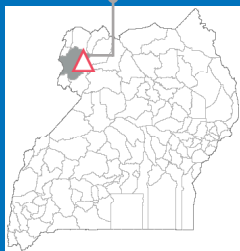




**West Nile Region**  
Arua District



**Rhino Camp**

Total refugee population:  
**123,243\*** registered refugees

With **825,639** nationals and **250,327** refugees in Arua District, refugees in Rhino Camp account for **11.5%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 1980

**Registered refugee population\***

Female	Age	Male
8,091	0-4	8,113
15,168	5-11	15,179
10,451	12-17	11,312
25,541	18-59	24,165
1,615	60+	777

**Data collected through<sup>1</sup>:**

- 6** beneficiary focus group discussions
- 2** key informant interviews
- 22** partner interviews
- 9** sector lead interviews

Rhino Camp, originally opened in 1980, expanded in the wake of the South Sudanese civil war to host the sudden influx of refugees into northern Uganda. The settlement currently hosts more than 116,000 refugees, mostly South Sudanese, and continues to receive new arrivals. In August 2017, the settlement was expanded with the establishment of the Omugo zone extension area.

**Gaps & Challenges**

**Some areas of farming land provided to refugees are infertile** and cannot support subsistence agricultural activities, impeding access to food and livelihoods. Refugees are struggling to harvest a sizable yield, and cannot afford to buy fertilizer. To cope, families often borrow or beg for food, as well as sell important non-food items (NFIs) to supplement monthly food distribution shortages.

**Overcrowded classrooms and few teachers** impede students' learning in primary and secondary schools. Many South Sudanese children do not speak local Ugandan languages, so the introduction of a new curriculum in Lugbara has prevented students from understanding. Girls are a particularly vulnerable group, as many drop out of school.

Refugees often have to walk long distances to reach health facilities, which puts people with disabilities at a greater disadvantage to accessing health care. For those that are able to access the health centres, they report that services are hindered by **limited staffing, inadequate medicines, and a lack of emergency medical support.**

**NFI** Although most refugees received shelter NFIs upon arrival in the settlement, the **materials are now worn out.** Tarpaulins, in particular, leak during the rainy season and need to be replaced. Household NFIs such as saucepans, jerry cans, blankets, mattresses, and mosquito nets have similarly deteriorated in condition.

**Few water sources and difficult to pump boreholes** contribute to long waiting times for refugees to access water. Poor quality ground water means expensive piped water networks have to be constructed; with the settlement dependent on water provisioning through trucking as construction is ongoing. Additionally, the quality of water from the tanks is poor, with reports of occasional contamination. Refugees also noted that some latrines have been destroyed by heavy rain and people resort to using the bathroom in the bushes.

**Environmental degradation is increasing** and there is a great need for alternative cooking methods like energy saving stoves or briquettes. Protection issues often arise when women collect firewood and are reportedly harassed and attacked by host community members. Tree planting may help reverse some of the damage to the environment.

**Strengths & Opportunities**

**Humanitarian partners have strong relationships** with UNHCR, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), local government, and police, which enhances their ability to coordinate closely and cooperate to address the needs of refugees.

**The host community has welcomed refugees**, and worked with OPM to donate or rent land for residential and farming areas of the settlement. The recent addition of Omugo zone illustrates cooperation between the host community and humanitarian actors.

\* 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 collected from implementing partners from the 7th to 17th December 2017

**Partner organizations**

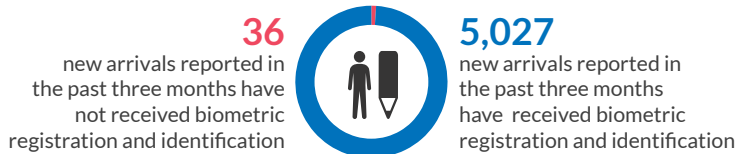
ACAV, AFI, AIRD, AMREF, Andre Food, ArDLG, AVSI, CARE, Caritas, CEFORD, Cordaid, CTEN, CUAMM, DCA, DRC, FAO, FCA, GIZ, GRI, HADS, HI, IAS, ICRAF, IDI, IRC, JICA, MI, MMC, MTI, NRC, OPM, OXFAM, PAG, PalM Corps, PCAF, PLAN, PI, RICE, SCI, TAN, TPO, UNHCR, UNICEF, URCS, URDMC, WCC, WFP, WHH, WIU, WM, WVI, YWAM, ZOA



## Protection

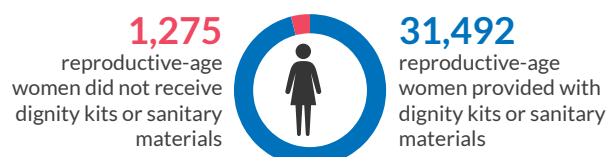
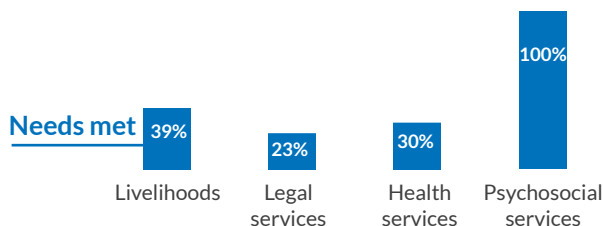
22 partners:

AVSI, CARE, CTEN, DRC, FCA, HADS, HI, IAS, IRC, NRC, OXFAM, PAG, PCAF, PLAN, PI, RICE, SCI, TAN, TPO, UNICEF, URCS, WCC

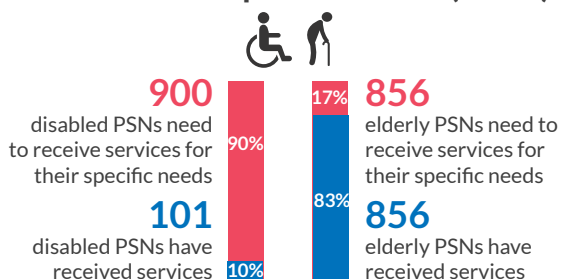


## Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

Percentage of SGBV survivors from reported cases receiving multi-sectorial support in:



## Persons with specific needs (PSNs)



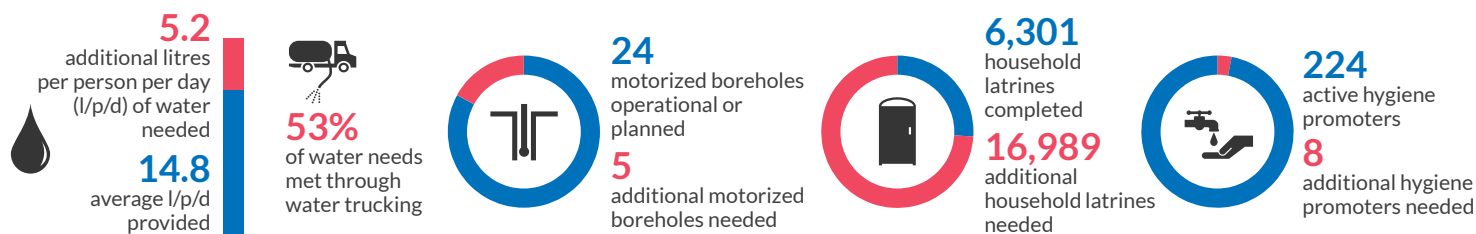
## Child protection



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

18 partners:

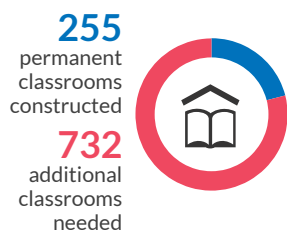
ACAV, ArDLG, CEFORD, Cordaid, DRC, IAS, Intersos, NRC, MI, OXFAM, PAG, PLAN, UNICEF, UNHCR, URCS, WHH, WM, WWI



## Education

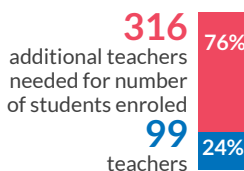
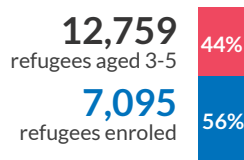
8 partners:

FCA, IAS, NRC, SCI, TAN, WHH, WIU, ZOA

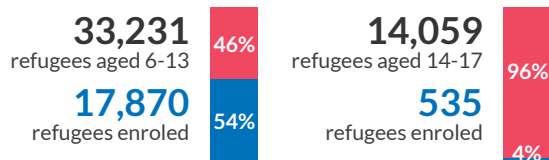


**25,500** refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:

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



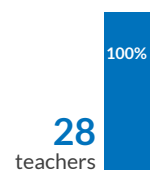
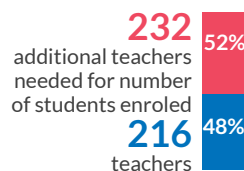
### Gross enrolment rates



### Pre-primary

### Primary

### Secondary





## Food assistance

7 partners: DRC, IAS, NRC, RICE, URDMC, WFP, WVI



**101,529<sup>3</sup>**  
eligible beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance in the last distribution



**13,128<sup>4</sup>**  
eligible beneficiaries received cash assistance for food in the last distribution

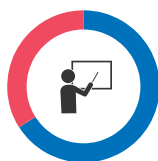


**1**  
agency conducting unconditional cash for food distributions

## Livelihoods and environment

21 partners: ACAV, AVSI, CARE, Caritas, CEFORD, DCA, DRC, FAO, GIZ, HADS, IAS, ICRAF, JICA, NRC, OPM, Palm Corps, RICE, WHH, WVI, YWAM, ZOA

**2,735**  
18-59 year olds who were targeted by livelihoods interventions have not started their own business or been self-employed for more than 12 months



**5,276**  
18-59 year olds who were targeted by livelihoods interventions have started their own business or been self-employed for more than 12 months

**653**  
people are currently enrolled in vocational skills training, but insufficient data prevented the gap from being measured



**418**  
people have graduated from vocational skills training in 2017, but insufficient data prevented the gap from being measured

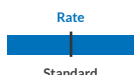
## Health and nutrition

17 partners: AFI, AMREF, Andre Food, ArDLG, CARE, CUAMM, GRI, IDI, MMC, MTI, SCI, PAG, TPO, UNICEF, URCS, WFP, WHH



**10**  
primary healthcare facilities  
**No**  
additional facilities needed

**4 out of 4**  
nutrition programmes not meeting the minimum standards, with average rates of:



**2** supplementary feeding programme:

Recovery rate	59%	70%
Defaulter rate	34%	15%
Death rate	0%	3%

**2** outpatient therapeutic programmes:

Recovery rate	57.1%	75%
Defaulter rate	42.9%	15%
Death rate	0%	10%

**No**  
live births occurred at home

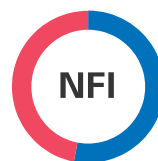


**308**  
women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

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

5 partners: AIRD, Care, DRC, NRC, WVI

**2,378**  
new arrivals did not receive households NFI kits in the past three months



**2,685**  
new arrivals were provided with households NFI kits in the past three months



**85 sq kilometers**  
Total surface area of the settlement



**100x100m**  
Average plot size for agricultural and residential use for old caseload; up to 2010



**11,003**  
emergency shelter materials distributed, but insufficient data prevented the gap from being measured

**No**  
additional reception centre needed



**2**  
reception centres are sufficient for the settlement



**20x30m**  
Average plot size for residential use for new caseload in Rhino camp; as of 2014

**572**  
additional PSN shelters needed



**208**  
PSN shelters have been constructed



**0**  
agencies conducting unconditional cash for NFIs distributions



**50x50m**  
Average plot size for agricultural use for new caseload in Rhino camp; as of 2014



**50x50m**  
Average plot size for agricultural and residential use in Omogo Zone

3. Figures from the eleventh general food distribution cycle.

4. Figures from the eleventh cash based transfer distribution cycle.