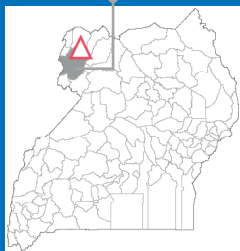




West Nile Region Arua District



Imvepi

Total refugee population:
127,084* registered refugees

With **825,639** nationals and **250,327** refugees in Arua District, refugees in Imvepi account for **11.8%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 2017

Registered refugee population*

Female	Age	Male
10,469	0-4	10,562
15,768	5-11	16,254
9,441	12-17	10,279
26,522	18-59	24,650
2,131	60+	1,008

Data collected through¹:

	6	beneficiary focus group discussions
	2	key informant interviews
	19	partner interviews
	9	sector lead interviews

One of the newer settlements in Uganda, Imvepi was opened in February 2017 to accommodate South Sudanese refugees after the Palorinya settlement in Moyo District quickly reached its capacity. Although the settlement no longer receives new arrivals, many refugees are registered at the reception center in Imvepi before being transferred to another settlement, such as the Omugo zone extension in Rhino Camp.

Gaps & Challenges



There are **few schools in the settlement, and some have old, inadequate facilities**. A shortage of teachers and a lack of teaching materials, furniture and latrines have all contributed to create poor learning conditions. Additionally, many refugees have to travel long distances to reach school. These factors have combined to cause many pupils to drop out of school, especially girls.



The whole settlement is served by **two health centres and four health posts**. Refugees reported that this is not enough to meet the needs of the population. Refugees cannot afford private transportation to health centres, walking far distances of up to 6 kilometres, to seek treatment. Many refugees reported the health centre's limited capacity for testing and diagnosis, and lack of medicine available. Limited access to health services leads to some refugees resorting to traditional remedies or selling part of their food rations to afford transportation to the main referral hospital in Arua.



Many refugees have vocational skills in carpentry and handicraft making, but a **lack of capital to start small businesses prohibits livelihoods options**. Others who are qualified as teachers, doctors, and plumbers, among other professions, fail to find employment in the settlement or nearby town.



Many temporary shelters have been damaged by heavy rains and strong winds. Few of them have been repaired, forcing some refugees to live in emergency tents that leak every time it rains. Shelter materials are reportedly only distributed on arrival and many refugees cannot afford to purchase construction materials.

Strengths & Opportunities



There is **strong leadership and coordination** among the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and local district government. This allows for smooth operation and implementation of partners in the settlement.



The **host community generously provided land** for the humanitarian response. All partners have taken advantage of and benefited greatly from the space to set up offices and implement programs.



A **high degree of cooperation among partners has contributed to effectively responding** in a new settlement with a large population. Partners work together to manage the response, by dividing the zones among themselves, in order to accelerate the process of implementation.



Implementation of the ReHoPE framework, a strategy to respond to the needs of refugees and their host communities, has contributed to **positive relationships between the two populations**. With interventions focusing on health, education, water, and other areas, host communities are also benefiting from services provided for refugees.

* Refugee statistics source: Refugee Information Management System (RIMS) - Office of the Prime Minister

1. Indicator standards to measure gaps were determined by global humanitarian standards, Ugandan national standards, or sector experts for each settlement. Data was collected from implementing partners from the 11th December 2017 to 23rd January 2018.

Partner organizations

A-Z Children's Charity, AARJ, ACAV, ACF, ADRA, AIRD, ArDLG, CARE, Caritas, CEFORD, Cordaid, CUAMM, DRC, FAO, GIZ, GRI, HADS, HI, IAS, ICRAF, IRC, JICA, MI, MTI, MSF, NRC, OPM, OXFAM, Palm Corps, PWJ, SCI, SP, TPO, UNHCR, UNICEF, URCS, URDMC, WFP, WHH, WIU, WM, WVI, ZOA



Water, sanitation and hygiene

15 partners:

ACF, ADRA, ArDLG, CEFORD, Cordaid, DRC, IAS, MI, SP, WM, WHH, OXFAM, UNICEF, URCS, ZOA

5.8
additional litres
per person per day
(l/p/d) of water
needed

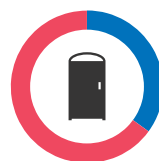


78%
of water needs
met through
water trucking



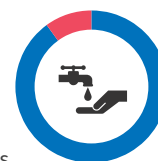
22
motorized boreholes
operational or
planned

No
additional motorized
boreholes needed



7,363
household
latrines
completed

13,837
additional
household latrines
needed



189
active hygiene
promoters

23
additional hygiene
promoters needed

Education

7 partners:

A-Z Children's Charity, AARJ, NRC, SCI, WIU, WHH, WVI

20
schools
constructed

231
additional
schools needed



14,351
refugees are
attending school
in or around the
settlement, with
gross enrolment
rates:

14,385
refugees aged 3-5

1,714
refugees enrolled

88%
12%

Gross enrolment rates

32,090
refugees aged 6-13

11,832
refugees enrolled

63%
37%

12,558
refugees aged 14-17

805
refugees enrolled

94%
6%

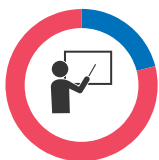
Pre-primary

Primary

Secondary

190
permanent
classrooms
constructed

1,293
additional
classrooms
needed



139
teachers are working
in schools refugees
attend, but more
are needed to reach
teacher-student ratio
standards:

89
additional teachers
needed for number
of students enrolled

36
teachers

71%
29%

233
additional teachers
needed for number
of students enrolled

91
teachers

72%
28%

25
additional teachers
needed for number
of students enrolled

12
teachers

67%
32%

Food assistance³

3 partners: URDMC, WFP, WVI



113,364⁴
eligible beneficiaries
received in-kind food
assistance in the last
distribution



No
agencies conducting
unconditional cash
for food distributions

Health and nutrition

10 partners:

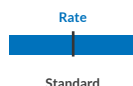
ACF, ArDLG, CUAMM, GRI, HI, MTI, MSF, TPO, UNICEF, WFP



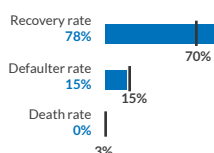
6
primary
healthcare
facilities, with
one centre
needing
upgrading

No
additional
facility needed

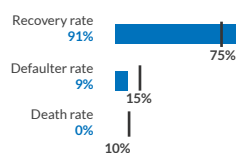
2 out of 2
nutrition programmes
meet the minimum
standards, with average
rates of:



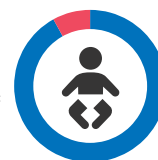
1 supplementary
feeding programme:



1 outpatient therapeutic
programme:



16
women delivered
without skilled
healthcare staff
in the past three
months



203
women
delivered
with skilled
healthcare staff
in the past three
months

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

5 partners:

AIRD, CARE, NRC, PWJ, WVI

No
additional
reception centres
needed



1
reception centre
is sufficient for
the settlement



59 sq kilometers

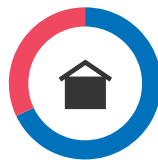
Total surface area of the settlement



50x50 metre

Average residential and agricultural plot
size for households

1,559
additional PSN
shelters needed



3,258
emergency PSN
shelters have
been constructed,
with 1,008 semi-
permanent shelters
planned

3. The number of refugees receiving in-kind food assistance appears to be slightly higher than the number of registered and unregistered refugees. Pending biometric registration will create biometric controls at distribution points to ensure only registered households residing in the settlement receive monthly food assistance.
4. Figures from the eleventh general food distribution cycle.