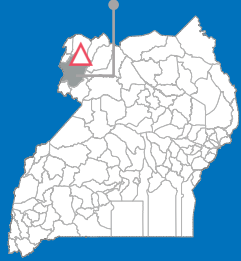




West Nile Region
Arua District



Imvepi

Total refugee population:
123,381 registered refugees

With **846,491** nationals and **271,655** refugees in Arua District, refugees in Imvepi account for **11%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 2017

Registered refugee population*1

Female	Age	Male
9,957	0-4	10,200
14,532	5-11	14,616
9,441	12-17	10,279
26,522	18-59	24,650
2,131	60+	1,008

Data collected through²:

- 10³** beneficiary focus group discussions
- 2** key informant interviews
- 14** partner interviews
- 7** 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 & Challenges⁴



Both refugees and nationals reported facing challenges with transportation to the health facilities despite the presence of ambulance services. The health centres available lack in equipment and specialized doctors, which has led to inaccurate diagnoses of patients or has forced them to seek treatment in Arua or Yumbe. Health centres serve both refugees and the host community causing overcrowding and long waiting hours.



Refugee parents reported children walk long distances to access education. Moreover, the absence of feeding programs in the schools means students have to walk home for lunch and the students often do not return to school due to the distance causing high levels of absenteeism. Schools are deficient in classrooms and teachers causing overcrowding, which inhibits children's learning environment. The lack of scholarships available combined with the high tuition fees means many children dropout particularly following primary school. Despite several youths attending vocational trainings in Gulu, Omugo and Koboko, it was reported there are still challenges in accessing vocational skills trainings.



Refugees and the host community reported that there are insufficient water sources in and around areas of the settlements where the latest new arrivals are being settled creating water scarcity. The water supplied has in some cases been found to have high Free Residual Chlorine, which is monitored by hygiene promoters which is promptly communicated to the water pumping stations for correction. Additionally, there is low latrine coverage in the settlement particularly due to the difficulty of latrine pit excavation caused by the rocky ground.



Despite the food distribution point locations being ensured to be within and below a 10 km radius, refugees reported to struggle accessing the distribution points. Furthermore, they reported facing long waiting lines and congestion at the distribution points. Moreover, FGD participants reported finding the food distributed to be insufficient; refugees emphasized they are unable to feed themselves for a month with the ration provided. The rations are however intended to meet the immediate food gap.



Refugees reported the non-food items received upon arrival to be particularly worn out as they have not been renewed. Items such as saucepans, jerry cans or mosquito nets are for many no longer able to be used, which many emphasized makes daily tasks and living particularly difficult.

Strengths & Opportunities



There is a conducive relationship between the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the host community as well as between refugees and the host community. Ugandan nationals granted land to the OPM to be provided to the refugees. This has facilitated the humanitarian response and project implementation by partners.

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

1. Demographic data used is valid as of June 2018.
2. Indicator standards to measure gaps were determined by global humanitarian standards, Ugandan national standards, or sector experts for each settlement. Data was from collected from 11 June to 31 July, 2018.
3. 4 FGDs were conducted with the refugee community in Imvepi and 6 were conducted with host communities of Arua district as a whole.
4. The gaps and challenges were collected through focus group discussions with both refugees and host communities separately undertaken on 19-20 March 2018 with the host community and 19 June 2018 with the refugees.

Partner organizations

<https://ugandarefugees.org>
For more information on this fact sheet please contact:
UNHCR, ugakaimug@unhcr.org
REACH, uganda@reach-initiative.org



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid



REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



Protection

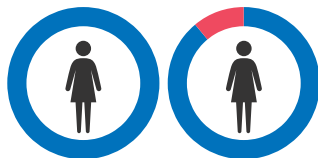


No¹
new arrivals reported in the past three months have been biometrically registered in the RIMS

18 partners: ADRA, A to Z Charity, CARE, Child Voices, CTEN, HI, IAS, IRC, OPM, OXFAM, SCI, TPO, Uganda Police, UNICEF, UNFPA, URCS, WCC, WVI

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

100%
of SGBV survivors receiving multi-sectoral support in the past three months



12,463
reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

1,537
reproductive-age women not provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

Psychosocial

11
psychosocial awareness activities conducted in the past three months



648
refugees receiving psychosocial support

319
children registered to access psychosocial support

Persons with specific needs (PSNs)



3,300
PSNs have received services for their specific needs

4,253
PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs

Child protection

0%
of child PSNs need to be provided with individual case management



100%
of child PSNs have been provided with individual case management

0%
of unaccompanied or separated children have not been provided with interim or long term care



100%
of unaccompanied or separated children have been provided with interim or long term care

0%
of cases in the past three months of child abuse or exploitation have not received age and gender sensitive services



100%
of cases in the past three months of child abuse or exploitation received age and gender sensitive services

Water, sanitation and hygiene

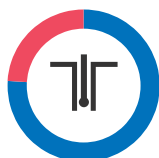
20 partners: AAH, ACF, ADLG, ADRA, CARE, CEFORD, Child Voice, CordAid, DRC, IAS, Malteser International, Oxfam, PWJ, SP, UNICEF, URCS, WMU, WHH, WWH, ZOA

5
additional litres per person per day (l/p/d) of water needed



18%
of water needs met through water trucking

4
additional motorized boreholes needed



13
motorized boreholes operational

No
additional hand-pumps needed



38
hand-pumps operational

13,821
kilograms of soap distributed in 2017



70,381
refugees provided with soap

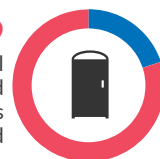
53,000
refugees still needing soap

No
additional hygiene promoters or village health teams needed



359
active hygiene promoters or village health teams (VHTs)

38,239
additional household latrines needed



9,433
household latrines completed

Education



Refugees attend:
14 pre-primary schools
12 primary schools
1 secondary schools
6 accelerated learning programmes (ALPs)

27,160
refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:
364
teachers are working in schools refugees attend, but more are needed to reach teacher-student ratio standards:

Gross enrolment rates

14,385
refugees aged 3-5
9,590²
refugees enrolled

32,090
refugees aged 6-13
14,558³
refugees enrolled

6 partners: A to Z Charity, FCA, NRC, SCI, WIU, WVI

12,558
refugees aged 14-17
662⁴
refugees enrolled

2,350
refugees enrolled

Pre-primary

370 **74%**
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
133 **26%**
teachers

Primary

190 **46%**
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
220 **54%**
teachers

Secondary

21 **66%**
additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
11 **34%**
teachers

ALPs

22
teachers

1. Refugees received at Imvepi reception centre are relocated to Rhino Camp's Omugo Zone
2. The gap of pre-primary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 5 are also enrolled in pre-primary education.
3. The gap of primary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 13 are also enrolled in primary education.
4. The gap of secondary enrolment could not be calculated here as children above the age of 17 are also enrolled in secondary education.



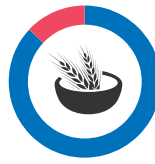
Food assistance

5 partners: MTI, SCI, URDMC, WFP, WVI



1,726
metric tonnes of food were distributed during the latest distribution in the settlement

16,130
eligible refugees have not received 100% in-kind or cash based intervention (CBI) food assistance in the latest distribution



112,119
eligible refugees have received 100% in-kind or CBI food assistance in the latest distribution



No
cash for food was distributed during the latest distribution for the settlement

Livelihoods and environment

14 partners: ADLG, CARE, Caritas, Child Voice, DCA, FAO, ICRAF, LEU, NRC, RICE West Nile, URCS, URDMC, WHH, WVI

33,348
households still need to receive improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking



11,824
households have received improved cooking stoves and efficient energy for cooking

37,566
cases of livelihoods support through:

1,503
Cash/ vouchers for livelihood provisioning

4,275
Villages savings and loan associations

0
Savings and cooperative societies

18,211
Production kits or inputs for agricultural activities

13,577
Productive assets or cash grants to start or improve a business



17,680
refugees have access to self-employment or facilitated businesses

37,590
refugees and host community members trained on agricultural practices



675
refugees received vocational training between January and June 2018

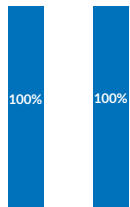


190,000
trees planted

Health and nutrition

17 partners: ACF, ADLG, CARE, CUAMM, GRI, HI, IDI, MSF, MTI, TPO, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, URCS, WFP, WHO

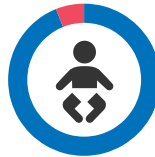
0%
of refugees with HIV are not receiving ART⁵



0%
of refugees under the age of 18 with HIV are not receiving ART

100%
of refugees under the age of 18 with HIV are receiving ART

12
women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months



175
women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

Vaccinations recorded:

740
Measles (Children aged 15 and under)

2,320
Polio (Children aged 5 and under)

From the last FSNA:⁶

10%
Children suffering from global acute malnutrition

46%
Children suffering from anemia

25%
Non-pregnant women suffering from anemia

0%
of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months have not been admitted into treatment



100%
of children identified with severe acute malnutrition in the past three months were admitted into treatment

Number of cases identified in the past three months:

22,889
Malaria

1,542
Acute watery diarrhoea or cholera

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

3 partners: AIRD, CARE, PWJ



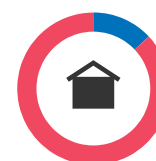
No
arrivals in the past three months provided with household NFI kits

NFI

No
households in total have been provided with NFI kits



No
arrivals in the past three months received shelter materials and toolkits/cash



150
PSN shelters have been constructed

1,028
additional PSN shelters needed

5. Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

6. Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), October 2017, UNHCR