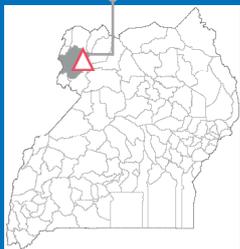




West Nile Region
Arua District



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 through¹:

- 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

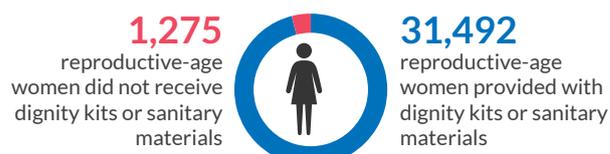
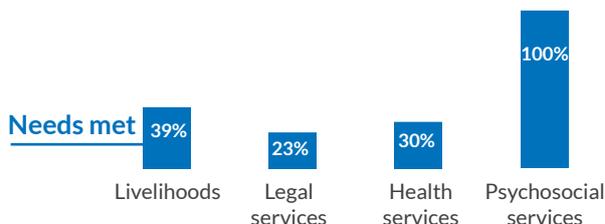
22 partners:

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

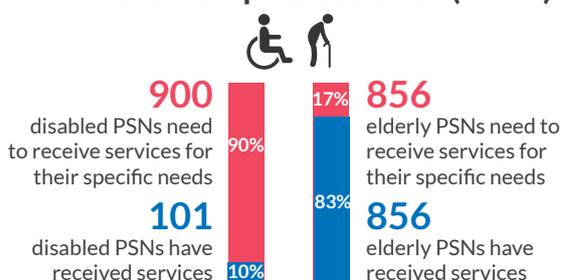


Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

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:

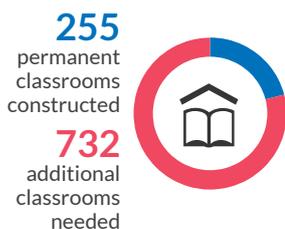
ACAV, ArDLG, CEFORD, Cordaid, DRC, IAS, Intersos, NRC, MI, OXFAM, PAG, PLAN, UNICEF, UNHCR, URCS, WHH, WM, WWI



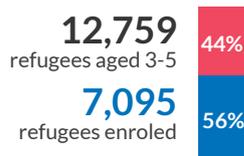
Education

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:

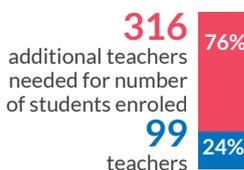


Gross enrolment rates

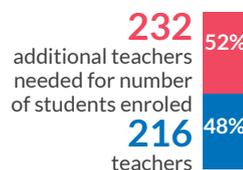


Pre-primary

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



Primary



Secondary





Food assistance

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



101,529³
eligible beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance in the last distribution



13,128⁴
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% standard)
Defaulter rate **34%** (15% standard)
Death rate **0%** (3% standard)

2 outpatient therapeutic programmes:
Recovery rate **57.1%** (75% standard)
Defaulter rate **42.9%** (15% standard)
Death rate **0%** (10% standard)

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.