.
- Staffing is commonly a problem noting too few doctors and trained medical staff
- People who need special care are being sent to Mbarara due to the lack of equipment
- Patients are not separated in the hospital due to the lack of space

The profile analysis found little information on broader social, religious and security services. It is recommended that further study on these issues is conducted and incorporated





LEGEND

- Major transportation links
- Minor transportation links
- - - Settlement boundary
- - - Settlement boundary (UNHCR)
- Swamps / Wetlands

- Education facilities
- Social facilities
- Health facilities
- Police posts
- Administration and security

- Places of worship
- Administration
- Main towns
- Towns
- Settlement centralities

Fig.43: Public Service Facility Locations

4.8. ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION

The statements mentioned above regarding the unequal distribution of the facilities are illustrated by the more detailed snapshots into the major centralities of the settlement to analyse the phenomena of intercamp migration and its causes. While Juru and Robondo have relatively limited provision of services, refugees tend to migrate to the base camp in search of better access to facilities. Basecamp can be considered as an opportunity centre similar to any business centre in the city. Another reason for the attractiveness of Basecamp is the number of recreational facilities which attract youth.

Despite the range of business opportunities the population growth and density in Basecamp, driven by the desire to receive better services, is now facing overcrowded facilities, pressure on water resources and difficulties in acquiring a place to settle. It is becoming "overloaded". The option of staying in Juru or Rubondo and receiving services in the basecamp is unlikely to be favoured due to the poor road quality resulting in extremely long walking distances. During the consultations with the Refugee Welfare Council in Rubondo, it was noted widely amongst the refugee committee members that there are issues of children not attending school due to the long and risky journey.

As can be seen in the adjacent figures, the centralities have the potential for compact development if additional services, youth centres and recreational functions are provided within the walking coverage. Further consolidation of the Basecamp can continue further creating more opportunities for businesses. However, the improvement of services, alongside increasing the capacity of facilities, should be a priority.

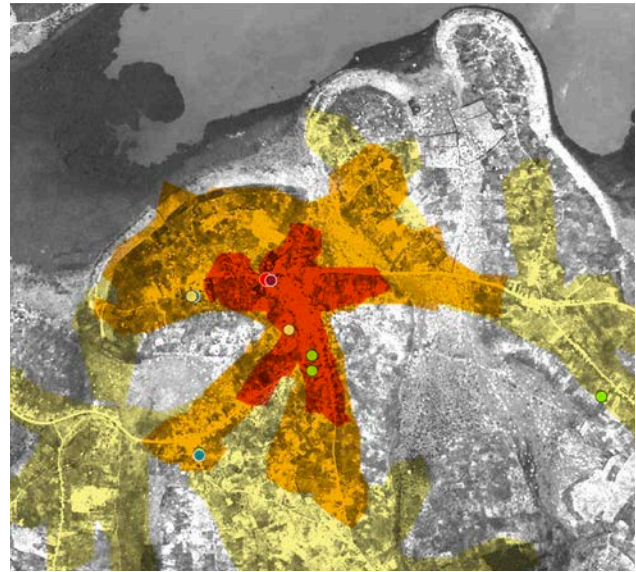


Fig.44: Walkability in Juru

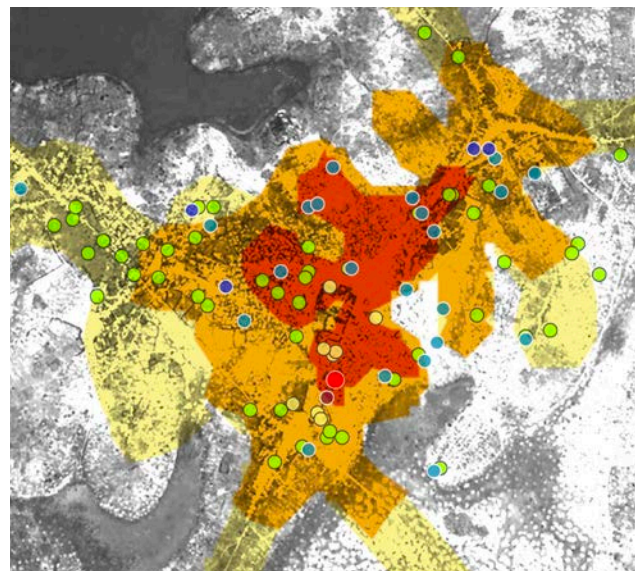


Fig.45: Walkability in Basecamp

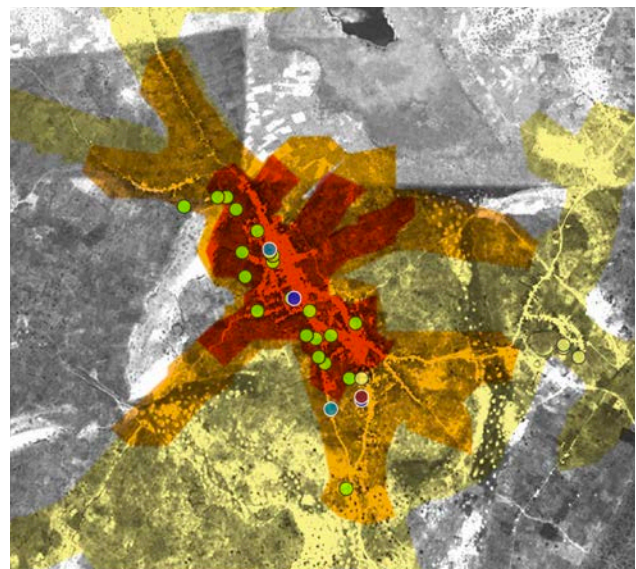


Fig.46: Walkability in Robondo



LEGEND

- Places of worship
- Education facilities
- Social facilities
- Health facilities
- Administration and security
- Administration and security

Walking distance within:

- 60 minutes
- 30 minutes
- 15 minutes



Fig.47: Central Juru Zone



Fig.48: Central Base Camp Zone



Fig.49: Central Rubondo Zone

4.9. BASIC SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE

For the purposes of this profile, basic services can be defined as water, waste management, energy, communication and mobility.

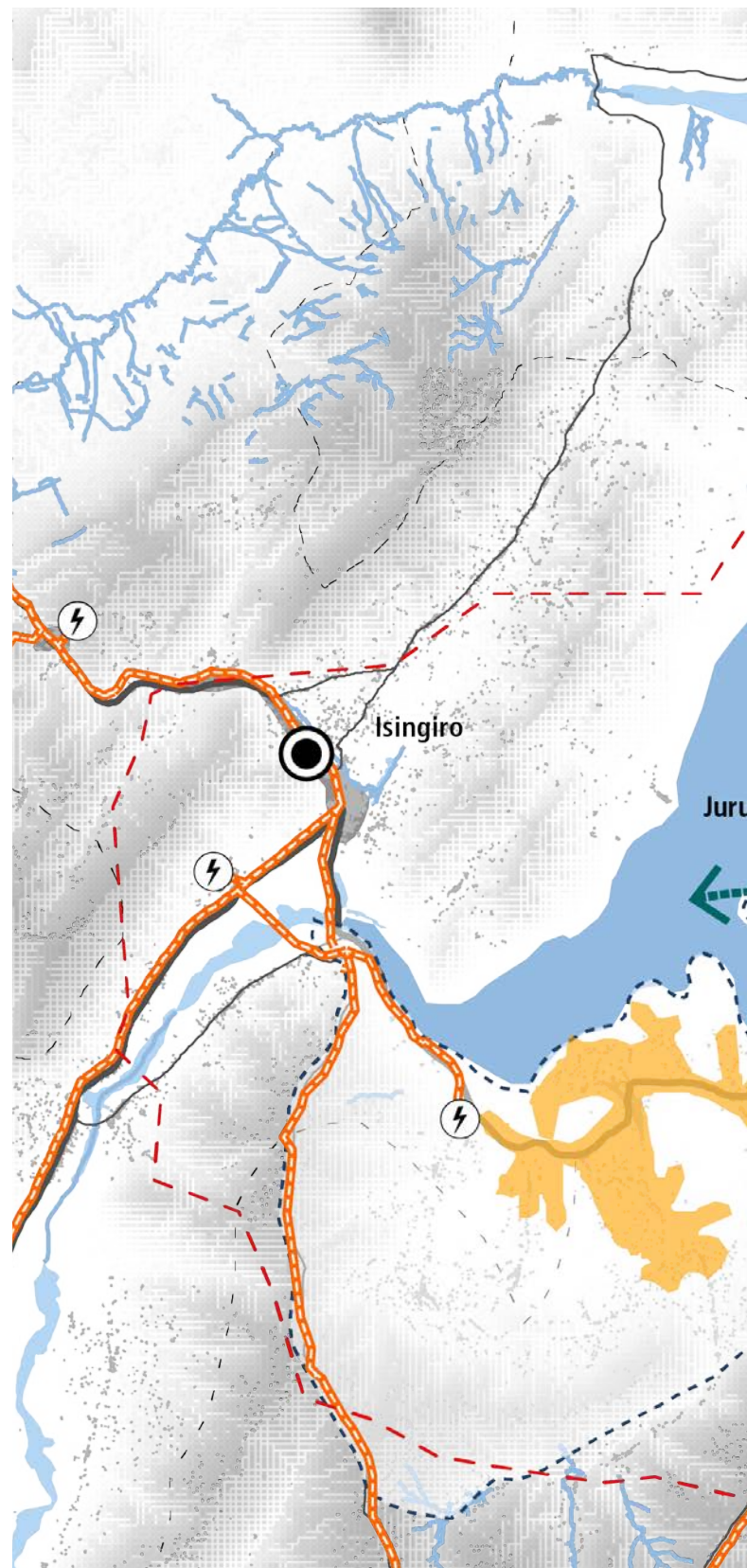
It is understood that the water sector is led by local govt representatives of the Ministry of Water & Environment together with UNHCR and UNICEF. The OPM and UNHCR typically co-lead on issues surrounding Shelter, NFI and Settlement planning, Energy and Environment and Infrastructure such as roads.

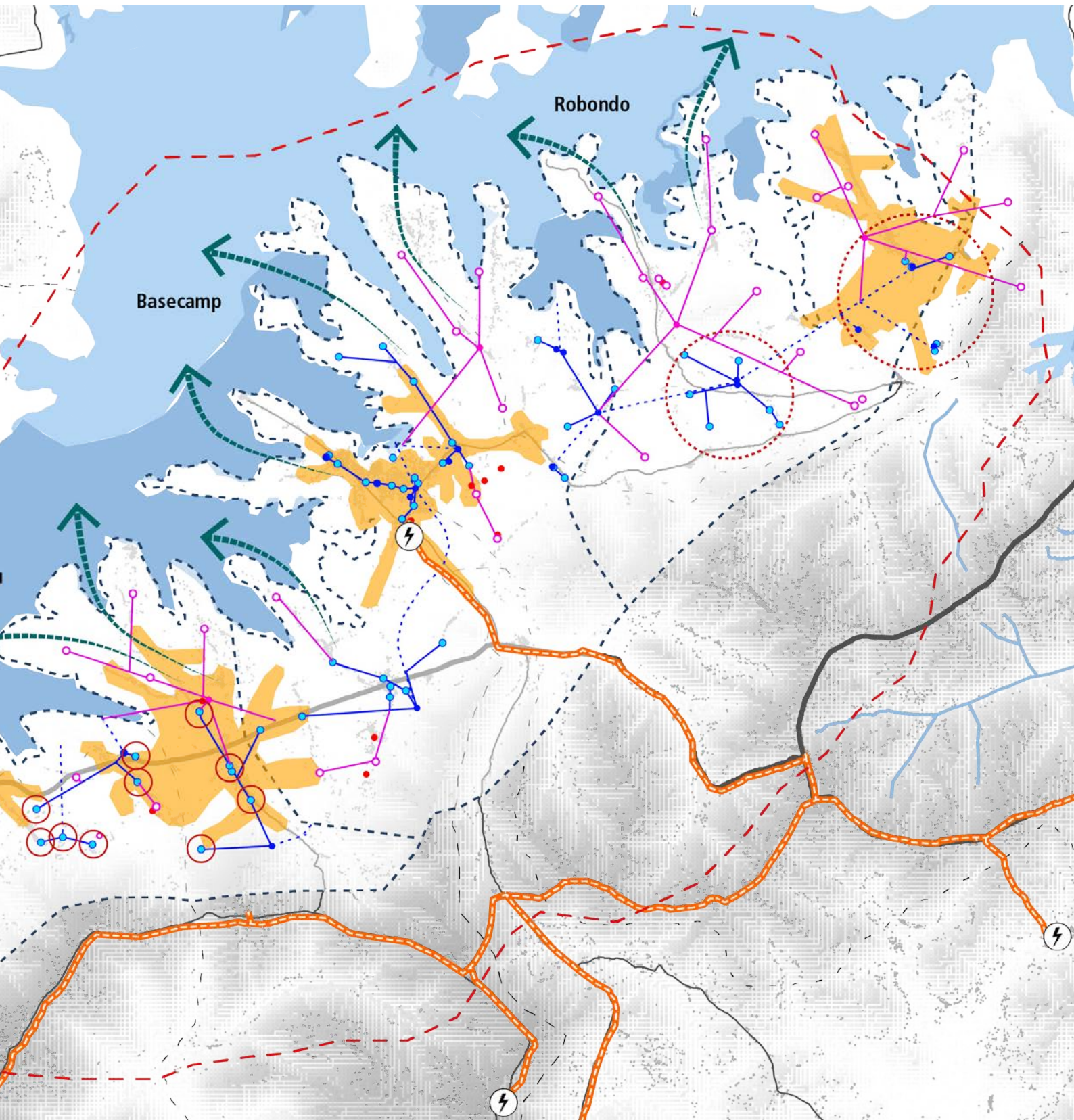
WATER PROVISION

The Nakivale area has the potential to secure a plentiful supply of water if the resources and system of distribution are managed and utilized effectively. Despite this however, based on consultations with the Camp Commandant, the Natural Resources Officer within Isingiro District Government as well as the RWC's mentioned water supply as a major issue. The critical intersecting issues relate to the cost implications for the treatment of water, the increasingly degraded water in Lake Nakivale exacerbated by the limited waste management system and the poor state of the water reticulation network. This is corroborated by findings from the 2018 REACH MSNA which noted that water quality was a major concern for refugees, as women reported having to boil and reboil water from water sources in the settlement which thus impacted their limited charcoal and firewood supplies.⁵⁴

Specific issues include:

- Juru Zone particularly affected by a large number of non-functioning tap stands
- The existing water supply network does not cover the newer peripheral areas of the settlement
- The water treatment plants are not functioning due to limited funds
- The increasing siltation and water quality degradation of Lake Nakivale





LEGEND

- Major transportation links
- Settlement boundary
- Settlement boundary (UNHCR)
- 33 kV Electricity Distribution Line
- Un-managed waste flow
- Gravity distribution pipeline
- Pumping transmission pipeline
- Proposed pipeline extension
- 60 mins walking distance
- Existing tapstands
- Proposed tapstands
- Existing reservoir tanks
- Proposed reservoir tanks
- Water trucking delivery locations
- Identified as non-functioning
- Non-functional parts of the water system

Fig.50: Water, Energy & Waste Systems

4.9. BASIC SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE

ENERGY PROVISION

In Nakivale, the only access to the National Grid is within Base Camp zone and is provided by the Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Ltd (UEDCL). A make-shift network of localised distribution can be observed extending from the formal national grid network. This network is both unreliable and can only support a few lights and small devices at the same time. Most disconcertingly, since this is not a formal network, the wiring system and connections pose a major fire risk particularly given the typical shelter construction etc.

Given that electric energy provision does not yet meet the refugee community needs, there continues to be a major reliance on firewood and charcoal as a cooking fuel. The impact therefore on the surrounding environment has been with huge loss in tree coverage. Refugees in Juro zone reported having to walk several hours per day to find sufficient firewood, often leading to potential conflicts with host community members. As women tend to have the familial responsibility for such activities, they tend to be exposed to increased risk of sexual and gender based violence.

Furthermore, investment into Energy generation is manifesting within the district through the construction of the USD 50 million Kikagati Hydroelectric Power Station in the south of Isingiro District, approximately 30km from Nakivale.

WASTE & SANITATION PROVISION

Whilst upon casual observation of the settlement there appears not to be a major waste management problem within the settlement, there was no evidence of a settlement wide system for managing waste in a sustainable way. Numerous reports have identified that there is substantial pollution affecting Lake Nakivale for which a substantial amount of the surrounding host community also rely upon. It is thus imperative that a formal waste management system is implemented before the issue reaches critical levels.

In terms of sanitation, household pit latrines are the norm. Despite the length of time that Nakivale has existed, due to the space within the settlement the use of pit latrines has not shown to cause major issues as within the time frame of one pit filling, the previous pit can be excavated and reused, or a third pit dug to allow for a cycle to occur. Where issues have been raised in particular during large storms, where the poor road conditions and limited drainage can create localised flooding as well as affecting pit latrines and spilling effluent. In the long term, as population levels increase, it would be wise to consider more formalised networked septic tank systems, to mitigate the risk of public health issues especially

within Basecamp zone where land is already limited and the density of people is high.

Related to this issue is the concern noted surrounding cemeteries. In multiple consultations, it was reported that the existing cemetery provision is low, with few spaces for burying the deceased. A common practice emerging is to bury relatives within the household plot.

COMMUNICATION PROVISION

According to the GSMA, a 3G communication network is available throughout the settlement. It should be noted however that access to this network beyond a smart phone is limited. The RWC in Base Camp zone emphasised that poor access to ICT services is a critical issue for youth in terms of access to information for education as well to allow for potential business opportunities.



Fig.51: Informal Electricity Network in Base Camp



Fig.52: Water Point in Burundian Village



Fig.53: Typical Road Conditions

4.10. HOUSING LAND AND PROPERTY

Land tenure in Uganda is one of the most challenging issues with regard to physical planning within the region and municipalities across the country. There are four types of tenure in Uganda - Mailo (registered and owned in eternity under the 1900 Buganda Agreement), freehold (for Ugandans buying land converting customary land rights), leasehold (anyone leasing land), customary (for Ugandans owning land by tribal customary rights) as per the 1995 Constitution.

Around 80% of the land is held under customary tenure. Different tenure patterns correspond to various cultural roots across Uganda. Land rights under customary tenure are mostly unregistered and lack any formal documentation. In absence of a cadaster of such land rights, visualizing and considering ownership boundaries is a challenge and a cause for conflict when local leaders and communities are not consulted.

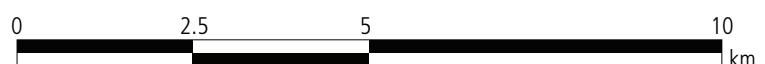
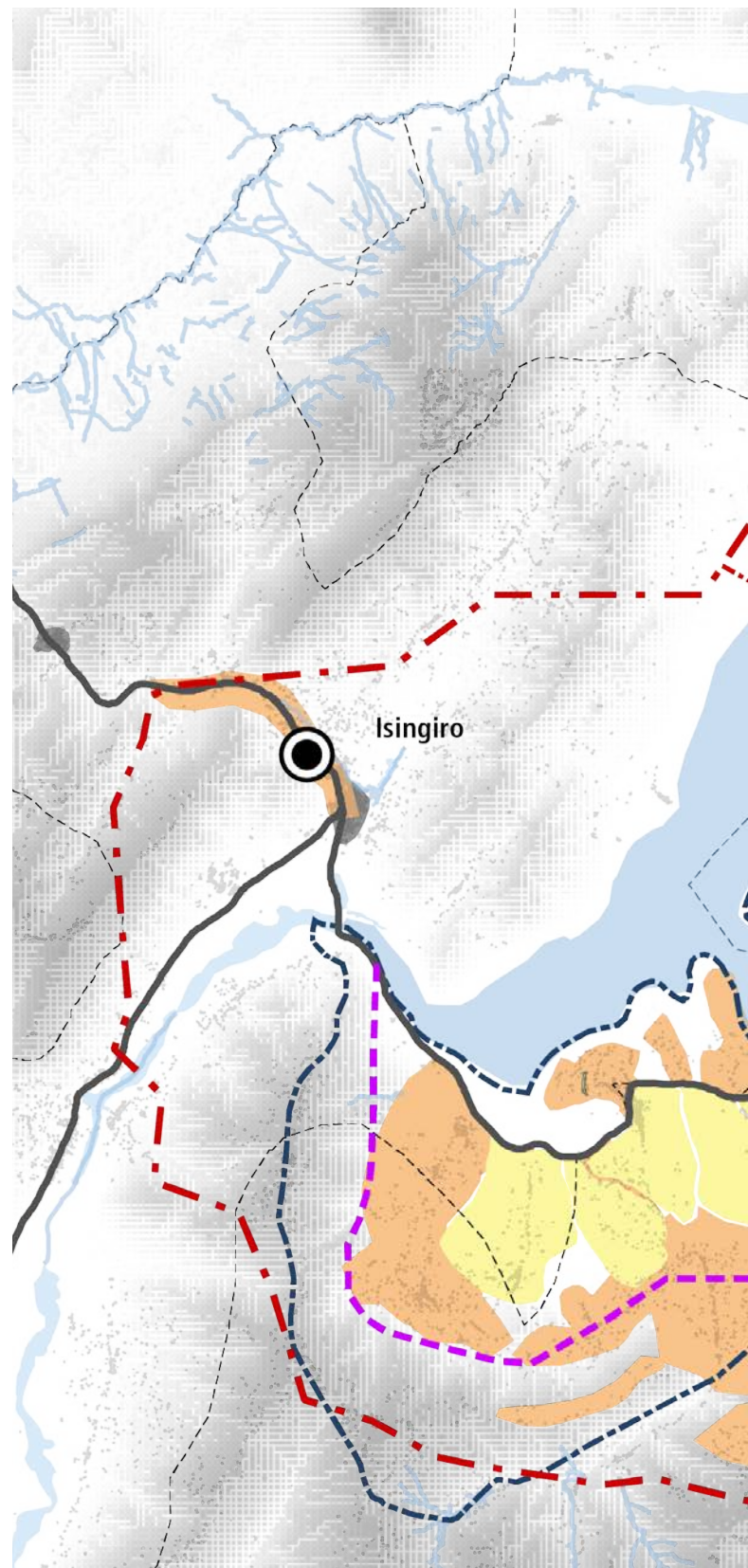
According to Ugandan law, land is vested in the citizens. Therefore, conflicts between physical plans and land ownership patterns should be solved by monetary compensations or resettlement, however scarce resources or cultural differences make compromises difficult and cases are negotiated individually. For example, it is common to allow for the temporary use of land for agricultural production against the development plan while waiting for a proper investor, after which compensation will precede.

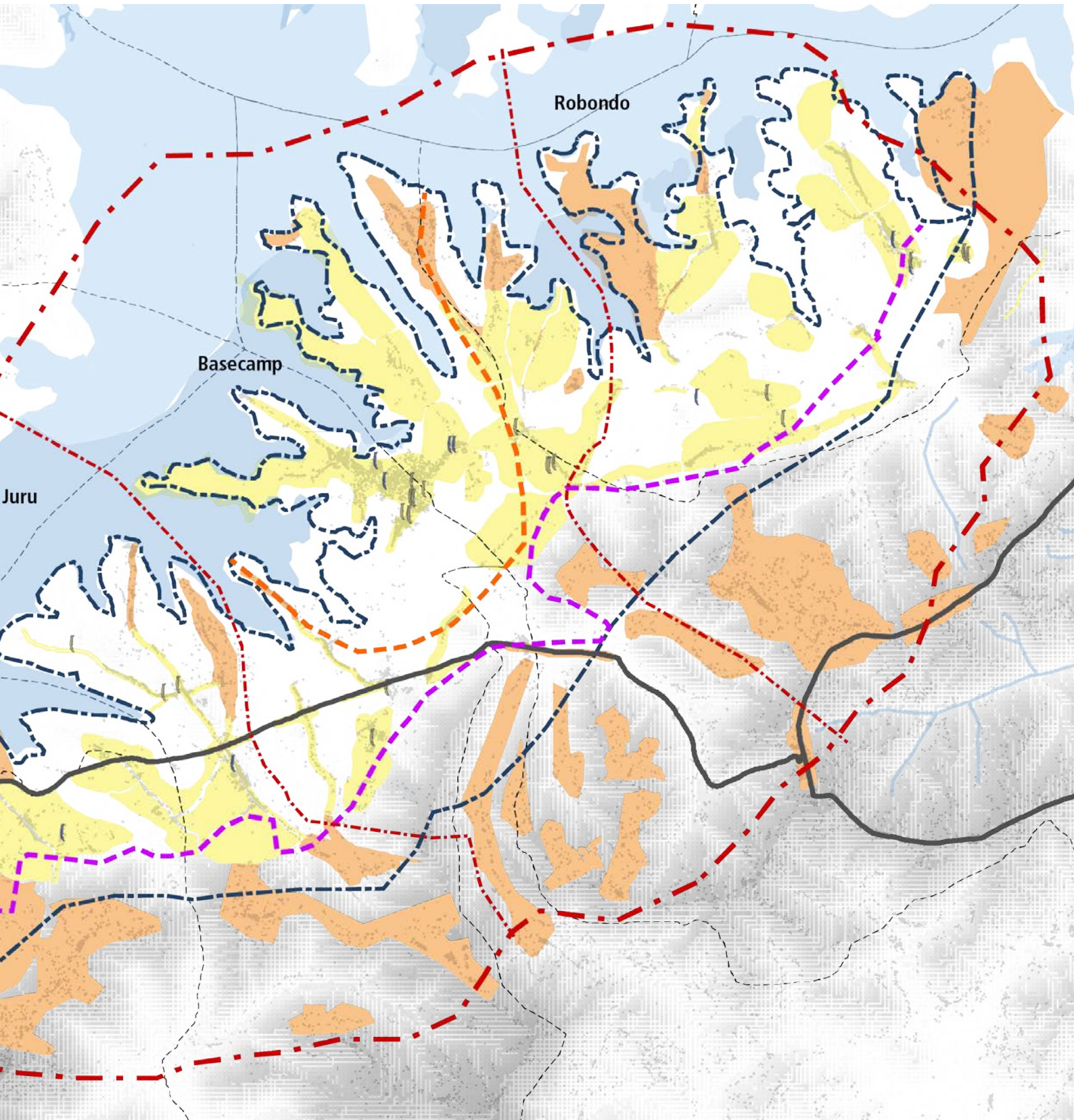
As the land market in Uganda is becoming increasingly active, speculative dynamics are creating complications. Selling land has an increased appeal, especially among the younger generations, which often is their only asset. In some cases, private investors buy available land and develop it without respecting development plans, and then resell the land before the illicit development would be contested, multiplying the levels of conflict.

NAKIVALE CASE:

The origin of the land tenure challenges specific to Nakivale date back to the original influx of Rwandese Tutsi refugees in 1958. At the time the colonial government exchanged several parcels of land it owned in the Nyabushozi area of Mbarara, for six parcels of land in the Nakivale area owned by the Omugabe.⁵⁵ This is thought to be due to the fact that the land in Nakivale area was close to the Rwandan border, and had a low population of Ugandans.

According to a report from the Refugee Law Project, the formation of the settlement was not preceded by an expensive land survey, instead boundaries were roughly demarcated using surrounding ridges and waterbodies.⁵⁶ Despite the fact that refugee settlement remained, it would





▲
LEGEND

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|---|---|-------------------------|
| — | Major transportation links | — — — | Boundary proposed by host community (~1990) | ● | Main centres |
| - - - - | Sub County boundaries | - - - - | Boundary proposed by the land committee (~1990) | ⊙ | Towns |
| - · - · - | Settlement boundary (Current) | ■ | Adjacent populated areas | ⊙ | Settlement centralities |
| - · - · - | Settlement boundary (UNHCR) | | | | |
| - · - · - | Zone boundary (UNHCR) | | | | |

Fig.54: Overlapping lack of clear boundaries

4.10. HOUSING LAND AND PROPERTY

appear that no steps have been taken to rectify this, and contrary to verbal reports, there may be no formal gazettement on the land on which Nakivale sits. Because such measures were not taken, it is reported that the GoU has no legal claim to the land in Nakivale. If the settlement land is indeed not registered, therefore it does not exist legally, hence anybody can acquire the land. Further claims from the Refugee Law Project suggests that some nationals have already acquired titled land in and around the settlement. In fact, according to data collected by REACH in late 2018, 9% of refugee households (HH) report owning the land around shelter plot and 2% of HHs have documentation proving ownership or legal occupancy of shelter.⁵⁷

Research and consultations carried out for the development of this profile have shown multiple discrepancies between the various settlement boundaries as well as the alignment with the district administrative boundaries. In particular there is no agreed boundary defined for use between with the various camp management stakeholders. Furthermore, in consultations with the Camp Commandant, an undated map from reportedly 1990 was shared, showing that discussions between the host community, OPM, UNHCR and other key government stakeholders had taken place.

The map shown below:

- Green - boundary with much reduced land area proposed by host community

- Pink - boundary with reduced land area proposed in conjunction with security teams for Resident District Commissioner
- Blue - boundary identified as "original" boundary.
- Reports from the Camp Commandant suggest that the original boundary remains the one used by OPM.

There is a general increase on land pressures due to high population growth rates and a socio-economic trend for reliance on land as a prime asset in the district. Land tensions are in tandem increasing in the area as demand for land is increasing. This tension is notable mainly between the pastoralist nationals and agriculturalist refugees, who wish to graze animals and grow crops concurrently leading to potential conflict⁵⁸, and exacerbated by the sprawling development nature of the refugee and surrounding host community settlements. As an unresolved issue, it risks a growing social tension alongside potential antagonism towards refugees, which is not helped by narratives suggesting that the refugees are in fact, economic migrants seeking land.

It is therefore strongly recommended to carry out a comprehensive HLP study on the land ownership in Nakivale, taking into account the interests of both refugees and nationals to identify a way forward. The Global Land Tool Network is currently working in Uganda on initiatives integrate land tenure mapping and planning and could provide insights into how the situation might be addressed in Nakivale.

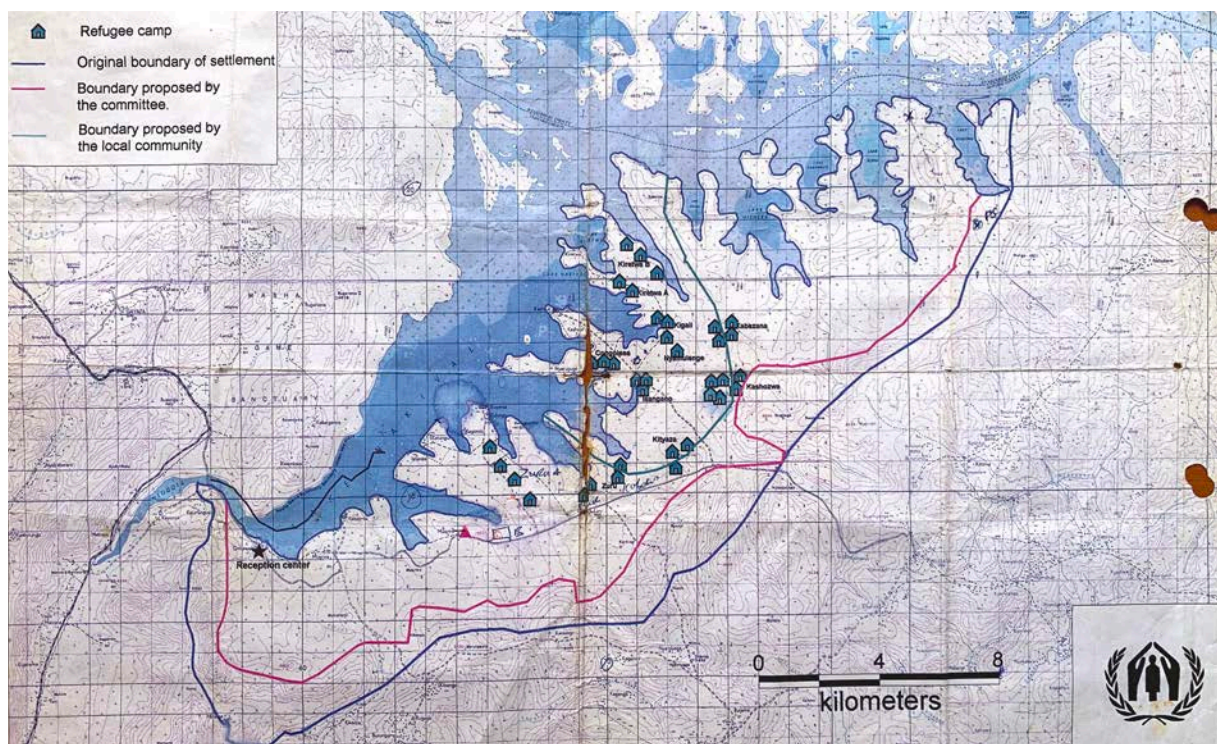


Fig.55: Map shared by OPM Camp Commandant of Boundary Issues (~1990)

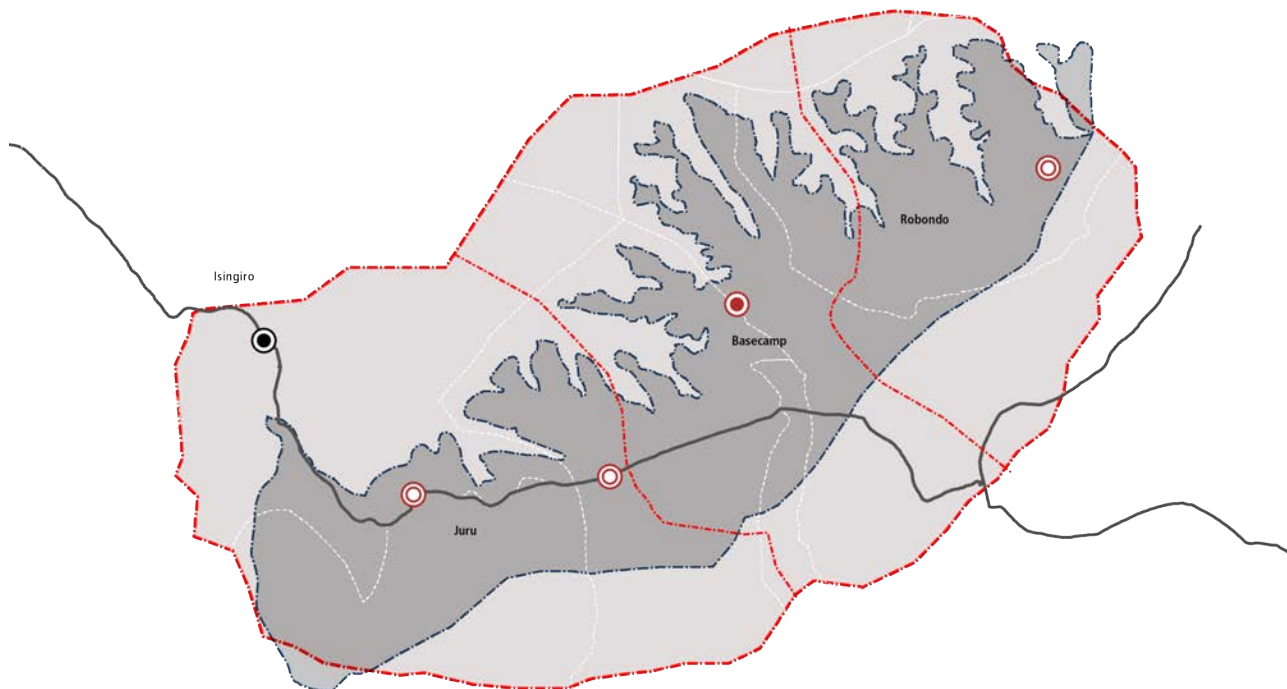
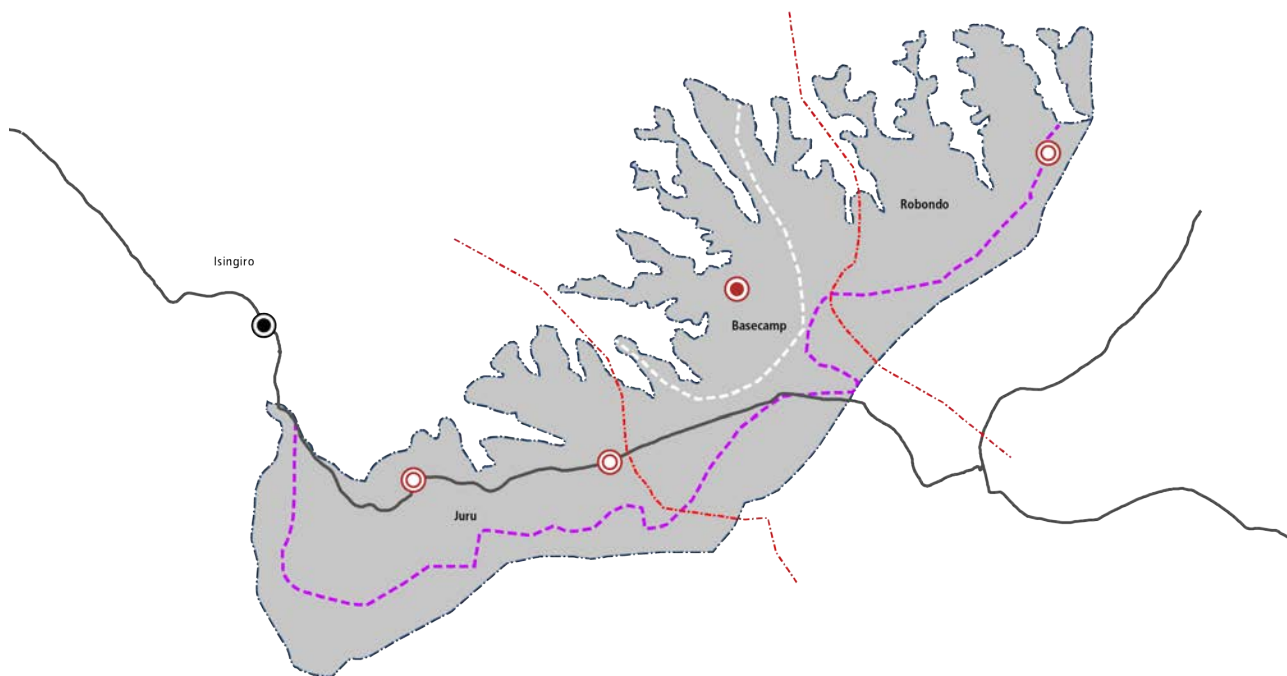


Fig.56: Lack Of Coherent Boundary (Administrative)



LEGEND

- Major transportation links
- - - Sub County boundaries
- · - · Settlement boundary (Current)
- · - · Settlement boundary (UNHCR)
- · - · Zone boundary (UNHCR)
- ▨ Boundary proposed by host community (~1990)
- ▨ Boundary proposed by the land committee (~1990)
- Main centres
- Towns
- Settlement centralities

Fig.57: Varying Land Boundary Demands (As Yet Unresolved)





5 LOOKING
FORWARD

5.1. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

STRATEGIC:

- Uganda's progressive policies and decades-long strategies promoting refugee self-reliance have not been proven to be effective. Most refugees live in extreme poverty and food insecurity. Studies show that 80% live below the international poverty line of \$1.90/day (FAO and OPM, 2018) and 89% of refugee households had recently experienced food insecurity (Development Pathways, 2018).⁵⁹
- Despite the conducive environment pivoted towards refugee inclusion and self-reliance, there is both a lack of evidence in terms of what this will require in Uganda, as well as a lack of ambitious, transformative strategies to achieve this.
- The regional climate risk & associated potential migration patterns suggest a strong likelihood of large scale out-migration from nearby regions. The district's relative "abundance" in natural resources compared to surrounding regions will likely result in attracting a degree of in-migration. This emphasises the need to plan for this likelihood and for the local ecological infrastructure to be protected and managed as part of a physical plan and conservation strategy and to ensure that sustainable development in the area can be attained.
- There have been small but important steps towards involvement of line ministries in the CRRF Steering Group and development of the different sector plans, but major gaps remain between policy and practice. Particularly in Nakivale, the complex governance arrangements with the Office of Prime Minister and UNHCR within specific sectors has resulted in potential overlapping of responsibility e.g. the linkage to MoHLUD planning within the camp area resulting in no plan being put in place.
- The National Physical Plan has not been approved by the National Government. As such, the draft plan is the only guiding document but it is not binding. There is also no regional spatial plan resulting in no clear framework to guide city structure plans at the lower levels.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC:

- Typical population growth rates in the district are extremely high resulting in cross sectoral budgets and natural resources continuing to come under increasing pressure.

- A weak and uncompetitive private sector and low levels of Local Economic Development, are hampered substantially by poor infrastructure. Both the district and Nakivale suffer from poor infrastructure to support economic development, e.g. transport connectivity, limited electrification etc. This acts as a barrier to enabling developmental improvements and thus limits access to services & opportunities. This is particularly noted in the high levels of youth unemployment and poor training opportunities available locally.
- The ongoing pressure of refugee influxes and relocations from other regions may increase negative feelings towards refugees from host communities as the population proportion increases.
- The poor accessibility to services and opportunities that do exist results in a level of spatial driven inequality and can be attributed as a cause of the perception of communities in Juru and Rubondo being "left behind".

ENVIRONMENTAL

- The lack of widely available sustainable energy provision, both in terms of access to electricity and cooking fuel in both the district and the refugee settlement has led to large scale reliance on firewood and charcoal. This has already led to large scale deforestation and ecosystem damage with further impact likely.
- There is no formal and implemented water management strategy that takes into account the settlement and the surrounding district, despite the fact that several hundred thousand people and associated communities rely on the water systems that surround Lake Nakivale. In addition to this, the limited infrastructure has resulted in a general scarcity of water for production and for domestic use.
- Whilst not as visible a challenge, the lack of waste management strategy especially with regard to dump sites and protection of neighbouring fragile environments is putting the wider natural ecosystem at risk. It is noted that there are a number of brick manufacturing sites surrounding the camp. Whilst this does not immediately provide a risk to the environment, it should be assessed if the sites and the process of brick manufacture is likely to have a continuing negative impact on the environment as the demand for building increases to support an increasing population.

SPATIAL

- The vast scale of the camp and its sprawling development pattern presents major challenges in both delivering services, providing infrastructure and general settlement management. The cost of doing so is often prohibitively high and the process of doing so is slow and often inefficient.
- Pilot for expansion area is yet to be completed, and the USMID plan for the district provides no vision for the settlement of Nakivale. Concerns noted from OPM are that even if the plan is complete, there is no clear path towards implementation.
- The plot allocation system of Agricultural/ Livelihood plots and what is currently being practiced now is not clear. It should be noted that this does not necessarily respond to need or the urbanisation challenge in Uganda and risks placing the camp on a development trajectory that is unsustainable. It places undue pressure on land resources and when compounded by population growth rates in the host and refugee communities alongside is likely to result in increased tension and risk of conflict.
- The majority of services and access to opportunities are located in the base camp zone placing populations living in Rubondo and Juro at a disadvantage in terms of equitable access.
- Limited detailed district level urban and infrastructure data for evidence based planning, decision making, monitoring and Evaluation. As a particular example There are limited spatial datasets with no clear mapping of shelters and plots and granular population distribution. Detailed population based accessibility analysis to understand status of access to services is thus difficult to measure and make recommendations upon.



Fig.58: Brick Making on Nakivale Periphery

5.2. DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

STRATEGIC:

- CRRF provides a broad enabling environment for inclusion/integration of refugees. But to actually influence change, this needs to be activated by agreeing policy decisions that intentionally set out plans to design settlements for refugee self-reliance. This includes improving proximity and access to markets and managing the land resources effectively. Investments in future plans should be made now, with donors brought on board to finance these plans and ensure accountability.
- The strong capacity within line ministries such as MoHULD or MoEW should be leveraged as an opportunity for stronger institutional integration. Sample pilot pilots can be evaluated for strengths and weaknesses for incremental improvements. There is an opportunity to capture this within ongoing activities such as the spatial planning for Isingiro District under the USMID Programme.
- Due to the age and reputation of Nakivale there have been a vast number of studies that have been carried out, often many defining solid recommendations for development strategies. These should be consolidated, taken into account and explored for further sectoral strategy implementation potential.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC:

- There are opportunities to look at middle eastern examples of investing in the human capital that exists in the settlement to catalyse wider development. Supporting refugees' to also find livelihood opportunities outside settlements and in urban areas, must be a feature of any self-reliance strategy.
- The Settlement of Nakivale already has a substantial business and market centre, with many business owners keen to stay and expand their businesses if possible. This is both an opportunity to increase self reliance and for the local government to boost revenues through levies and taxes.
- A detailed assessment of the current footprint of major private sector engagement and good practices/initiatives in refugee settlement areas as well as incentives that could attract larger private sector engagement should be carried out to understand how this can be boosted.
- Opportunities to diversifying the sources of livelihood from mainly small service and agriculture to light industry, by encouraging investment can be enabled through

increased connectivity (physical and virtual), access to credit and training initiatives.

- In the case of Nakivale, the local government perceived the refugee presence generally as a "blessing" to the district due to the increased funding and international focus on the district. This should be leveraged to support more institutional integration

ENVIRONMENTAL:

- The fact that the settlement already has a connection into the national power grid as well as a new hydro-electric plant under construction in the district should be taken advantage of to support wider access to electricity. The expansion of decentralised solar systems could also be increased.
- With a functional sustainable water management strategy, and improved infrastructure for distribution the abundant natural resources could support more people whilst protecting the longevity of the existing resources.
- Waste management systems that are linked to the creation of local livelihoods can be investigated.

SPATIAL

- As larger settlements within clusters of villages with good road connections have the potential to develop into market towns, the linkages and system of towns and villages between Mbarara, Isingiro and Nakivale can be explored as part of a regional economic development strategy.
- The density levels in the Basecamp area are currently high based on the existing infrastructure provision. This however can be mitigated and placed on a sustainable trajectory through targeted investments that improve the service access whilst retaining compact development and still enabling sustainable growth. If this is linked to urban upgrading and further densification, there is the opportunity to create a sub-district centre.
- Improved road access can allow for quicker travel times between the centres. This will also help to stimulate informal mobility systems and livelihood creation and at the same time allow for inhabitants of Juru and Robondo zone to access services and opportunities.
- A wider spatial strategy defining a system of centralities based on population distribution and detailed service provision analysis can help guide better allocation of service capacity in Rubondo and Juro, and reduce

pressure on the facilities by increasing the capacity proportionally across the 3 zones.

- The large area of productive agricultural lands can be protected and productivity improved if linked to improved connectivity and value chains. If pastoralist

migration patterns are more effectively mapped, specific areas can be retained to retain access to grazing areas and water sources.

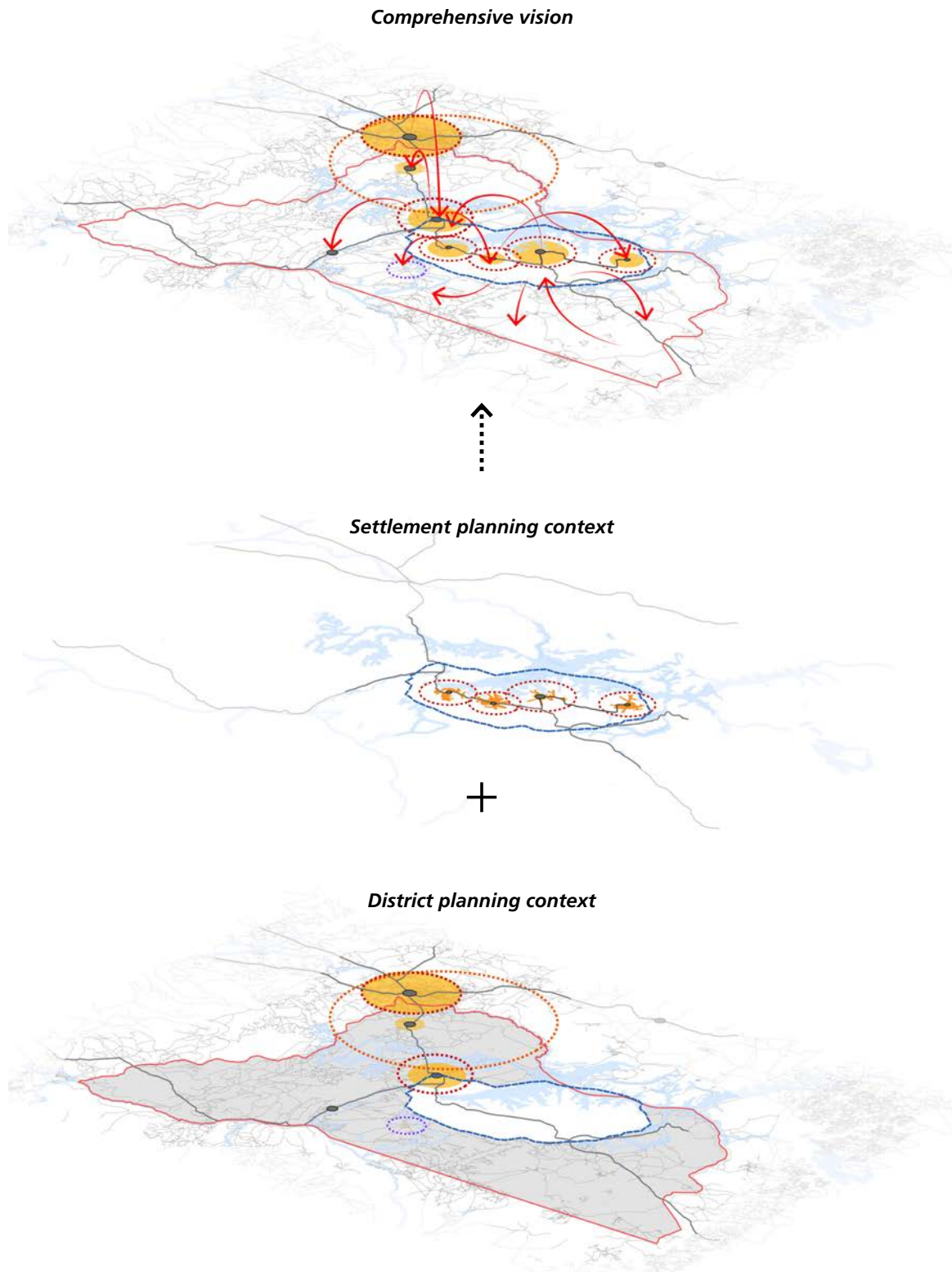


Fig.59: Strategic Opportunity to Integrate Systems for Joint Planning

5.3. DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

The central settled areas of Nakivale have been populated for more than 6 decades. In order to protect the environment, support interventions that can enable paths to self reliance and provide for wider co-benefits with the district, a comprehensive strategic plan that is integrated with the districts vision for the future is necessary. The following scenarios outline some broad considerations and potential implications which underpin these recommendations.

SCENARIO A: BUSINESS AS USUAL

- Nakivale is likely to receive up to 70,000 relocations of refugees from Kyaka in the short to medium term, in addition to further potential influxes as a result of climate induced migration in the long term. This will be exacerbated by natural population growth will result in the likely doubling of population by 2030.
- As water, and energy supplies per capita are reduced the impact of waste will further impact the quality of supply and reduce the overall carrying capacity of the region both within the settlement and in surrounding areas. Environmental damage could become irreversible.
- Service delivery will face huge pressure leading to a significant reduction in quality resulting in poorer health, increased inequality, social disquiet and community marginalisation. The cost of continuing to deliver services over a large area will increase but level of care will not necessarily follow suit.
- The likely further growth of basecamp due to relative higher diversity of services and facilities will increase likelihood of vulnerable groups in Juro and Rubondo facing increased pressure.
- Without formal data and monitoring of the land use and allocation of plots the likelihood land use pressure and informal tenure issues between communities will gradually increase and leading to high risk of conflict.

> BUSINESS AS USUAL

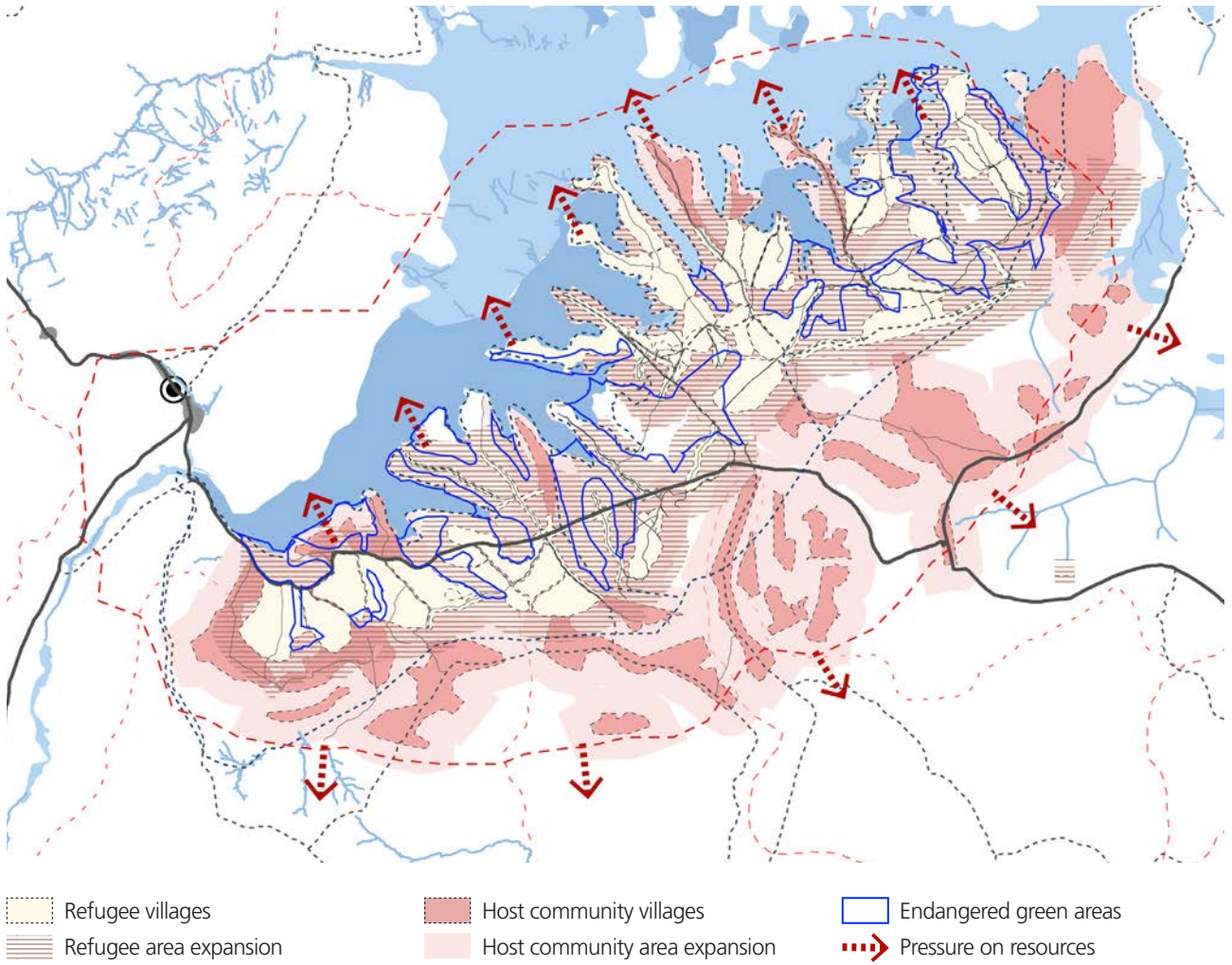


Fig.60: Risk of Unplanned Expansion & Friction Potential



Fig.61: Rapidly Expanding Neighbourhood in Base Camp Zone

5.3. DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

SCENARIO B: SPATIAL & INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION & SPATIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION

- If the district is supported to fully incorporate road infrastructure planning and budgeting into local government management and this is linked to a rolling asset management plan, funds can be allocated most effectively.
- By working with local government investment authorities to develop strategies for incentivising further investments it will allow the economy to take advantage of the human capital in the area.
- If there are efforts to utilise the institutional integration effectively and further link this to donor and private investments, this could lead to increasingly harmonised distribution of services, and reduce tension between hosts and refugees as the “blessing” of hosting refugees shows increased positive impacts.
- By limiting sprawling development of the base camp zones and developing multiple story facilities in strategic areas of the base camp area this will improve land use efficiency, reduce cost of delivering services and protect large areas of land for agricultural and pastoralist use.
- Consolidation and densification of the centralities of Robondo and Juru as well as increasing the number of services will allow the emerging structure within the settlement to be maintained but also fit into the wider structure within the district. This could incorporate a system of towns with Mbarara, Isingiro and Base camp as the centres with Juru and Robondo as sub-centres.
- A land use and ownership database should be developed to help identify potential areas of conflict and HLP strategies such as STDM can be used to navigate the challenges.
- Developing a data set of plot sizes, vacant land for priority densification for better coordination of interventions can provide for a better pattern of urbanisation if this is done hand in hand with a sustainable land management system and environmental protection measures.

SOCIAL INCLUSION

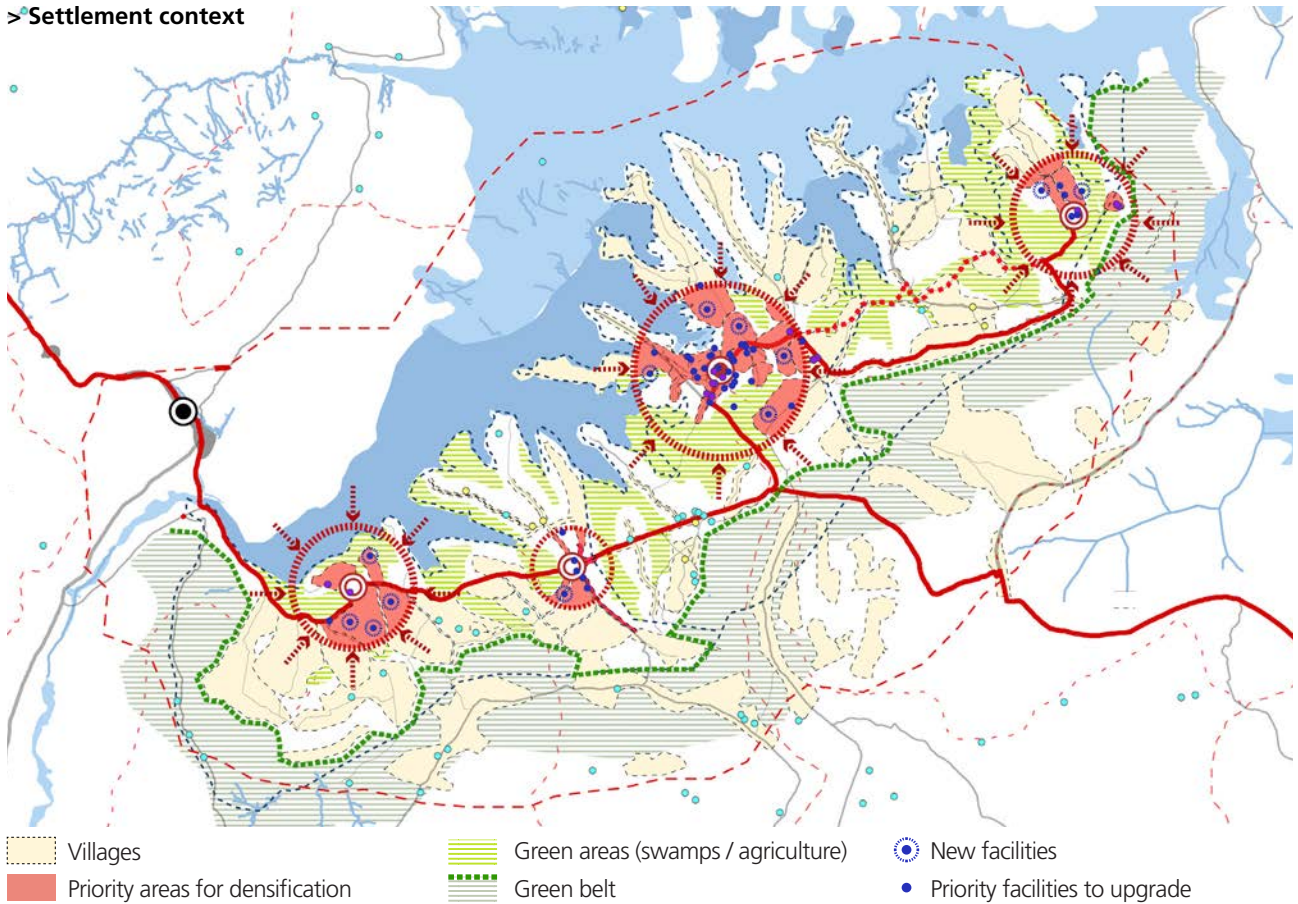
- Increase water, energy and communication network coverage to both refugee and host community areas to improve basic service access and facilitate an increase in living standards and reduce inequality. This will also help to lower cost per capita to delivering services whilst at

the same time improving service delivery, as well as limit intercamp migration

- Developing environmental management plans focusing on water management, renewable energy provision and waste management systems. This should be linked to socio-economic interventions to improve more sustainable livelihoods. This is likely to lead to increased resilience of both refugees and host communities as well as reducing the potential impact of damaging shocks.

> SPATIAL INTEGRATION & SOCIAL INCLUSION

> Settlement context



> District context

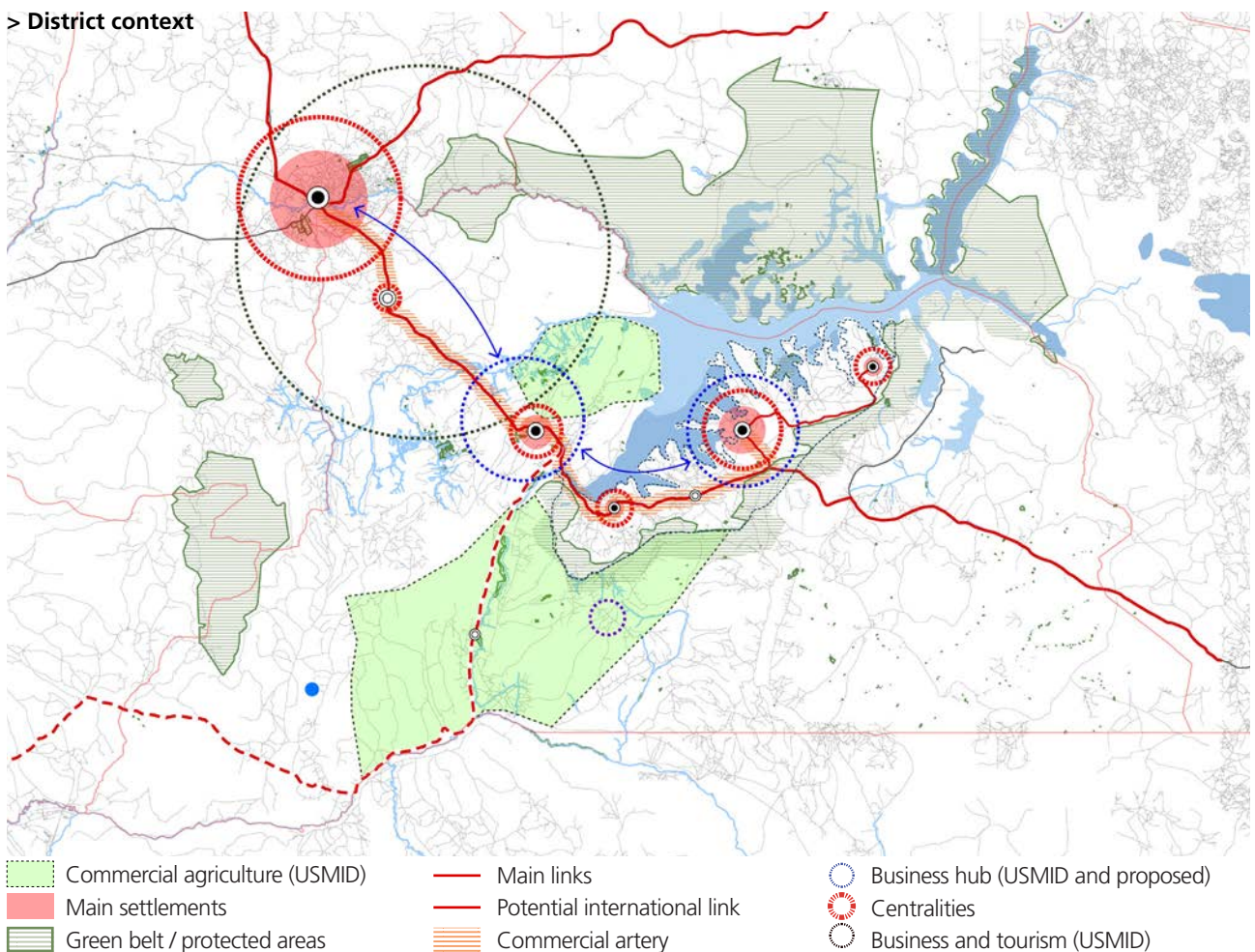


Fig. 62: Settlement and District Scale Spatial Integration Scenarios

5.4. RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS

Roles and responsibilities should be allocated between the Office of Prime Minister, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Isingiro District Government with the support of UNHCR, UN-Habitat and other relevant UN Agencies and Development Actors.

STEP 1 - DATA & INFORMATION CONSOLIDATION

- Clarify the gazetted land boundary between OPM and Ministry of Lands to confirm the status
- Begin a process of demarcation (road and infrastructure corridors, facilities, child friendly spaces, durable structures, etc.)
- Carry out drone mapping of refugee settlement and peripheral area for up to date geo-tiff imagery;
- Carry out vacant land, existing land use, infrastructure (water and electricity lines) and detailed ecological area mapping within settlement;
- Carry out mapping of public facilities, capacity and qualitative information in both Nakivale settlement and surrounding host community areas to allow for more accurate gap analysis of per capita service provision;
- Prepare consolidated base map for dissemination and information sharing ensuring inclusion of layers that show durable structures, transport and infrastructure corridors;
- Ensure that all data is collated and a database established with a clear custodian in local government identified to allow for regular updates and monitoring.
- Ensure that the data collected is shared with Isingiro District Government to allow for the inclusion of the detailed USMID plan and to allow for spatial inclusion of the settlement into the Isingiro Physical plan

STEP 2 - VISIONING AND SCENARIO BUILDING

- In order to ensure all key actors are engaged in the process to define the future of the settlement, stakeholder analysis and their selection is an important first step in ensuring the validity of the visioning exercises;
- Economic studies that encourage other means of self sufficiency for refugees that do not entirely depend on land should be reviewed or carried out. Such a diversification would ensure that pressure on land in areas such as Nakivale is reduced and more sustainable trajectories focused upon;
- Hold kick off interactive and spatially focused visioning exercise with key institutional, humanitarian and development partners and community representatives to integrate local perspectives;

- Consolidate visioning exercise information and align with national priorities for endorsement by local and national authorities to begin preparing planning in alignment with national frameworks;
- During the visioning the pilot area for interventions should be identified (to test the strategy) to be further translated into the detailed neighbourhood plans.

STEP 3 - STRATEGIC PLANNING

- A strategic plan for the development of Nakivale within Isingiro should be developed with areas for detailed neighbourhood plans selected during the visioning exercise in a participatory manner with the stakeholders to ensure the plans contribute to the wider strategy.
- It is advised to explore how the road infrastructure, water and electricity systems can be spatially merged. It is proposed to pilot the integration of the water systems shifting the management of the water systems from UNHCR to the district government to allow for revenue to be generated to fund the service provision. Joint fundraising should be done that focuses on the upgrade of the joint water system.
- The development of a plan should comply with national planning frameworks but given the relatively unstable situation surrounding the housing of refugees, it is advised that policymakers should resist the temptation of developing a detailed master plan for the settlement. It may be better to produce a much simpler spatial strategy document that focuses on development of the district through integration of the refugee settlement, land to be protected and land to be developed with key infrastructure priorities;
- Rather than attempting to cover all sectors, when the spatial strategy is approved by the government, it could be distributed to line agencies that have the technical expertise to develop plans consistent with their program budget constraints, investments that are consistent with the spatial distribution of the population.
- This strategy should then be updated regularly and easily on an annual/bi-annual basis depending on the situation.



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ANNEX 1 | STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

UGANDA NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Uganda Office Of Prime Minister, DRDIP Lead

National Planning Authority

Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development

USMID representatives within MLHUD

ISINGIRO DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Deputy Chief Administrative Officer

District Planning Department

Natural Resources Department

District Engineering Department

NAKIVALE SETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Nakivale Camp Commandant

Zonal Commandants

REFUGEE COMMUNITY

Nakivale Business Community

Base Camp Zone Refugee Welfare Committee

Rubondo Zone Refugee Welfare Committee

Juro Zone Refugee Welfare Committee

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

UNHCR Uganda, Kampala

UNHCR Mbarara

UNHCR Nakivale

UN-Habitat Uganda



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Fig.64: Refugee Welfare Committee Consultation in Base Camp Zone

ANNEX 1 | COMMUNITY MAPPING EXERCISE AND KEY FINDINGS

ROADS

- Road quality often hampers the food distribution happening during the rainy season in Juru
- In Basecamp road materiality is an issue and the construction is of poor quality meaning that the roads need to be replaced regularly
- Major challenge presented by the very poor road access in Robondo

WATER

- In central Juro, boreholes and water pumping systems seem to work, but not during the dry season. During the dry season people rely on dams in swampy areas, made by nationals for their cows
- In Basecamp water is a major priority, older zones have very poor quality water and use the water supply in newer zones
- In Robondo the tap stands are not functioning to the level that they should. This results in people needing to go far to go to the lake to collect water.

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

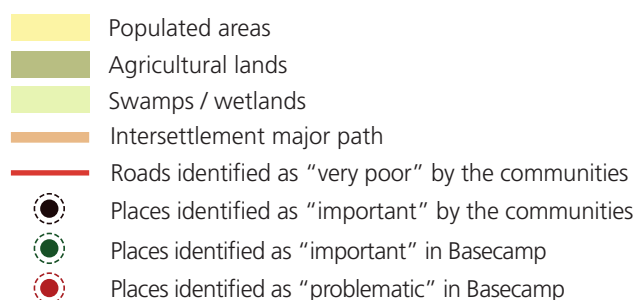
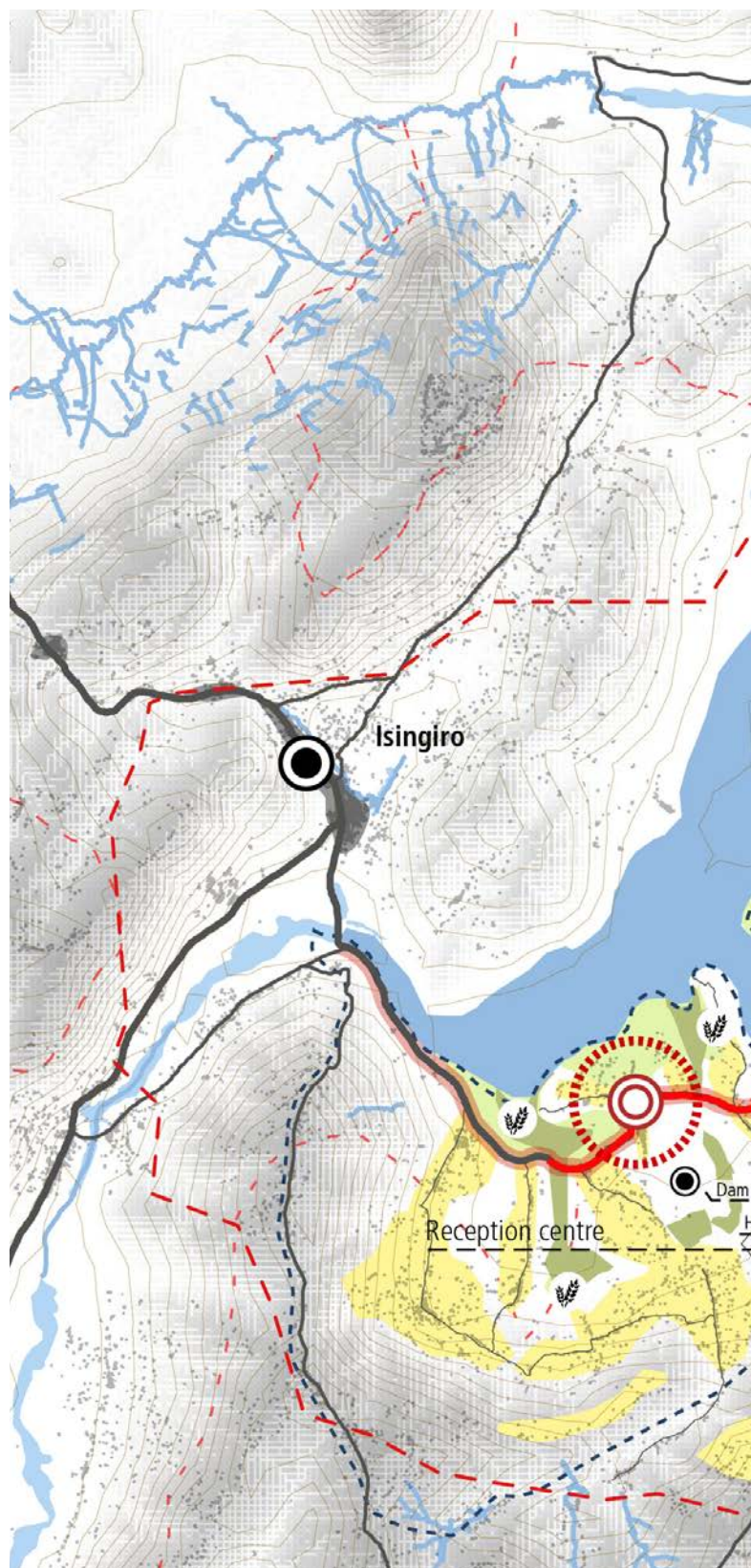
- There is no energy in Robondo
- In the basecamp it was suggested to build a biogas factory to employ people and help to provide energy
- In Juru the nearby local village has electricity. Currently people rely mainly on charcoal
- In Juru Tree planting happens a lot but often trees die because people are not taking care of them. Suggested to allocate trees per plot, link them to community ownership.

SHELTER

- In Juru the soil quality is very poor for shelter
- In Basecamp there is an issue about poor distribution of plastic sheeting. The quality of some shelters is poor (no doors, poor roofing). Toilets destroyed by rains

LAND

- In Robondo the pressure on land is increasing as more refugees come therefore people are resulting with less land. New arrivals are now being located on old agricultural land
- In Juru there disputes over land and resources with the host communities. Refugees have limited protection in these cases.



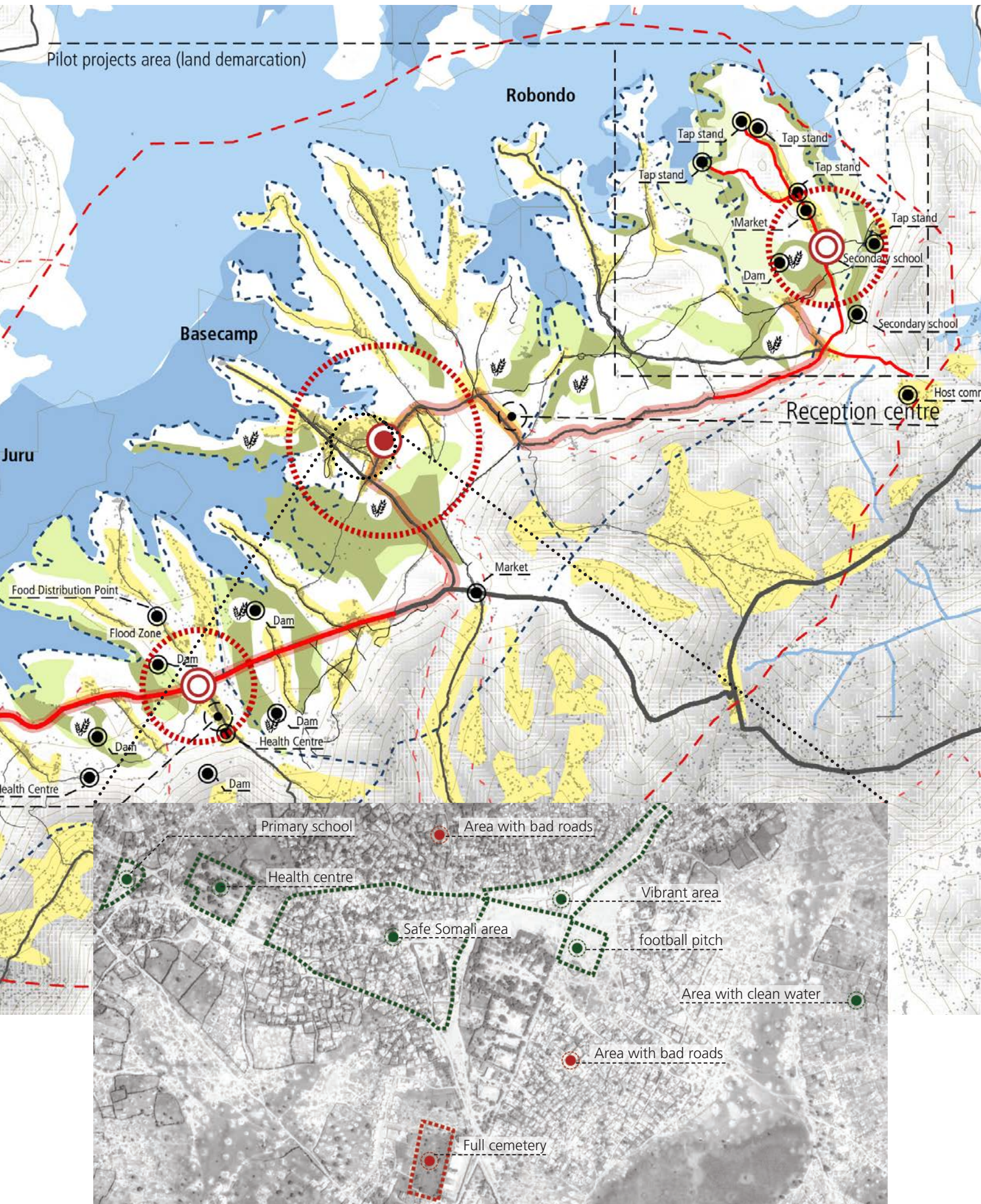


Fig.65: Community mapping exercise within entire settlement with a snapshot of basecamp

ANNEX 2 | COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES

FACT FINDING SESSION WITH RWC BASECAMP	
Challenges	Opportunities
<i>"There are not enough items for the new arrivals.. People can stay over 20 years with one tapoline"</i>	<i>"We have a nice market space"</i>
<i>"There is not enough houses for everyone, refugees are often given just 3 poles and 1 tapoline, some are not given any land"</i>	<i>"Free Wi-Fi in the Youth Centre, 3G. Unfortunately, Wi-Fi is not everywhere, should be extended to Robondo"</i>
<i>"Still not enough permanent structures built with burned bricks, normal roofs"</i>	<i>"People here have lot of talents. That's why Income generating activities are needed"</i>
<i>"There are no trees, the land is deserted..But also no charcoal and no energy, people don't have any alternative"</i>	<i>"We need to expand opportunities to attend online universities. Bringing online education can improve connectivity"</i>
<i>"Some refugees are given only one plastic sheet and they can live like that for a long time, while others live in durable shelters...That creates unequal settling"</i>	
<i>"There is not enough water for everyone, and the quality of the water is very bad. Water in the lake is dirty, but people still use it, some people get sick"</i>	
<i>"We need more facilities and improvements of facilities"</i>	
<i>"The school fees are very high, children can be supported only up to the 3rd level"</i>	
<i>"The schools are overcrowded, there are 100 kids in a class"</i>	
<i>"We are lacking of skills. Especially we need training centres for women"</i>	
<i>"There is no permanent road, The road from Kabingo to the settlement is very important"</i>	
<i>"Some children don't attend school because it is far"</i>	
<i>"We need access to loans to be able to pay for schools, to open businesses"</i>	
<i>"The roads in Nakivale are not good, the new market does not have a road"</i>	
<i>"There are not enough sport facilities, only 2 football pitches"</i>	
<i>"There are not well adapted public spaces to the sun and rain"</i>	
<i>"We need a good road to the main hospital"</i>	
<i>"There are no professional doctors, and the amount of doctors in not enough..The hospital is overcrowded"</i>	

FACT FINDING SESSION WITH RWC JURU	
Challenges	Opportunities
<i>"There are not enough health centres, people are being referred to Mbarara"</i>	<i>"We have solar energy, solar panels. The charging station is very useful. Solar energy should be expanded to other houses"</i>
<i>"Health facilities are incapacitated, there is no separation in the hospitals, infected people are not isolated"</i>	<i>"There is a good example of the maze milling machine. We need more light industries"</i>
<i>"In governmental school there are 200 people in a class"</i>	
<i>"There is no electricity and no power"</i>	

<i>"There is no bricked charcoal anymore, the factory is closed. The only source is firewood. We have to go to the national side for wood and it causes conflicts"</i>	
<i>"Within the boundary the host community took over the forest"</i>	
<i>"There is not enough water. The water from the lake is very bad"</i>	
<i>"It is nearly 3 km to access water, we have to walk quite far"</i>	
<i>"The Lake is full of crocodiles and it is very dangerous, some people and children died"</i>	
<i>"We have only 10 waterpoints and not all if them are functioning"</i>	
<i>"From 2008 there is no maintenance of water pipes, the pipes are rusted and water is dirty"</i>	
<i>"The access to water is very unequal. 4 villages in Juru don't have access to water at all"</i>	
<i>"Road network is very poor"</i>	
<i>"Latrines and drains are often washed during the rains"</i>	
<i>"Solid waste is not managed. It causes diseases"</i>	
<i>"The waste from maze is underestimated"</i>	
<i>"There is no youth centre"</i>	
<i>"The cemetery is very dense, sometimes the refugees bury on their own plot"</i>	
<i>"For opportunities refugees often go to Isingiro"</i>	

FACT FINDING SESSION WITH RWC ROBONDO	
Challenges	Opportunities
<i>"There is a lack of facilities, no secondary school. Children have to go the Basecamp to attend secondary school"</i>	<i>"Peaceful coexistence. We are thankful to live here peacefully"</i>
<i>"There is no youth centre, no sports and recreational activities for youth. Young people have to go to the Basecamp"</i>	
<i>"The main source of water is the lake, some water-points are not functioning"</i>	
<i>"Main issue is the lack of facilities ,Youth has nothing to do here"</i>	
<i>"The schools are overcrowded, there are too many students in the class"</i>	

ANNEX 3 | BUSINESS SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE		
BASIC QUESTIONS:		
1	Name:	
2	Age:	
3	Country of Origin:	
N	QUESTIONNAIRE	MOST COMMON ANSWERS / FIELD COMMENTS
1	Why did you choose this business?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I was operating in the same business in my country Inadequate capital
2	Are you making money?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, enough customers both nationals and non-nationals
3	Is it enough to sustain your life?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, because of the provision of basic needs like food, medical, education
4	If given an opportunity to diversify which business would you choose?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I just would expand the current business
5	Who are your main customers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority are the refugees but also host community
6	What's the future of your business?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not sure of the business because of uncertainty. Anytime there is a thought to be sent back
7	How and why did you start the business?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the family in order to improve on their lives regardless the provision of the basic needs. Start a new life in the country
8	Are there licenses for your operation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those with big shops pay 20,000ugx per month Small shops don't pay
9	Are there other levies made to the government?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, 1000ugx contribution to defense for security within the camp-paid to refugee security leader 1000ugx when somebody dies within the village-paid to Chairman refugee During Market days all business pay 1000ugx
10	Is there competition?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, you need to have much stock to attract customers
11	Do you have challenges?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No loans given to expand their business Inadequate capital Transportation due to bad roads they charge a lot of money Risky/Poor roads
12	Do you plan to move to your country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No, security is still a concern
13	Which means of transportation do you use?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public means-taxi
14	Can you afford?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, they do because most of them go for business purposes
15	Cost of transport (from Settlement to Isingiro town, to other neighboring camps and around the camp)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camp to Mbarara-15000ugx Camp to Isingiro town -7000ugx



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Fig.66: Informal Trader, Rubondo



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