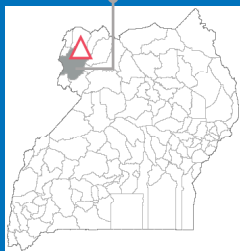




West Nile Region
Arua District



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, WWI, 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

14.2 average l/p/d provided

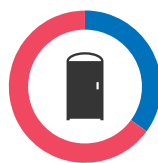


78% of water needs met through water trucking



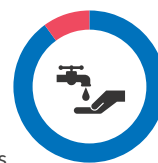
22 motorized boreholes operational or planned

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% (14,385 / 16,200)

12% (1,714 / 14,385)

Gross enrolment rates

32,090 refugees aged 6-13

11,832 refugees enrolled

63% (32,090 / 50,800)

37% (11,832 / 32,090)

12,558 refugees aged 14-17

805 refugees enrolled

94% (12,558 / 13,363)

6% (805 / 12,558)

Pre-primary

89 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

36 teachers

71% (89 / 125)

29% (36 / 125)

Primary

233 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

91 teachers

72% (233 / 325)

28% (91 / 325)

Secondary

25 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

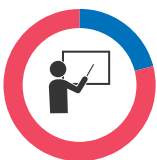
12 teachers

67% (25 / 37)

32% (12 / 37)

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:

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



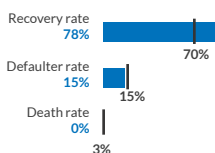
6 primary healthcare facilities, with one centre needing upgrading

No additional facility needed

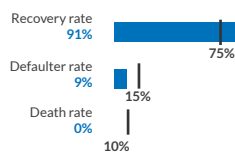
2 out of 2 nutrition programmes meet the minimum standards, with average rates of:



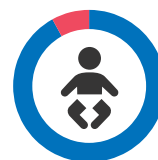
1 supplementary feeding programme:



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

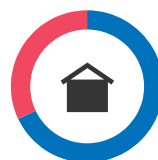


59 sq kilometers Total surface area of the settlement



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.