Annual Report
2016

AFRICAN INITIATIVES FOR
RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES, GROWING TOGETHER
# Table of Contents

About AIRD ................................................................. pg 3

Word from the Patron of the Board .............................................. pg 4

AIRD in Burkina Faso .............................................................. pg 5-6

AIRD in Cameroon ............................................................... pg 7-8

AIRD in Central African Republic .............................................. pg 9-10

AIRD in Chad ................................................................. pg 11-12

AIRD in Democratic Republic of Congo ................................ pg 13-15

AIRD in Liberia ................................................................ pg 16-17

AIRD in Republic of Congo .................................................. pg 18-19

AIRD in Tanzania ............................................................. pg 20-23

AIRD in Uganda ............................................................... pg 24-27

Partners and Membership Organisations ................................ pg 28
Acronyms

- BOD - Board of Directors
- CPD - Country Program Director
- CRI - Core Relief Items
- FO - Field Office
- IPD - International Program Director
- IPs - Implementing Partner
- NFIs - Non Food Items
- SGBV - Sexual and Gender Based Violence
- SO - Sub Office
- PSN - Persons with Special Needs
About AIRD

African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) was founded in 2006 and is a non-profit making international non-government organization working in nine Sub-Saharan African countries. AIRD’s objective is to offer operational support, including but not limited to: supply chain management, logistics, construction, infrastructure development as well as repatriation and rehabilitation of displaced people. This is done in partnership with relief and development organizations focusing on development and disaster-affected areas.

AIRD currently provides:

- Civil works, rehabilitation and construction services
- Drugs and medical supplies management
- Fuel and Transport Operations management
- Shelter management
- Transit Centre Management
- Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration services
- Warehousing
- Workshop and spare parts management

As part of the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan, AIRD is striving to diversify its activities into environment, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and livelihoods. In all its activities, AIRD observes the highest levels of professionalism guided by its seven Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) in Finance, Induction, Human Resource Management, Logistics, Emergency Response, Security, and Procurement.

Vision
Sustainable development in developing countries.

Mission
To provide relief and development services in partnership with donors, governmental institutions, UN agencies, as well as national and international NGOs.

Core Values
AIRD is committed to: good internal governance, transparency, accountability, professionalism, sustainability, partnership and innovation. Its unique proposition to stakeholders includes excellence in service delivery, financial accountability and promotion of self-reliance.

Over view

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Tanks installed for Fuel management implementation by AIRD at Bertoua, Cameroon (2016)
Word from the Patron Board of Directors

Mr. Charles Kirenda
AIRD BOD Patron

AIRD is a service based organization and we strive to be identified by this principle wherever we work. As Patron Board of Directors (BOD), I am honoured to serve the organization in this capacity and to be part of a team that works towards empowering persons of concern in Africa. The year 2016 has been a busy one for AIRD.

The South Sudan crisis escalated which led to a massive refugee influx in Uganda at unprecedented numbers. Our team on the ground has been working hard to meet the immediate needs of the affected people. This is a fraction of what our organization does.

The work being done by the Uganda Program is synonymous with all the other Programs in Africa which are all working towards improving the lives of the persons of concern.

For 9 years now, AIRD has been committed to responding to emergencies and providing solutions to persons of concern during a crisis. We also endeavor to provide them with long term solutions for self-reliance and development; this is done through construction and renovation of infrastructure such as roads, schools, markets and shelters among other activities. AIRD supports UNHCR, its partners and other UN agencies to which it extends logistic services that facilitate the smooth running of their activities in assisting the affected people. We have delivered on this front and continue to work hard as we seek to offer more durable, sustainable and time tested solutions to the refugee crisis in Africa.

We acknowledge our partners and government institutions that have supported us immensely without whom, our work wouldn’t have been a success. To the staff of AIRD, we appreciate the continued dedication to service, the loyalty and endurance. Despite the challenges involved in this kind of work, you still deliver and we are proud of you.

The upcoming year is an even more exciting one for AIRD as we shall be marking 10 Years of Growing Together. It has been a journey of challenges, lessons and joy in knowing that the activities we implement in the 9 countries of operation have improved the lives of many on this continent.

Our promise is to continue seeking for ways in which we can serve the persons of concern better and provide long term solutions to their needs.

An aerial view of PTP camp in Liberia which hosts Ivorian refugees. AIRD has been providing assistance to refugees in the camp since it’s establishment in 2014.
AIRD in Burkina Faso

As part of community service to Malian refugees living in Mentao, AIRD staff at the Djibo FO took part in cleaning of the refugee camp.

Program Background

In 2016, the Program continued to provide its support to 32,695 Malian refugees in Burkina Faso. This is based on UNHCR data from 2016. AIRD provided warehouse management, transport management, fuel management, water management services, and logistic support to the Seed for Solution Project. The Program has been providing these services since operations started in the country in 2014. These activities were implemented in the Sahel region in the North of Burkina Faso and in the urban areas of Ougadougou and Bobo Dioulasso.

Persons of Concern

The Program activities were tailored to the needs of Malian refugees living in Mentao, and Goudoubou camps in Sahel region and a few others in Ougadougou and Bobo Dioulasso towns. The Malians fled Mali following the conflicts between armed groups and the army that put many civilians in crossfire. The majority of the refugees are Tuaregs and other ethnic groups such as Arabs, Fulani, and Sonrai.

Operational Context

Insecurity still looms in Mali making it unfavourable for the return of the Malian refugees. To date, the fighting between rebel groups and Malian army continues with civilians as the victims. It is against this background that AIRD has been providing not only emergency support but also long term solutions to the refugees’ challenges. The Program has addressed the transport challenges to the far North in the camps by organizing fleet that is well serviced and maintained to cover long distances. This is to facilitate the operations of UNHCR and IPs. The Program also assisted the refugees in the implementation of the Seed for Solution project intended to boost their welfare.

Activities in 2016

Water Management

The Program maintained and managed 32 boreholes in Mentao, and Goudebo camps. The Program hired a technical team to provide service, repairs and maintenance to pumps and generators. This was in a bid to ensure the continuous flow of safe and clean water in the camps. The Program was also responsible for the maintenance of 21 wells, 28 pumps and 7 generators used in pumping water. The Program maintained 7 tanks, 4 bladders and 70 ramps. Additionally, the Program also conducted a training on maintenance, repair and pump installations to empower refugees in water management. A total amount of 137,141,100 litres of water was treated, pumped and distributed to the persons of concern.

Support to the Seed for Solution Project

The Project implemented in Mentao, and Goudebo camps aimed at empowering refugees with skills to help them earn money and support their families. Transport was also provided for the refugees to purchase raw materials in Ougadougou. A Program Logistician accompanied the refugees to ensure they bought genuine raw materials to make quality crafts. The Program went ahead to provide storage facilities for the materials and the completed art crafts.
Burkina Faso

Warehousing
The Program was managing two warehouses: one in Ouga and another in Dori with a total storage capacity of 3840. The Program fumigated the two warehouses twice during the course of the year to keep away cockroaches and other insects.

Workshop Management
The Program has a team of hardworking mechanics and engineers who ensured that all repairs, maintenance services for UNHCR and partners were delivered on time. Throughout the year, the Program worked on 71 light vehicles, 9 trucks, 89 motorcycles, and 46 generators. A total of 20,177 job cards were issued.

An additional diesel tank was installed in Ouagadougou to increase the fuel storage capacity of the Program.

Transport management
The Program facilitated the transportation of items worth 25,883.13 tons in NFIs and food items. Out of this, around 189.37 was transported to Ouga, 16108 in Dori and 9585.55 in Djibo. The Program maintained and managed 9 trucks that were readily available for transportation throughout the year.

Fuel management
In 2016, the Program received 262,821.48 litres of diesel and 28,948.84 litres of petrol from UNHCR that were stored at three fuel stations managed in Ouagadougou, Djibo, and Dori. From the total fuel received plus the initial stock from 2015, around 266,028.56 litres of diesel and 27,471.43 litres of petrol were distributed to UNHCR and IPs as per the standard procedures. The Program has a secure storage system and registered no losses throughout the year.

An additional diesel tank was installed in Ouagadougou to increase the fuel storage capacity of the Program.

Challenges
The main challenge faced by the Program was the delay in procurement of spare parts by UNCHR to carry out vehicle repairs on time. This caused delay in repairing some of the fleet. The Program however, managed to buy the parts from the local market to avoid long delays.
AIRD in Cameroon

Cameroon Program’s Workshop/Operations Manager Blanchard Makela (in brown jacket) demonstrates mechanical work to the workshop staff in Bertoua.

Program Background

AIRD became fully operational in Cameroon in February 2016 aiming to assist over 198,000 IDPs, 259,145 Central African Republic refugees and 86,900 refugees. This is per the statistics of UNHCR from 2016. In order to assist the persons of concern with dignity, efficiently and timely, the Program first established logistic bases in strategic places, close to camps to support the operations. In 2016, the Program supported the refugees in transport, fuel, warehousing and workshop management. Program activities were implemented in Badouri and Bertoua in the East, Meiganga in Adamaoua and Maroua in extreme North.

Persons of Concern

In 2016, the Program was assisting over 190,000 IDPs who fled their homes following the Boko Haram insurgency in 2015. The people affected were living on the border with Nigeria in Waza-Kousseri, an area especially targeted by Boko Haram. They now live in Mayo-Sava, Mayo Tsanaga, Logone, and Chari. Additionally, the Program assisted 259,145 refugees from CAR living in the Eastern, Adamawa and Extreme North Regions plus the Nigerian refugees who fled the Boko Haram insurgency. The refugees from CAR fled to Cameroon in 2013 in search for peace and safety as their country had turned into a war zone. They haven’t been able to return home because the country is fragile and security is unstable.

Operational Context

The ongoing Boko Haram attacks in parts of Cameroon bordering with Nigeria have caused massive displacement of Cameroonians. The attacks have been relentless over the years that the IDPs have no hope of returning to their homes. The Program through its activities provided a better environment in the camps where refugee’s basic needs can be met. The Program has also been assisting refugees from Central African Republic to help improve their welfare.

For Program efficiency, AIRD established operational offices in Cameroon, 2 sub offices in Maroua and Bertoua, Field offices in Meiganga, and Batouri. Through these offices the Program has been able to coordinate various activities to support refugees throughout 2016. To implement the Program activities, the Program has 122 staff with diversified competencies in disaster management and refugee response.
Cameroon

Activities in 2015

Fleet Management
Through the Program stations in Bertoua, Batouri, Meiganga, Yaounde, and Maroua, items weighing 50,645.5 tons were transported to various camps to support UNHCR operations. In 2016, the Program also transported 1,875 people with care.

Warehousing
The Program managed and maintained 6 warehouses throughout 2016. Of these, one warehouse with a storage capacity of 600 m³ was managed in Yaounde, two in Bertoua with storage capacity of 1,620 m³, one warehouse in Batouri with storage capacity of 1,540 m³, one warehouse in Meiganga with a storage capacity of 1,000 m³, and another in Maroua with a storage capacity of 1,215 m³.

Workshop Management
In 2016, the Program operated 4 workshops in Bertoua, Batouri, Meiganga and Maroua where all UNHCR and IPs fleet and assets such as generators were serviced and repaired whenever necessary. These included, 143 light vehicles, 12 trucks and 95 motor bikes. The workshops were operational throughout 2016 and the mechanics were readily available to ensure the fleet was worked on time for the continuity of the operations. Consequently, a total of 1,383 job cards were issued throughout the year.

Fuel Management
In 2016, the Program received 413,382 litres of diesel and 5,829 litres of petrol from UNHCR that was stored at 5 fuel stations managed in Batouri, Bertoua, Maroua, Meiganga and Yaounde. A total of 310, 487 litres of diesel and 5,743 of petrol were distributed throughout the year to UNHCR and IPs to facilitate their operations.

Trainings
AIRD is always seeking to improve its service provision and as such has invested in the training of its staff.
Program Background

In July 2015, AIRD launched its operations in Central African Republic to support the persons of concern especially the returnees and IDPs. The Program has also been assisting refugees and asylum seekers who have sought protection in CAR.

According to UNCHR data from 2016, there were 415,256 IDPs, over 10,000 South Sudanese refugees, 4,812 Congolese refugees and 1,982 Sudanese refugees. Throughout 2016, the Program assisted the persons of concern through fleet management, fuel management, warehouse management and customs clearance of goods and items for UNHCR and IPs Operations. These activities have been implemented in Bangui in the South of CAR, Paoua, Bauar in the Northwest, Bambari in the East, Kaga Bandoro in the North, Zemio, Bambouti and Obo in the Southeastern part of the country.

Persons of Concern

The Program supported returnees who were formerly refugees in Chad and Cameroon. The refugees fled the country at the peak of the violence in 2013 when the rebel groups were terrorizing the entire country. They are now living in Bangui. Assistance was provided to the IDPS who have been displaced over the years because of the continued conflicts in the country. They are dispersed in various parts of the country particularly in the areas of: Paoua, Bauar, Bambari, and Kaga Bandoro in the North. Consequently, the Program has also been supporting the refugees from South Sudan who fled the war in their country for safety in CAR. They have settled in Zemio, Bambouti, and in Obo where AIRD has been providing assistance to meet their basic needs.

Operational Context

CAR has been marred by conflict for years and this has deeply affected its population. The conflict reached its peak in 2013 December when the Seleka rebel group, largely comprised of Muslims took over the power and reigned terror on the Christians. Over 1,000 people were killed, the rest fled their homes for fear of lives to different parts of the country. Others sought refuge in neighbouring countries of Chad, Cameroon, DRC, and Republic of Congo. Consequently, 25% of the people were internally displaced. Additionally, since the start of the South Sudanese conflict in 2015, the South Sudanese have fled to various neighbouring countries including Central African Republic.

The Program has deployed a staff of 135 (128 national and 7 expatriates) professionals dedicated to implementing AIRD activities to meet the various needs of the persons of concern. Although, the Program was established in 2015, the management was able to establish structures in different areas to coordinate activities. There are two sub offices; in Bangui and Bouar respectively plus Field Offices in Bambari, Kaga Badoro, Obo, Zemio, and Paoua.

Activities in 2015

Warehouse Management

In 2016, the Program managed and maintained 12 warehouses. Five in Bangui, three in Obo, and one warehouse each in Bouar, Paoua, Kaga Bodoro, and Bambari. The NFIs were properly stored and maintained. The Program also transported the items from the warehouses for distribution in the camps.
Central African Republic

Workshop Management
The Program operated and maintained 8 workshops in 2016. These are in Bangui, Bouar, Bambari, Paoua, KagaBandoro, Zemio, Obo, and Zemio. The workshops were properly stocked with spare parts and equipment to provide service, maintenance, and repairs to vehicles and other assets of UNHCR and partners. The Program issued 1,624 cards throughout the year. The Program also provided maintenance and service to vehicles for UNOCHA in Bangui.

Transport Management
During 2016, the Program used 11 trucks under its management to transport NFIs and cargo such as furniture, building materials and generators from Bagui to various field offices in support of operations in refugee camps. The Program also hired some other trucks to supplement the work while the others were in use. A total of 2,198 tons’ worth of items were transported to various UNHCR operation areas.

Fuel Management
In 2016, the Program received and managed a total of 544,864 litres of diesel. From the total fuel received, 488,543 litres were distributed to UNHCR and IPs through the 7 fuel stations which Program manages, in Bangui, Bouar, Paoua, Bambari, KagaBandoro, Zemio, and in Obo-Bambouti. The Program has in place control mechanisms to ensure effective management of the fuel received.

Customs clearance services
During 2016, the Program provided to UNHCR customs clearance services for 136 orders. The orders were processed and delivered to UNHCR office in Bangui on time.

Challenges
The biggest challenge faced by the program was the insecurity in the country which caused delays in the delivery of items. Movement of trucks and transportation of NFIs to places such as Obo required military escorts. Additionally, most of the roads in the country side of CAR are impassable which made the trucks to breakdown often also causing delay in delivery of services to the beneficiaries. Despite the challenges faced, the Program was able to deliver the required services to the persons of concern.
AIRD in Chad

AIRD workshop Manager Alfred Jalla (in blue overcoat) training youth at the workshop in Iriba. Last year, the Program carried out a 5 months training of 6 youths in mechanical works.

Program Background

In 2010, AIRD started operations in Chad to support the persons of concern through warehouse management, fuel management, workshop management and transportation of refugees, NFIs and food items. The Program has since then been assisting the different persons of concern such as IDPs, refugees, and asylum seekers from Nigeria, and Sudan. In 2016, the Program was implementing activities in Bagasola, GozBeida, Gore, Farchana, and in Iriba.

People of Concern

The Program activities were supporting around 7,389 Nigerians living in Dar es Salam camp in the Northwest of Chad. They consist of Christians and Muslims farmers and fishermen. They fled the terror and insecurity caused by Boko Haram insurgents from early 2015. The Program also supports around 307, 586 Sudanese refugees from the Darfur region. Majority of the Sudanese are Muslim nomads from Zanghawa, Musalit and Tama ethnic groups. The minority ethnic groups are the Arenga, Assangor and Tama. They are living in camps in eastern Chad of Breidjing, Mader, Treguine,and in Amnabak. Additionally, AIRD activities support over 114,000 IDPs living around Lake Chad region. This is based on UNHCR statistics from 2016.

Operational Context

There is still an overwhelming need for humanitarian services and support in Chad. The Sudanese who fled their homes in the Darfur region settled in the eastern Chad. They have little hope of returning home because the region is still tense. Eastern Chad being semi desert makes conditions unfavorable for living due to lack of water and other basic needs for the persons of concern. To the north of Chad, the Program has been providing emergency response to the influx of Nigerian refugees. The Program has assisted in transportation of the persons of concern to safety especially, the children, elderly, and pregnant women. It has also been providing storage for food items and NFIs plus ensuring that all the fleet for UNHCR and partners is in the right mechanical conditions for operations.

Activities in 2016

Warehousing

The Program managed and maintained 11 warehouses storing NFIs through regular fumigation, and conducting repairs when need arose.
Chad

Workshop Management
In 2016, the Program operated 13 workshops in Chad in Bagasola, GozBeida, Gore, Farchana, and Iriba, Abeche, Farchana, Iriba, and in Gozbeida and plus a privately run workshop in N’Djamena. The workshops were fully in operations throughout the year for interventions on all UNHCR and IPs assets. This was to facilitate the smooth running of operations and service to the persons of concern. A total of 6,031 job cards were issued. Occasionally, the Program also sent mechanics to UNHCR field offices in Koukou, Guereda, and in Amdjarass to meet their repair needs.

In 2016, the Program also constructed a boat with a passenger capacity of 40 people to assist the Mayo Kebbi refugees. This was to address the transport challenges the community was facing especially in rainy seasons when L. Lere floods.

Transport Management
Under fleet management activities, the Program managed and maintained 46 trucks, 1 bus, 199 generators, 324 light vehicles, and 19 motorcycles. The vehicles are operated by highly trained drivers ensuring that goods, persons of concern, and the IP staff are safely transported.

Fuel Management
In 2016, the Program had a total of 2,590,553 liters of fuel with a balance from 2015. A total of 2,020,913.7 liters were distributed to UNHCR assets and IPs. The fuel distribution was done through 15 petrol stations which the Program manages in the east of Chad and in N’djamena. The fuel stations are in Abeche, Amdjarass, Ameyouna, Bagassola, Farchana, Gore, Gozamir, Gozbeida, Guereda, Hadjeradid, Haraze, Iriba, Koukou, Maro, and in N’djamena. The Program conducted a daily stock check using management procedures to ensure there were no irregularities.

Trainings
AIRD carried out a 5 months training of 6 youth in mechanical works at the workshop in Iriba. Of the 6 selected youth, 2 were nationals and 4 refugees; 2 from Iridimi camp, 1 from Amnabak and the other from Touloum. The Program did this project to empower youth with self-sustaining skills to develop themselves and their communities.

Other Activities
In 2016, the Program partnered with UNICEF in the construction of 16 Class rooms in Sila region to cater for the refugee host community. Sila region hosts refugees from Darfur in Sudan.
AIRD in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Program Background

Since 2012, AIRD has demonstrated its dedication to serve the persons of concern in DRC. This has been through provision of logistical support, construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure, voluntary repatriation and reintegration services to the persons of concern. The Program continued to serve dedicately in 2016 by extending services to IDPs, refugees, and asylum seekers. The refugees and asylum seekers are mainly from Central African Republic, South Sudan, Burundi, Angola, and Rwanda.

The Program has been implementing these activities in the different provinces of DRC including North Kivu, South Kivu, South Ubangi, North Ubangi, Tanganyika, and Ituri.

Persons of concern

The Program has been assisting IDPs living in province of Tanganyika and CAR refugees in South and North Ubangi in Mole, Boyabu, Inke, Bili, Ango, and Bondo camps. The CAR refugees fled the violence that ensued after a military coup orchestrated by the Seleka rebels. Over 1000 people were killed and thousands more fled the country. In addition, the Program has been supporting Rwandan and Burundian refugees in North Kivu (Masisi and Rutshuru), and South Kivu (Bukavu) plus the South Sudanese living in Doruma, Dungu and Aba in Haut Uele Biringi, and Aru in Ituri Province. The Rwandan refugees have been in DRC since they fled the genocide in 1994. The Burundians sought refuge in DRC in 2015 to escape the mass terror after a failed coup and the South Sudanese fled the conflict between two warring factions (Riek Machar and Salva Kiir) that escalated in 2015 leaving thousands of civilians dead.

Operational context

The Program’s operations in DRC are geared towards providing long lasting solutions to the challenges faced by the persons of concern. The country is blessed with mineral wealth such as gold, copper, diamonds, cobalt, and uranium among others. This wealth has also been one of the causes of the persistent conflicts and terror on civilians by armed groups and rebels. Many Congolese have fled their homes in search of safety in designated and safer areas such as camps. DRC is also hosting a large number of refugees from neighbouring countries. They include 102,489 from CAR, 245, 052 from Rwanda, 36,332 from Burundi and 66,672 from South Sudan who fled the conflicts in their home countries. This is based on UNCHR data from 2016. The camps where the refugees and asylum seekers stay are dispersed throughout the DRC but so are the AIRD operations. The Program has a project office in Kinshasa, 6 sub offices and 18 field offices located in Aba, Ango, Aru, Bondo, Manono, Bunia, Doruma, Dungu, Goma, Bili, Gbadolite, Libenge, Zongo, Bukavu, Uvira, Kalemie, Lubumbashi, and Nyunzu. The Program has contributed to the welfare and development of the persons of concern through ensuring the vehicles, motorcycles and generators used in operations by UNHCR and IPs are maintained, serviced and repaired on time. As part of transport management, the Program has been facilitating voluntary repatriation and reintegration of refugees, receiving, storing and distributing NFIs plus construction of basic community infrastructure.

The Program also had a partnership with WFP through UNHCR since 2013, to implement food management in Gbadolite until 2016.
The Program also carried out food distribution to the Burundian refugees in Lusenda as per the agreement done between UNHCR, WFP and AIRD as an implementing partner. The Program has over 400 staff helping in implementation of Program activities.

**Activities in 2016**

**Voluntary repatriation and Reintegration**

In 2016, the Program facilitated the repatriation of 6,469 Rwandan refugees from various camps in DRC back to Rwanda in 100 convoys. From Masisi and Rutshuru in North Kivu, 4764 refugees were transported to the Transit Centre in Goma at the National Council of Refugees, 1,705 from South Kivu after which they were taken to Rwanda. The Program also resettled 2640 South Sudanese from Dungu to Birindi and Aba camps in Ituri, 10,051 Burundians from South Kivu to Lusenda in Nord Ubangi, 10,744 Central Africans from Libenge, Zongo Gbadolite, Bili to Mole, Boyabu, Inke, and Bili camps in Nord Ubangi. Voluntary repatriation and Reintegration

**Transport Management**

The Program managed and maintained 701 assets for UNHCR and IPs throughout the year. Occasionally, the Program had to hire trucks to transport materials to cover the gap and continue operations on time. This was especially done in Zongo, Gbadolite, Bunia, and Aru field Offices.

**Construction and Infrastructure**

The Program constructed 5,562 emergency shelters in North and South Ubangi to assist Burundian refugees, 1489 transitional shelters were constructed in Tanganyika and South Kivu to meet the accommodation needs of IDPs and Burundian refugees, 24.5 Kms of roads in Equateur. In addition, the program also constructed 2 tarpaulin warehouses in Lusenda, 3 tarpaulin health posts to assist the refugees in North and South Ubangi and 3 permanent structure schools. Of the three schools constructed, two were funded by UNHCR; in Gbadolite and Bili while the third was funded by AIRD in Tanganyika as a contribution to support education in the area. With the support of Pooled Fund, the Program constructed 1,829 latrines in Tanganyika, 1200 showers and 1,200 latrines in North and South Ubangi to improve hygiene and sanitation in refugee camp.

**Warehouse Management**

The Program has been managing and maintaining 11 warehouses across the country in these areas: Goma, Mboko in Uvira, Aru, Bondo, Ango, Doruma, Kalemie, Zongo, Libenge, Gbadolite and Kishansa. The Program ensured that the NFIs were well stored and delivered on time. The Program, transported 70 tons’ worth of materials in NFIs and ICT equipment from the Kinshasa warehouse to different locations according to their respective needs.
Democratic Republic of Congo

**Workshop Management**

The Program provided maintenance and repair services to all UNCHR and IP assets. These included trucks, light vehicles, motorcycles and generators. The Program closed 4789/4834 job cards in 2016.

**Fuel Management**

In 2016, the Program received 1,573,994.7 litres of diesel and 129,275.8 litres of petrol. Through the 6 Provinces where the Program manages fuel stations in DRC, a total of 152,6511.41 litres of diesel and 144,687.8 of petrol was distributed to UNHCR and IPs. The program staff ensured the fuel pumps were operational throughout the year for the assets to operate smoothly.

**Environment**

The Program carried out a massive reforestation exercise in the Lusenda Camp. A total of 21,300 fast growing tree species were planted in 2016. These tree species include Mandarinier, Acacia, Moringa, Grevillea, Papayer, Leucaena, Cedrella, Eucalyptus, and Mibamba. This was a measure aimed at combating the deforestation rate in the area that has adverse effects on the refugees in terms of strong winds and torrential rains destroying shelters. The refugees were also taught how to make briquettes to be used as an alternative source of fuel instead of firewood.

**Program contribution**

The construction of AIRD funded market that began in 2015 in Lusenda was completed in 2016. The market aimed at creating social cohesion and integration of Burundians and the host community in Lusenda. The Program also constructed two rooms at Zongo Hospital, used for machinery, laboratory and purchased computer equipment to assist in the operations of the hospital.

**Program Contribution**

The construction of AIRD funded market that began in 2015 in Lusenda was completed in 2016. The market was constructed with an aim to create social cohesion between the Congolese, Burundians and the Rwandan refugees living in the area. AIRD also constructed two rooms at Zongo Hospital, for machinery and a laboratory. Computer equipment were purchased to assist AIRD field operations.

**Other activities**

The year 2016, marked the end of food management activities of the Program in Gbadolite but in the same year, WFP made an agreement with AIRD to provide food assistance to the South Sudanese living in Haut Uele in Dungu Camp and South Kivu.

**Challenges**

The biggest challenge faced by the Program was the poor condition of roads that delayed the convoys especially during voluntary repatriation and relocation of refugees. The Program also faced hostility from the locals during road rehabilitation and construction. These conflicts were however resolved through involvement of local authorities who sensitized the locals on the importance of infrastructure such as roads.
AIRD in Liberia

Program Background
In Liberia, the Program has been supporting the 19,007 persons of concern living in Little Wlebo, PTP, and Bahn refugee Camps. According to UNHCR data, the largest percentage of refugees are Ivorians, followed by Sierra Leonean refugees and other nationalities. The Program has been extending support through implementation of logistics and supply chain management, Shelter management and Voluntary repatriation in Nimba, Grand Gedeh Maryland counties as well as Monrovia and River Gee.

People of Concern
The Program activities aimed at supporting the Ivorian Refugees who make around 99% of the total refugee population and remaining of mixed nationalities who fled to Liberia in the wake of the post-election violence in Cote d’Ivoire in 2010. Biometric registration established the total population of concern in Liberia to be at 19,007. A total of 18,552 Cote d’Ivoire refugees, 376 Sierra Leonean refugees 62 various nationality refugees and 17 asylum seekers. Consequently, the Program has been working towards providing long term solutions to the challenges faced by the refugee communities in Liberia.

Operational Context
Despite the negative socio-economic impact caused by the Ebola virus in 2014, Liberia has risen above it and continues to support the persons of concern. This is in line with the country’s multi-year strategy of protection and assistance program to provide long term solutions.

Voluntary repatriation was earmarked as the center of operational objectives and the Strategic direction for 2016. The Program has been implementing this activity alongside others to support the refugee communities in Liberia.

Activities in 2016
Voluntary Repatriation
The Voluntary Repatriation Team facilitated the transportation, wet feeding and convoy management that saw return of 19,021 Ivorian refugees from Liberia to Ivory Coast in safety and dignity. The Program also maintained transit centers in Maryland and in Toes town. The Program used these facilities to give a break to the journey and provide them with wet feeding and water as they travelled. The transit also provided accommodation for the refugees for an overnight. This activity was a successful with 95% of the targeted refugees being repatriated

Shelter Management
In 2016, shelter upgrading was identified as an urgent need for the people of concern in Liberia. A survey carried out in 2015 established that a total of 3,474 shelters in PTP, Little Wlebo and Bahn camps required upgrading and rehabilitation. Together with the Liberian Refugee Resettlement, and Repatriation Commission (LRRRC) and UNHCR, the Program helped identify the shelters that were critical and needed urgent work. The AIRD’s shelter management team started the rehabilitation and maintenance in the second quarter of 2016.
Liberia

The program carried out maintenance and repairs of 1,392 shelters, 297 of which were for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVI). The Program also decommissioned a total of 2,162 vacant and condemned shelters.

Workshop Management
The Program managed and maintained 4 workshops in Monrovia, Saclepea, Zwedru, and Harper. The Program has experienced and professional staff who ensured that all vehicles and assets for UNHCR and IPs were provided services, maintenance and repairs where it was necessary. This was to ensure that the fleet was operational at all times to facilitate the operations and service to people of concern. In 2016, the Program opened and closed 1,221 job cards.

Warehouse Management
The Program managed 5 warehouses throughout 2016 where NFIs were received, stored and distributed to the various camps. There are two warehouses in Saclepea, one in Zwedru, one in Harper and one at Free Port, Monrovia. The warehouse management staff ensured that the items were kept in clean conditions and only authorized personnel had access to ensure that there was no theft. Standard Operational standards were adhered to.

Fleet Management
The Program transported items worth 2,339.34 tons to different areas of operation throughout the year. The Program also facilitated the transportation of 19,021 refugee return cases on top of the routine transportation of persons of concern and staff within the operation area. The Program manage all the fleet to meet the transportation needs.

Fuel Management
In 2016, the Program received 536,294.06 liters of diesel for management. Through the (3) fuel stations which the Program manages in Zwedru, Saclepea, and Harper, around 530,822.02 liters of diesel were distributed to the various partners. As well 3,650.65 liters of petrol kept from 2015 was distributed to facilitate operations of UNHCR and IP’s assets.
Liberia

**Water trucking**
The Program trucked 202,706.06 liters of water from the portable water sources to UNHCR Head Office in Monrovia ensuring that activities were implemented smoothly.

**Environment work**
One of AIRD’s targets is to provide environment services and this was realized in Liberia towards the end of 2016. After the mid-term revision, some funds were re-aligned towards landscaping and tree planting on the camp sites after decommissioning of shelters. The Program liaised with the relevant agriculture organs and the community leaders to identify and determine the right tree species. Consequently, a total of 1,083 trees were planted and natured by the Program.

**Trainings**
A total of 134 AIRD staff from Monrovia, Saclepea, Zwedru and Harper benefited from training in Standard Operation Procedures (SOP). Additionally, 30 staff members were trained in defensive driving, 12 in fire safety, and 23 in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects. Fourteen upper, middle and lower level managers received a comprehensive training. The trainings were conducted to improve service delivery of the Program to the beneficiaries.

**Program Contribution**
Through the AIRD Headquarters, the program donated 90 classroom desks, 6 teacher sets (Chair and working desk) worth USD 4,000 to the Ivorian refugees. The contribution scheduled for handed over in March 2017 is expected to benefit 270 pupils consisting of Ivorian refugees, locals and 6 teachers.

**Refugees in Little Webo planting trees. The activity was supervised by AIRD shelter and repatriation officer**

**Challenges**
The program operations were especially challenged by deplorable road conditions during the long rainy season, leading to transportation difficulties. This was escalated by the ageing fleet especially trucks which required regular repair and maintenance.

**Mechanics repairing a truck at the AIRD workshop in Monrovia, Liberia**
AIRD in Republic of Congo (RoC)

Shelters constructed by the AIRD in Betou in 2016. This area hosts congoles refugees from neighbouring DRC

Program Background

The Program has been persistent in service delivery to the refugees and asylum seekers in RoC since its launching in 2012. This has been through shelter management, construction of infrastructure, fuel management, transport management, warehousing and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV).

In 2016, the Program continued its support to 52,835 refugees consisting of mainly Congolese from DRC, Central African Republic, and Rwanda with an aim to better their welfare and living conditions.

The Program implemented its activities in Betou and Impfondo.

Persons of Concern

The Program has been assisting around 22,290 Congolese refugees from DRC who opted out for voluntary repatriation to the province of Equateur from 2012-2014. They had fled the political instability in DRC that persists to date. In addition, the Program has been assisting the Rwandan refugees who fled the genocide in 1994 and the 28,169 Central African Republic refugees settled in Betou camp and host families near the camp. Most of the refugees are traders, farmers, carpenters, masons, pupils and students.

Operational Context

CAR has been in a crisis since 2013 after the Seleka rebel group ran over the government and sworn in their leader as the President. Thousands of civilians lost their lives while others fled to the northeast region of RoC. The DRC has suffered from political instability and violence for years since its independence in 1960. Most Congolese have fled to neighbouring countries including RoC with no hope of returning home. RoC is also home to Rwandan refugees who lived in the country since the genocide in 1994.

The Program activities were targeting logistical challenges facing humanitarian operations in the northeastern part of the country due to lack of roads. The Program was to address shelter and infrastructural needs of the persons of concern and also finding solutions to preventing Sexual and Gender Based Violence(SGBV) in the refugee camps.

Activities in 2016

Construction and Infrastructure

The Program constructed 20 community kitchens in Betou to provide shade for cooking to the refugees as opposed to open spaces that would often be interrupted by rains.

In addition, the Program constructed 285 sustainable shelters for the DRC refugees in Betou camp.

The Program rehabilitated one school in Brazaville with 2 latrine blocks. The school serves both the children of the refugees and the indigenous people. It's also to promote integration and ease the tension between the refugees and the hosting community.

Workshop Management

Two workshops were managed by the Program in Betou and Brazaville. They were well stocked with spare parts to use in repairs of UNHCR vehicles and assets. The professional staff who operate the workshops ensured that all the vehicles brought for service or repairs were done on time to avoid interruptions in the service
Republic of Congo

provision to the beneficiaries

Fleet Management
In 2016, the Program transported items weighing 343 tons and 298 people to various areas of operation. The people transported mainly consist of UNHCR and IPs staff on missions to assist the persons of concern.

Warehousing
The Program maintained and managed 2 warehouses in Betou. The warehouses each with a storage capacity of 2229 m³ were kept clean and free of rodents to ensure safe storage of NFIs. The Program also distributed NFIs in various camps of UNHCR operations.

Fuel Management
In 2016, the Program received 13,920 litres of diesel and 74,300 litres of petrol. The Program manages one station in Betou through which 113,290 litres of diesel and 57,155 of petrol were distributed to assets used by UNHCR and IPs.

Response to SGBV
Poverty and idleness in the camps has increased the cases of SGBV with girls aged 10-20 years as victims. It was escalated by the arrival of Congolese refugees in Likouala. The Program responded to this crisis with the reinstallation of 21 solar lights in the new site of Ikpembele. The Program also repaired 84 street lights throughout the year. The lighting in the camp reduced the dark corners where the perpetrators of SGBV would trap their victims.
AIRD in Tanzania

Program Background

Since 2013, the Program provided support to the various persons of concern living in different settlements and camps of Tanzania. These include refugees and asylum seekers from Burundi and DRC living in Nyarugusu, Nduta, and Mtendeli camps. In 2016, the Program also continued its support to the naturalized Tanzanians, who were former Burundian refugees living in the country since 1972 in the Old Settlements (OS).

The Program supported the persons of concern through provision of logistics services, fuel management, warehouse management, workshop management, shelter management, and construction of various community infrastructure such as access to roads, schools, health centres, and among others.

Persons of Concern

The Program activities were targeting refugees and asylum seekers mainly from Congo and Burundi in the northwest of Tanzania, particularly in the camps of Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu. This number increased in 2015 with over 115,736 new arrivals from Burundi fleeing into Tanzania through the border entries of Mabamba, Manyovu, Kilelema, Kitanga, Bihalu, and Bukiriro. As of October 2016, Nyarugusu refugee camp hosted 237,929 refugees. Of these, 69,921 were Burundian, 67,805 Congolese, 95 Rwandese, 14 Ugandans, 10 Sudanese and 12 Kenyans. The Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps are from Makamba and Bururi regions in Burundi, and the Congolese are primarily from the South Kivu and Katanga provinces of DRC.

The Program was also assisting over 162,000 Burundians living in the OS in Katavi, Tabora, Katumba and Mishamo in Central Western Tanzania who were naturalized in 2014. This is as per UNHCR data from 2016.

Operational Context

There was a massive displacement of Burundians in 1972 following the genocide against the Hutu population. This conflict caused a major refugee crisis in which over 200,000 Burundian refugees fled to designated settlements in western Tanzania, where they lived for 36 years. The Program activities were to address some of the challenges faced by persons of concern such as poor road network in Old Settlements, provision of clean water to beneficiaries, UNHCR and IPs, maintenance of workshops servicing and repairing of fleet for UNCHR and IPs plus reintegration services.

The Program assisted around 237,929 refugees in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps comprised of mainly Burundians and Congolese. The continued conflicts in countries neighbouring Tanzania, especially Burundi and DRC are the driving factors for the increase of refugees in the country. The Program provided emergency response through transportation of the persons of concern from border points and core relief items to the camps and settlements, construction of transitional shelters, emergency shelters, schools and health centers, opening of access roads, water trucking and other services.

Activities in 2106

Workshop Management

In 2016, the Program managed and operated 4 workshops, two of these are in the OS of Katumba, Mishamo and the others in Kasulu, and Kibondo. Throughout the year, the Program managed spare parts stores under the workshops and procured parts from the local markets to meet the operational needs of UNCHR and IPs.

The Program has experienced workshop managers and mechanics who maintained and serviced the fleet.
Tanzania

throughout 2016. The fleet included 22 trucks, 18 light vehicles, 2 buses, 1 water tanker, and 11 generators. The Program issued 1,418 job cards. Additionally, in 2016, the workshops provided vehicle maintenance and servicing to UNICEF in Kibondo, and to WFP in Kasulu following the MOU signed between these organizations’, UNHCR and the Program.

Fleet Management
The Program conducted routine maintenance and repair of the fleet to ensure that trucks and other vehicles were readily to avoid interruptions in operations and service delivery. A total of 22 trucks, 18 light vehicles, 2 buses, 1 water tanker and 11 generators were maintained. The Program also transported 9,397 people, both refugees and aid workers, and 36,519 tons of NFIs. This was carried out in Ulyankulu, Katumba, Mtendeli, Nyarugusu and Nduta camps.

Fuel Management
In 2016, the Program received 1,099,613 litres of diesel that were stored at the 5 stations managed in Ulyankulu, Mishamo, Katumba, Kibondo, and Kasulu. From the total fuel received, 1,138, 805 litres of fuel were distributed to UNHCR and IPs to facilitate the operations in the settlements and camps.
In 2016, the Program conducted a defensive driving training for 52 drivers of AIRD, UNHCR, and IPs.

Water Management
The Program has been managing water points in the OS of Ulyankulu. In 2016, the Program replaced the old Emergency shelters constructed by AIRD in Nduta camp (2016)
water pump that had electrical breakdown in Ulyankulu with a water submersible pump which is more effective. Consequently, a total of 1,138.500.00 m3 of water was pumped from the water point and distributed to various points such as the health centre, UNHCR offices, police post, Ministry of Home Affairs, departure centre, Adult and Education centre, staff houses and beneficiaries in Katumba.
In collaboration with the Government of Tanzania, the Program has been conducting water testing and treatment twice a year. The Program also constructed a 5,000 litre water storage tank base to ensure continuous supply of clean water to offices and persons of concern.

AIRD staff loading mud bricks on truck for construction of transitional shelters in Nduta camp
Tanzania

Construction and infrastructure
To improve the operations and service delivery to the persons of concern, the Program constructed 111.30 km access roads in Mtendeli, Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. One bridge was rehabilitated in Mtendeli. These activities were a success because the Program hired competent road contractors with vast experience in planning, management and monitoring of road works and construction.

In 2016, the Program also put up the following structures at the Kibondo logistic base with one office block for UNHCR, a perimeter wall fence, 4 warehouses, a mechanical workshop, a workshop office block, a generator house, 2 external toilet blocks, a spare part store and drainage works.

The Program constructed 18 classrooms along with office block and toilets in Mtendeli camp. This was to improve the learning environment and to encourage all primary school age going children in camps to acquire an education. Additionally, the Program completed the construction of a girl’s dormitory, 2 teachers’ quarters, 2 classroom blocks and a police house in the OS of Ulyankulu. This construction was aimed at promoting peaceful co-existence between the refugees and the local community.

As part of the emergency response provided by the Program, around 2,646 transitional shelters were completed and occupied by refugees in Nyarugusu. In Nduta camp, the Program constructed, 2,369 transitional shelters. Additionally, 71 transitional shelters were constructed in Nyarugusu and Nduta for the People with Special Needs.

The Program secured savings from the 2016 budget that was used to purchase additional construction material to roof 1,000 Transitional Shelters in Nyarugusu camp. This is to be implemented in 2017.

Warehouse Management
The Program managed 17 warehouses with a total storage capacity of 10,800m³. Eight of these warehouses are in Kibondo close to Nduta and Mtendeli camps and 9 in Kasulu near Nyarugusu camp. The Program followed all the receiving and posting procedures for storage and distribution of CRIs.

Program Diversification
The Program received funding from Australian Aid towards the end of 2016 to implement a livelihood project in Mtendeli refugee Camp. The Project which is ongoing, aims to equip 150 women with tailoring skills that will help them earn money to support their families.

Program Contribution
The program contributed to the education of refugee children with the purchase of 50 desks worth USD 1,935 for schools in Kibondo.

Challenges
The Program was constrained by the inadequate budget for local procurements and spare parts which are hardly available in the local market. Lack of competent national staff remains a big challenge to the Program due to the remoteness of operational areas.

Despite these challenges, the program implemented 98% of the planned activities for 2016.
AIRD in Uganda

Program Background
Since 2007, the Uganda Program has been assisting the persons of concern from the different neighbouring countries that have sought refuge in Uganda. These mainly consist of Congolese, Somalis, Burundians, Rwandans, South Sudanese, and others. In 2016, there was a significant increase in the refugee population resulting from the crisis in South Sudan.

The Program continued to wholly support the refugees and asylum seekers through creating and maintaining access roads in the old and newly created settlements, maintaining fleet for transportation of NFI’s, installation and repair of rub halls for the distribution of NFI’s. Additionally, the program constructed and rehabilitated reception centres, temporary schools, health facilities and other infrastructure as identified by UNHCR. These activities were implemented in the settlements in West Nile, mid-west and Southwest of Uganda.

Persons of Concern
The program has been supporting established Congolese, Burundian, and Rwandese refugees in the southwest settlements of Rwamwanja, Oruchinga and Kyaka and Nakivale. Through the transit centres managed by the Program in Bubukwanga, Nyakabande, and Nakivale, new arrivals from DRC and Burundi were assisted to settle in Rwamwanja and Nakivale. In the north, the Program provided emergency response to the South Sudanese refugees who were coming in large numbers to date.

The South Sudanese refugees were initially received at the Adjumani settlements but the overwhelming numbers led to the opening of Bidibidi Settlement to accommodate the excesses.

Operational Context
The Program’s refugee response plan intended to assist refugees and asylum seekers settled in the three operational areas of West Nile, mid-west and southwest Uganda. In the southwest, the Program was assisting the settled refugees in Rwamwanja, Oruchinga and Kyaka II and providing emergency response to Congolese asylum seekers who were fleeing the insecurity in DRC following the aborted presidential elections. They came to Rwamwanja through Nyakabande and Bubukwanga and by the end of 2016, 4,305 households with 11,230 refugees were received and provided plots of land in the settlement. Some of the Congolese refugees and Burundians who fled the post-coup violence in Burundi were received in Nakivale settlement where they were allocated land.

In July 2016, the Program provided emergency response to the South Sudanese refugee influx through construction of shelters and access roads and warehousing services. The overwhelming number of the South Sudanese refugees led to the opening of Bidibidi settlement which was planned to host 250,000 people. The South Sudanese fled for safety in Uganda following the renewed fighting between soldiers of Riek Machar and the President Salva Kiir that led to the death of thousands of people.

AIRD has been instrumental in helping the refugees through its services of construction, transport management, drug management, and warehouse management. The Program activities were driven and
Uganda

centered on the multi-year Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHop) strategy. This strategy is aimed at promoting resilience and sustainable development in refugee and host communities.

The Program encourages its contractors to give refugees and the host communities’ priority in terms of skilled and semi-skilled labour to increase the persons of concern engagement in the project activities. This is meant to provide them with a source of income to meet their basic needs and ability to support their families. Of the 223 staff the Program employed in 2016, around 66 were refugees.

Activities in 2016

Construction and infrastructure

The Program’s construction and engineering team cleared 208 sites through bulldozer for construction of emergency shelters. These include 200 sites in Bidibidi refugee settlement in Yumbe district and 8 sites in Palorinya refugee settlement in Moyo district. With the cleared sites, the Program went ahead and constructed 156 emergency shelters in Bidibidi which include 16 temporary primary schools of 48 blocks constructed to support 20,656 pupils, 3 temporary secondary schools to support 2,066 students, 15 food distribution centers, 4 women support centers, 10 nutrition posts, 93 blocks for OPM registration centers, and 6 temporary police posts in key strategic locations of the settlement.

AIRD constructed 34 Transitional shelters and 28 VIP latrines at Bidibidi Refugee Settlement. The Program also fenced 3 transitional center facilities and the base vamp for staff with chain link. They include Bidibidi reception center, Bidibidi base camp and Ariwa reception centers.

The Program constructed a total of 564 kms new road networks that were opened and graded. They include 407 kms in Bidibidi refugee settlement, 155.9 Kms in Palorinya refugee settlement and 12 kms in Rwamanja refugee settlement. The Program also constructed 20 kms of roads which included 12 Km from Barakala – Yumbe town road connecting Bidibidi refugee settlement to Yumbe town, and 8 km in Nakivale Refugee Settlement.

An assessment was conducted on Barakala bridge in Bidibidi refugee settlement and was factored for construction in 2017.

The Program also constructed the following structures at Nakivale secondary school in Nakivale settlement:

- 2 blocks of dormitories with solar lighting, one multi-purpose hall, a dining hall and procured 300 desks for the school.
- Six blocks of pit latrines with 13 stances were constructed for teacher’s houses at Kinakyeitaka, Kentomi and Koburwa primary schools in Kyangwali refugee settlement.
- The Program also constructed one drug store at Rwekubo H/C III, an extension of maternity ward at Oruchinga health center III and one isolation ward at Nakivale H/C II.
Uganda

Warehousing
In 2016, the Program managed and maintained a total of 23 warehouses which were routinely cleaned, and organized to provide safe storage for NFIs. They include 6 in Bidibidi settlement, 4 in Palorinya settlement, 2 in Nakivale settlement, 2 in Kyaka II settlement, 3 in Kiryandongo settlement, one in Kyangwali Oruchinga settlement, and one in Rwamanja.

Water Trucking
The Program facilitated the maintenance and repair of generators for water pumping. In addition, the Program paid salaries for mechanical engineers and pump attendants at Kuru and Midigo water pumping sites in Bidibidi refugee settlement.

The Program also constructed access roads leading to water pumping stations at Obongi water works along the river Nile in Bidibidi refugee settlement. The Program also maintained 4 generators and ensured they were functional at all times for pumping water at various collection points for water bowzers that distributed water to the refugees in Bidibidi.

Additionally, the Program also trucked 35,000 litres of water to support operations at the Kisoro reception centre, 8,000 litres in Kyaka II and 5,951,000 litres in Rwamwanja refugee settlement.

Support to Persons with Special Needs
In 2016, a total of 224 PSN semi-permanent shelters were constructed which included 17 in Kiryandongo, 23 in Kyangwali and 184 in Nakivale. Ten standard pit latrines were provided for PSNs with extreme conditions. In the West Nile Settlements, the Program alongside other partners provided poles and a plastic sheeting per household to meet construction needs of PSN shelters on arrival in the settlements.

Fleet Management
The Program maintained a total of 68 fleet consisting of 42 trucks, 4 earth moving machines, 13 light vehicles and 9 motorcycles. All fleet were provided with adequate fuel and serviced to ensure uninterrupted transportation of NFIs and personnel. Thirteen generators (8 in Bidibidi and 5 in Kiryandongo) were routinely serviced to ensure power supply to key areas including offices, reception centers and water points. The program conducted one training in defensive driving, fuel economy and fleet management for all UNHCR IP drivers for both cars and motorcycles. This was to promote safe driving to reduce accidents that would hinder operations.

The Program also transported 5,640 refugees for medical referrals to Kampala and asylum seekers from OPM to various settlements in the southwest. The Program also transported persons of concern from Kisoro to Rwamwanja and Nakivale Refugee Settlements. Additionally, the Program also transported 8,601 refugees from border points of Ntenko, Bunagana, Katuna, Busanza and Kanungu to Nyakabande transit Centre.
Refugees from Nyakabande transit centre receiving hot meals prepared by AIRD at Nyakayojo stop station on their way to Rwamwanja refugee settlement

Fuel Management
In 2016, the Program received 329,000 litres of diesel. The Program manages 7 stations where the fuel is stored and distributed to UNHCR and IPs to facilitate their operations. From the total fuel received, 307,019 litres of diesel and 470 litres of petrol from the 2015 stock was distributed. This activity was implemented successfully with no registered losses.

Sanitation Activities
The Program procured and distributed 747,998 poles to meet shelter and latrine needs for persons of concern in the following settlements: 10,263 for Kyaka II, 26,676 for Rwamwanja, 36,050 for Kiryandongo, and 4,750,039 for Bidibidi. The program also procured 230,555 treated logs that are stored for distribution to persons of concern: 200,000 for Bidibidi and 10,263 for Kyaka II and 20,292 for Rwamwanja Settlements. Additionally, the Program also transported and distributed 60 mobile toilets for communities at Nyakabande Transit Centre.

Program Contribution
The Program provided a scholarship fund to cover the school fees of 11 students, 10 girls and 1 boy at secondary school and university. The Program in partnership with UNHCR identified the neediest pupils whose PLE for 2016 results qualified them for secondary education scholarships. This project is in line with the Ugandan strategic education objectives for refugee education and the UNHCR Global Education Strategy objectives to improve the learning achievements of refugees.

Challenges
The main challenge faced by the program was the poor road networks especially in old settlements (Nakivale, Kyaka and Kiryandongo) which led to frequent breakdowns of the fleet and slowed down the service delivery. However, due to the good project planning, the Program implemented around 99% of all its planned interventions for the persons of concern.

Installation of culverts for bridge construction in Parolinya. AIRD employs able bodied men from the host communities in implementation of activities.
PARTNERS

• United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR): Partners since 2007


• World Food Program (WFP): Partners since 2014

• United Nations Development Fund: Partners since 2016

MEMBERSHIP ORGANISATIONS

• International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA): Member since 2013

• Coalition of African NGOs: Member since 2013