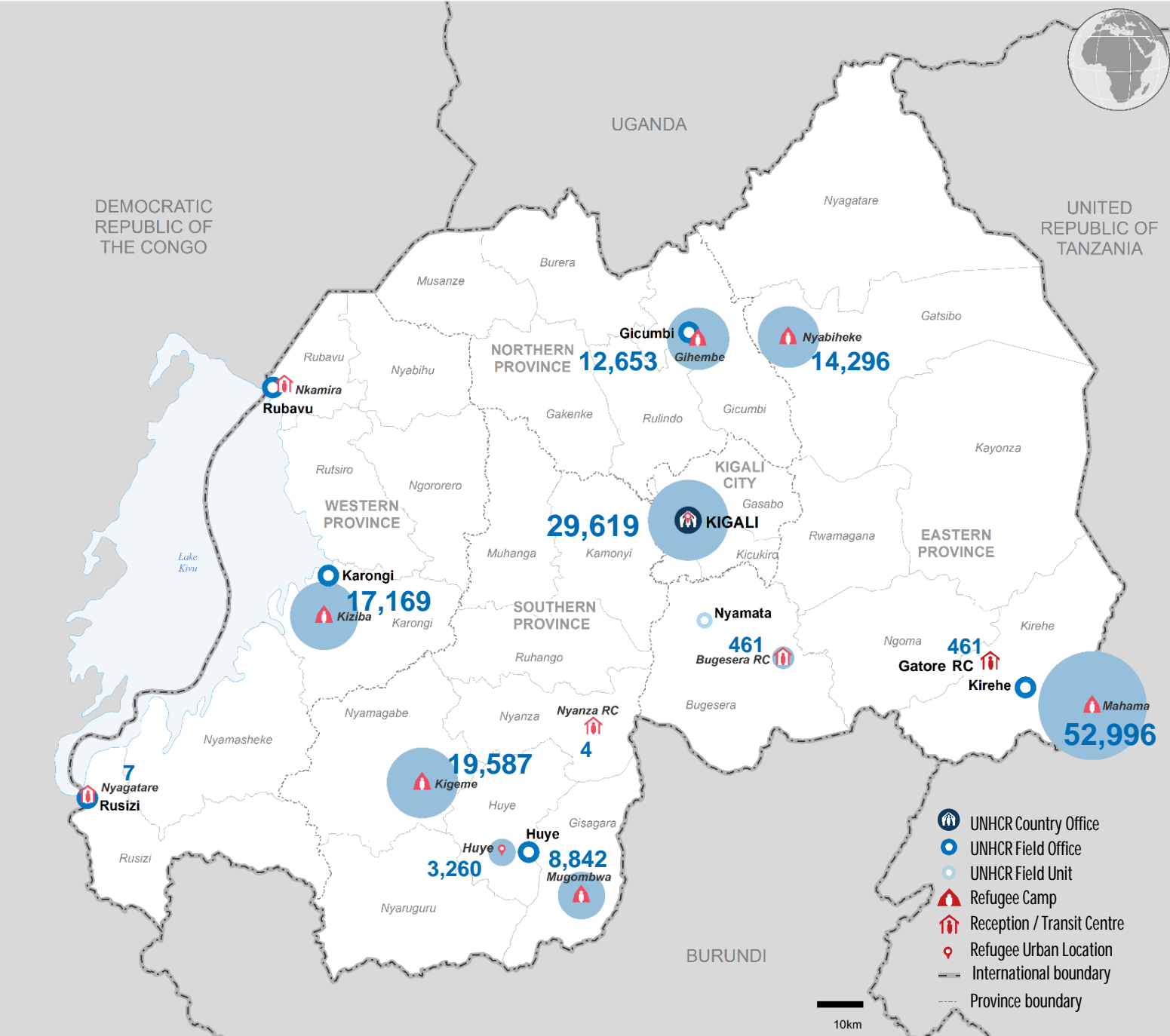


# Rwanda

## Population of Concern to UNHCR

as of 28<sup>th</sup> February 2017



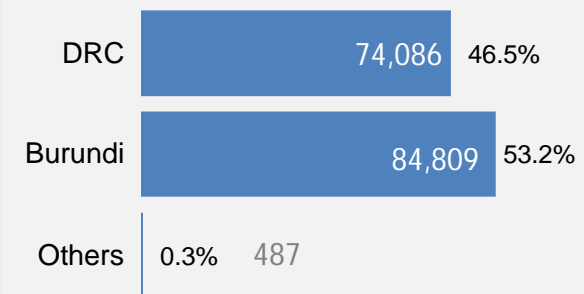
### Population Figures

**Total** 168,184

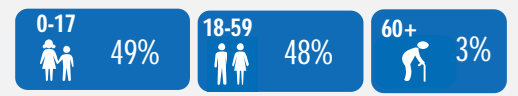
**Refugees** 159,382

**Asylum Seekers** 8,802  
(Pending)

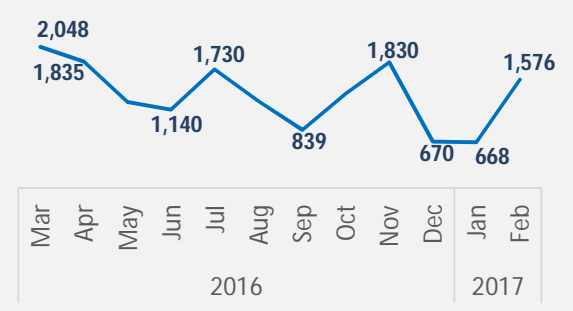
### CoO Breakdown



### Age Breakdown



### Monthly Registration Trends

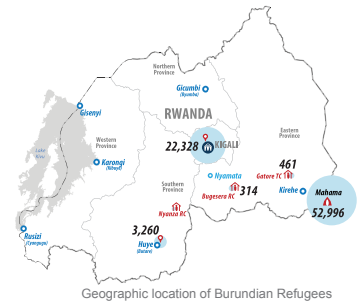


- UNHCR Country Office
- UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit
- Refugee Camp
- Reception / Transit Centre
- Refugee Urban Location
- International boundary
- Province boundary

10km

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Majority of Burundian refugees are accommodated in Mahama camp in Eastern Province. Some 30% of people live in urban locations mainly Kigali and Huye. UNHCR and partners ensure protection and humanitarian assistance in all sectors in the camp, while more limited support is provided to persons living in urban areas. As the refugee crisis becomes more protracted, more and more urban refugees who were until now living with some independence are approaching UNHCR to request transfer to Mahama camp due to increasing inability to cater for their basic needs on their own.



## KEY FIGURES

<p><b>Population</b></p> <p><b>84,030</b> refugees and asylum seekers</p> <p><b>25,588</b> people live in urban areas that receive minimal humanitarian assistance.</p> <p><b>53,775</b> people living in camps and transit centers targeted for humanitarian assistance in 2017</p>	<p><b>New arrivals</b></p> <p><b>3,811</b> new arrivals in the last six months</p>	<p><b>Funding in USD</b></p> <p><b>0.1 million</b> funds raised.</p> <p><b>0.2%</b> of the response plan funded</p> <p><b>55.7 million</b> gap</p>
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## PROTECTION

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>553</b> newly registered persons</li> <li><b>10</b> unaccompanied children identified</li> <li><b>36</b> new reported cases of child abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation</li> <li><b>22</b> new cases of SGBV cases reported</li> <li><b>4,045</b> persons with specific needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New born children issued with birth certificates: <b>100%</b></li> <li>Children identified as UACs/SCs: <b>4%</b></li> <li>Child protection cases supported: <b>21%</b></li> <li>Population sensitized on Child Protection: <b>15%</b></li> <li>Population sensitized on SGBV: <b>12%</b></li> <li>People with specific needs assisted (elderly, disabled etc.): <b>96%</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>364 children issued with birth certificates of which 152 newly born children.</li> <li>926 registered unaccompanied/separated children, of which 590 UACs and 336 SCs. 190 child protection cases supported.</li> <li>330 refugees participating in Child Protection training</li> <li>6,159 adolescent reached through targeted programming</li> <li>6,000 people reached with sensitization on Child Protection and 8,000 reached with sensitization on SGBV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delay in receiving death certificates from the relevant district authorities</li> <li>Limited integration of CP activities in other sectors (Shelter, WASH, Health and Education)</li> <li>Delay rendering of justice and timely resolution of CP and SGBV cases by legal sector because of limited Government staff and transport facilitation</li> <li>Insufficient firewood for elderly persons, especially for those who are living alone</li> <li>Refugee mothers need baby covers, shoes and baby toilets but funds are unavailable</li> </ul>

## EDUCATION

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>4,664</b> children in early childhood education</li> <li><b>12,386</b> children in primary school</li> <li><b>3,738</b> children in secondary school</li> <li><b>100%</b> of children integrated in primary and secondary school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children enrolled in early childhood education: <b>99,7%</b></li> <li>Children enrolled in primary school: <b>150%*</b></li> <li>Children enrolled in secondary school: <b>53,9%</b></li> </ul> <p>*The number of primary students exceeds the total number of primary school-age children as many older students are enrolled in primary education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All primary and secondary students in Mahama are integrated in the national school system where they attend class alongside Rwandan host community children</li> <li>This was possible thanks to construction of 193 classrooms in durable materials making Paysannat the largest school in the country</li> <li>All students were issued with scholastic materials and uniforms</li> <li>208 children with disabilities enrolled in school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of desks for students</li> <li>Paysannat Satellite school has no fence and sufficient water</li> <li>Lack of recreational grounds within host community schools especially for Paysannat L school</li> <li>To date the District has not shared the number of teachers to be sponsored from the Government budget</li> </ul>

## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>4,881</b> individual semi-permanent shelters</li> <li><b>142</b> communal shelters (hangars)</li> <li><b>22,832</b> people live in communal shelters (hangars)</li> <li><b>0</b> emergency shelters (tents)</li> <li><b>4km</b> of big gullies formed due to lack of drainage channels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People living in individual semi-permanent shelters: <b>57%</b></li> <li>People receiving soap: <b>99%</b></li> <li>Women in reproductive age receiving sanitary supplies: <b>71%</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30,333 refugees live in family "duplex" semi-permanent shelters</li> <li>594 shelters constructed by the end of reporting period (month of February)</li> <li>1,800 families relocated from communal shelters to the newly constructed semi-permanent individual shelters</li> <li>48 individual shelters and 7 communal hangars in villages 17-20 repaired</li> <li>2km drainage maintenance done through community participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of 30Ha camp land to construct 1,800 shelters</li> <li>Lack of drainage channels within the camp resulted to forming of 4085 m<sup>3</sup> gullies</li> <li>Communal hangars are in bad state and require reconstruction</li> <li>Semi-permanent shelters need plastering/mudding to enhance their durability</li> </ul>

## HEALTH

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>152 newborn children</li> <li>13 persons deceased</li> <li>0 maternal deaths</li> <li>56 consultations per clinician per day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Births delivered in health facility: 100%</li> <li>People in need who received medicines: 100%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR provided two ambulances to support referral of emergency and complex medical cases.</li> <li>12,471 consultations made in both clinics. Major causes of illnesses: Respiratory Tract Infection (35%), Intestinal worms (7%) and Gastritis (6%)</li> <li>459 patients referred to the secondary level referral hospital and 129 to tertiary level health care</li> <li>44,983 condoms distributed to support family planning</li> <li>Cumulative number of 702 HIV patients received anti-retroviral medication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of consultations per clinician is above the standard.</li> </ul>

## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>51,778 persons assisted with food</li> <li>46 children admitted in therapeutic supplementary feeding program</li> <li>5,338 persons supported with blanket supplementary feeding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons assisted with food: 98%</li> <li>ECD children assisted with school feeding: 78%</li> <li>Primary/secondary school children assisted with school feeding: 94%</li> <li>Persons in need have access to nutrition programmes: 100%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>405 moderate acute malnutrition and 59 severely acute malnutrition cases among children were admitted for treatment</li> <li>398 children benefited from the therapeutic supplementary feeding program</li> <li>2,444 pregnant and lactating mothers benefited from Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food distribution sites require construction using durable materials</li> <li>Community nutrition kitchen need rehabilitation</li> <li>Refugees sell at very cheap nearby the distribution site</li> <li>High number of theft after food distribution</li> </ul>

## WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

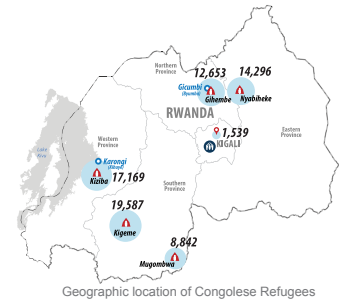
Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>56 latrine blocks constructed</li> <li>17,6L of water per person per day</li> <li>4,114 latrines (17 persons/drop hole)</li> <li>3,814 shower rooms (14 persons/room)</li> <li>45,192 people reached with hygiene activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water taps in use: 100%</li> <li>Population reached with hygiene promotion activities: 85%</li> <li>Latrines adapted for persons with disabilities: 0,5%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50m pipe extension from the camp to host community completed to provide water at Paysannat school and also for the nearby host community</li> <li>200 latrines are at final stage of construction for host community to improve sanitation services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to rainfalls, the level of potable water provided to refugees decreased</li> <li>Permanent Water Treatment Plant temporarily shut down due to collapsed raw water tank and leakages at the pipeline.</li> <li>Lack of sufficient sanitation tools for use in the camp</li> </ul>

## LIVELIHOODS, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30,897 persons receive incentives for work</li> <li>4,155 trees planted</li> <li>320,000kg of firewood distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons engaged in income generating activities: 62%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market construction in Mahama I completed</li> <li>188 persons provided with support to expand or formalize their businesses</li> <li>50 persons provided with entrepreneurship / business training</li> <li>Solar lightening were fixed on 20 latrines</li> <li>Site ground greening and beautification of 800m2</li> <li>Waste valorisation by briquette production of 500 kg</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Person of concern are involved in food selling business, are lacking goods for selling due to the shortage of merchandises at the local markets</li> <li>Theft of firewood increased</li> <li>Lack of community participation in protection of trees and environment</li> <li>Land side and flooding on planted areas.</li> </ul>

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

Majority of Congolese refugees are living in five refugee camps throughout the country and a small number reside in urban locations mainly in Kigali. Due to the ongoing insecurity in Eastern DRC the main durable solution available for Congolese refugees currently is resettlement which is limited to a small proportion of the population. Due to the very protracted nature of the situation—Congolese refugees have lived in Rwanda for 20 years—funding is very limited and living conditions in the camps remain unsatisfactory. UNHCR is advocating with the Government and development actors to integrate refugees in national programs, and has launched a joint strategy with the Government for socio-economic inclusion and self-reliance of refugees.



## KEY FIGURES

### Population

**82,888**

refugees and asylum seekers

**1,539**

people live in urban areas that receive minimal, targeted humanitarian assistance.

**81,349**

refugees and asylum seekers living in camps targeted for humanitarian assistance in 2017



### Population per camp

Kigeme 19,587

Gihembe 12,653

Kiziba 17,169

Mugombwa 8,842

Nyabiheke 14,296

\*Additional 8,802 asylum seekers live in camps



### Funding in USD

**1.48 million**

funds raised.



**3,2%**

of the response plan funded

**44.2 million**

gap



## PROTECTION

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>146</b> newly registered persons</li> <li><b>8</b> unaccompanied children identified</li> <li><b>48</b> new reported cases of child abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation</li> <li><b>29</b> new cases of SGBV cases reported</li> <li><b>7,049</b> persons with specific needs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New born children issued with birth certificates: <b>100%</b></li> <li>Children identified as UACs/SCs: <b>1%</b></li> <li>Child protection cases supported: <b>80%</b></li> <li>Population sensitized on Child Protection: <b>15%</b></li> <li>Population sensitized on SGBV: <b>16%</b></li> <li>People with specific needs assisted: <b>37%</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>931 children issued with birth certificates</li> <li>398 registered unaccompanied children, of which 42 UACs and 356 SCs. Total of 319 child protection cases supported.</li> <li>110 refugees participated in Child Protection training</li> <li>2,995 adolescents reached through targeted programming</li> <li>10,884 people reached with sensitization on Child Protection and 11,712 reached with sensitization on SGBV</li> <li>6,354 individuals identified for resettlement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Backlog of 12,000 refugee children for late birth registration</li> <li>Some parents take too long to collect their birth certificates despite ongoing sensitization</li> <li>Child friendly spaces lack materials for child play</li> <li>Lack of interest among the community in voluntarily taking in UACs and providing parental care.</li> <li>Increased number of child neglect cases due to irresponsibility of parents.</li> </ul>

## EDUCATION

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>4,847</b> children in early childhood education</li> <li><b>17,693</b> children in primary school</li> <li><b>11,577</b> children in secondary school</li> <li><b>44%</b> primary school children integrated</li> <li><b>20%</b> secondary school children integrated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children enrolled in early childhood education: <b>72%</b></li> <li>Children enrolled in primary school: <b>123%*</b></li> <li>Children enrolled in secondary school: <b>61%</b></li> </ul> <p>*The number of primary students exceeds the total number of primary school-age children as many older students are enrolled in primary education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26 classrooms constructed with durable materials supporting integration of refugees in the national education system</li> <li>Distribution of scholastic materials and uniforms is ongoing</li> <li>153 children with disabilities enrolled in school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delay in provision of scholastic materials</li> <li>Lack of desks for in Kigeme B</li> <li>Overcrowded classrooms in ECD and primary schools</li> <li>Lack of school feeding programs for children attending early childhood education</li> </ul>

## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>9,407</b> individual semi-permanent shelters</li> <li><b>4</b> communal shelters (hangars)</li> <li><b>350</b> people live in communal shelters (hangars)</li> <li><b>0</b> emergency shelters (tents)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People living in individual semi-permanent shelters: <b>99,5%</b></li> <li>People receiving soap: <b>95%</b></li> <li>Women in reproductive age receiving sanitary supplies: <b>92%</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>374 individual shelters repaired</li> <li>2km of roads constructed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of camp land to construct shelters in Mugombwa</li> <li>Insufficient budget to repair individual shelters</li> <li>Lack of funds to address huge ravines in camps can deteriorate the situation even more</li> </ul>

## HEALTH

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>219</b> newborn children</li> <li><b>11</b> persons deceased</li> <li><b>0</b> maternal deaths</li> <li><b>361</b> pregnant persons (under 18 years)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Births delivered in health facility: <b>100%</b></li> <li>People in need who received medicines: <b>100%</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNHCR provided three ambulances to support referral of emergency and complex medical cases.</li> <li>16,026 people provided with primary health care services. Major causes of illnesses: Respiratory Tract Infection (36%) and Malaria (4%)</li> <li>443 patients referred to the secondary and tertiary level health care</li> <li>75,165 condoms distributed to support family planning</li> <li>Cumulative number of 553 HIV patients received anti-retroviral medication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited budget for referrals to secondary and tertiary level health care results with people in need not be able to receive appropriate services</li> <li>Health center in Kiziba needs renovation and expansion</li> </ul>

## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>77,861</b> persons assisted with food</li> <li><b>2,942</b> children persons supported with blanket supplementary feeding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons assisted with food: <b>102%</b></li> <li>ECD children assisted with school feeding: <b>26%</b></li> <li>Primary/secondary school children assisted with school feeding: <b>90%</b></li> <li>Persons in need have access to nutrition programmes: <b>49%</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>79 MAM and 15 SAM children were admitted for treatment</li> <li>Nutrition programmes targeted 5,975 persons which represents only 49% of the total persons in need.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supplementary feeding is provided through dry food ration with hinders the access of children in need to CSB++</li> <li>Elderly persons and persons with chronic illnesses are not included in nutrition programmes</li> <li>Asylum seekers in need, are not targeted with nutrition programmes</li> </ul>

## WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>0</b> latrine blocks constructed</li> <li><b>19,2L</b> of water per person per day (average)</li> <li><b>1,562</b> latrines (172 persons/latrine)</li> <li><b>1,091</b> showers (344 persons/shower)</li> <li><b>22,571</b> people reached with hygiene activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water taps in use: <b>100%</b></li> <li>Population reached with hygiene promotion activities: <b>31%</b></li> <li>Latrines adapted for persons with disabilities: <b>2%</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) donated 32 blocks of latrines (12 drop holes each) in Gihembe camp</li> <li>After conducting repairs and completing water provision projects, the supply of water in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps has improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of potable water is below standards in Kigeme (12L/person/day)</li> <li>Number of hygiene promoters insufficient</li> <li>Lack of WASH facilities including latrines and showers</li> </ul>

## LIVELIHOODS, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>88</b> persons receive incentives for work</li> <li><b>2,937</b> trees planted</li> <li><b>1,718,970kg</b> of firewood distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons engaged in income generating activities: <b>0,2%</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>122 persons provided with vocational trainings</li> <li>80 persons provided with support to expand or formalize their businesses</li> <li>350 persons provided with entrepreneurship / business training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient firewood to cover the needs.</li> <li>Delays of firewood distribution caused by deforestation in Kiziba.</li> <li>Lack of public lighting in the camps</li> <li>Asylum seekers living in the camp are not included in firewood distribution</li> <li>Very few refugees engaged in livelihoods projects</li> </ul>

# RWANDA - Urban refugees

as of 28 February 2017



## KEY FIGURES

# 32,879

urban refugees and asylum-seekers in Rwanda

# 3,260

refugees and asylum-seekers in Huye

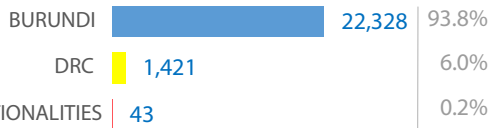
# 5,827

refugees and asylum-seekers in other areas

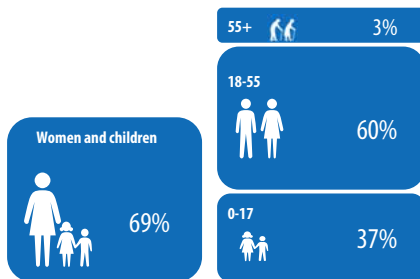
# 23,792

refugees and asylum-seekers in Kigali

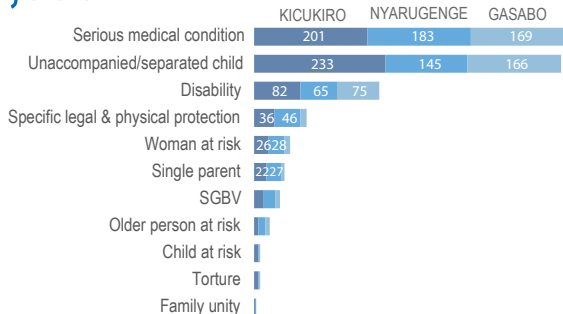
## MAIN NATIONALITIES IN KIGALI



## AGE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN IN KIGALI

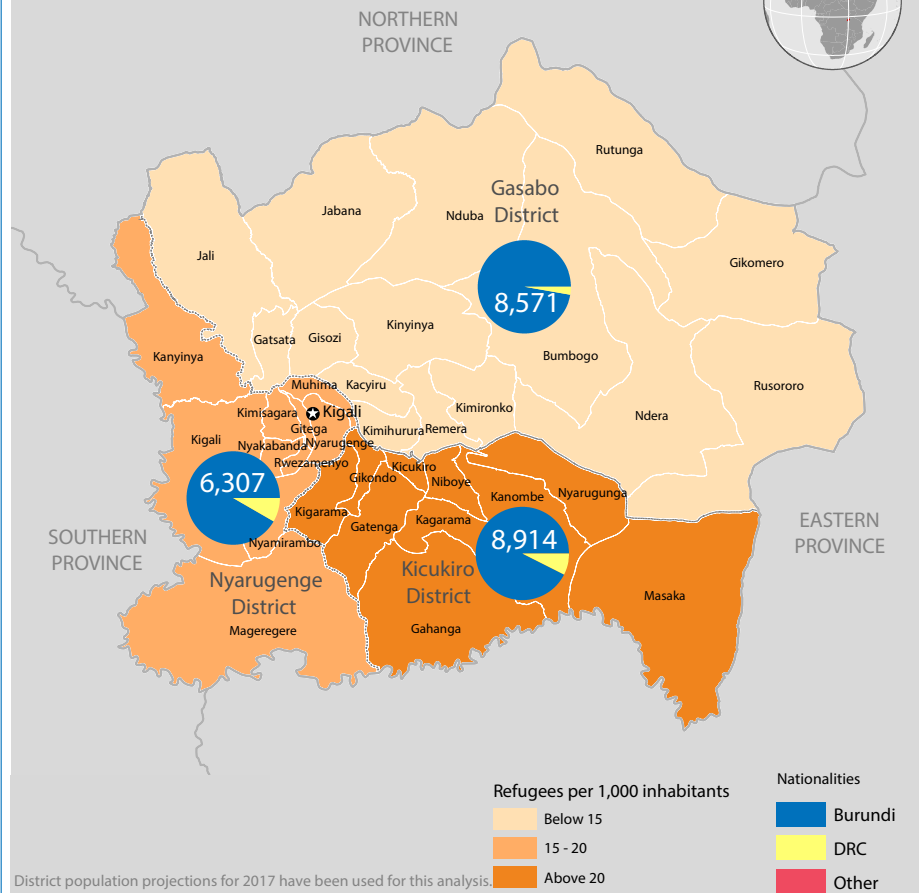


## 1,630 PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS IN KIGALI

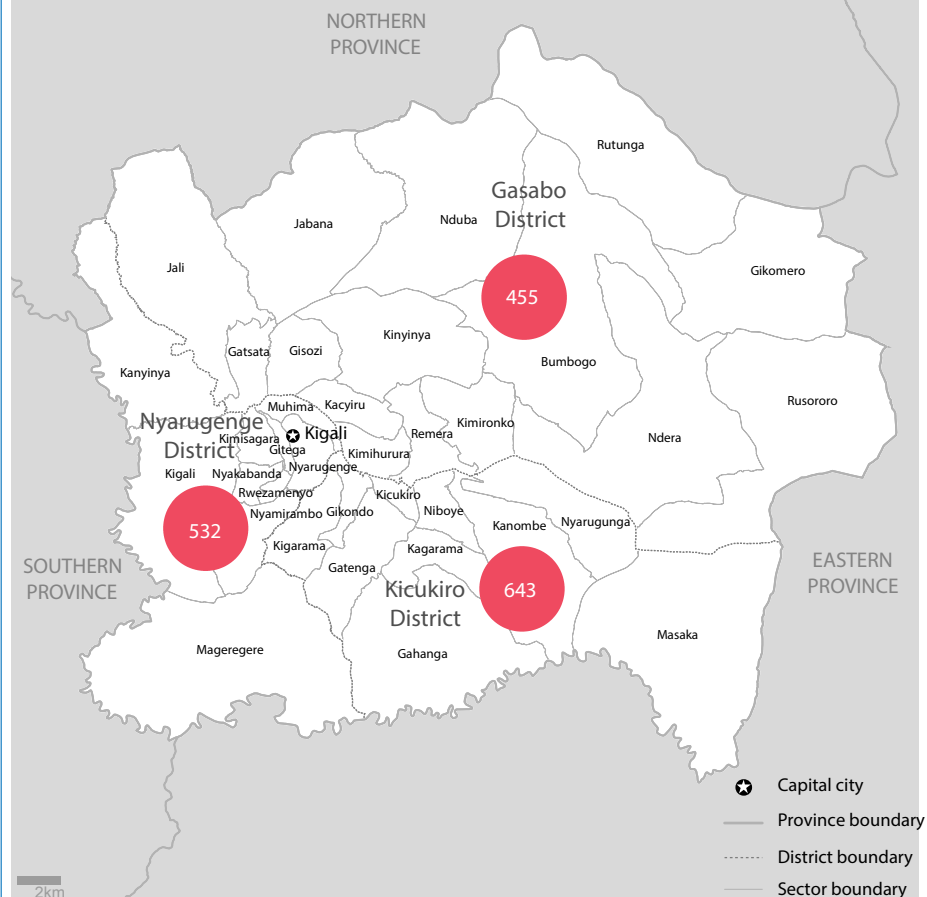


Specific need	Kicukiro	Nyarugenge	Gasabo	Total
Serious medical condition	201	183	169	553
Unaccompanied/separated child	233	145	166	544
Disability	82	65	75	222
Specific legal & physical protection	36	46	11	93
Woman at risk	26	28	10	64
Single parent	22	27	5	54
SGBV	16	22	8	46
Older person at risk	8	12	8	28
Child at risk	8	2	1	11
Torture	8	1	2	11
Family unity	3	1	-	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>1,630</b>

## MAIN NATIONALITIES IN KIGALI



## PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS IN KIGALI



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Printing date: 07 Mar 2017

Sources: Geodata: UNCS, NISR Statistics: UNHCR

Author: UNHCR Regional Service Centre Nairobi

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