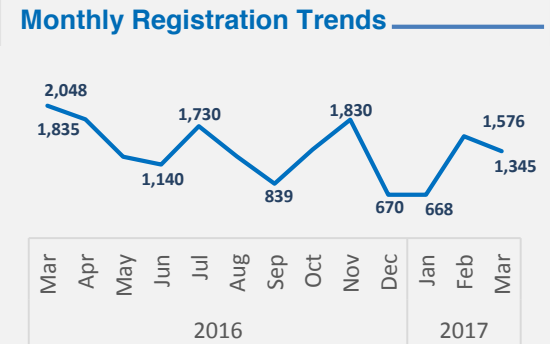
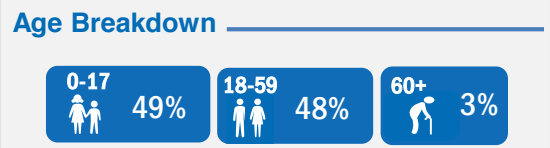
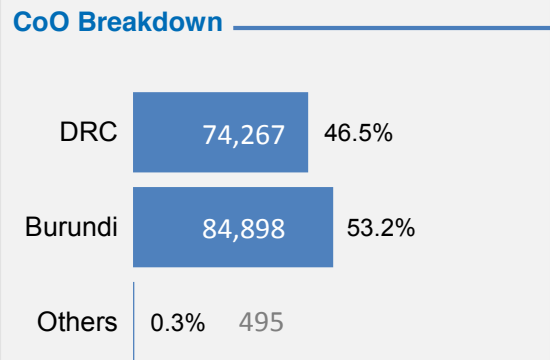
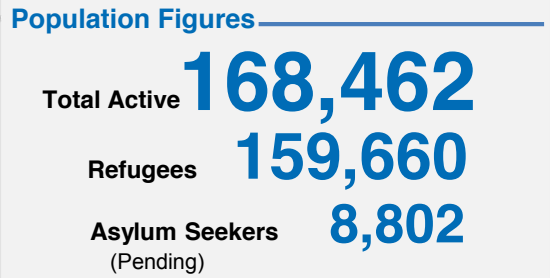
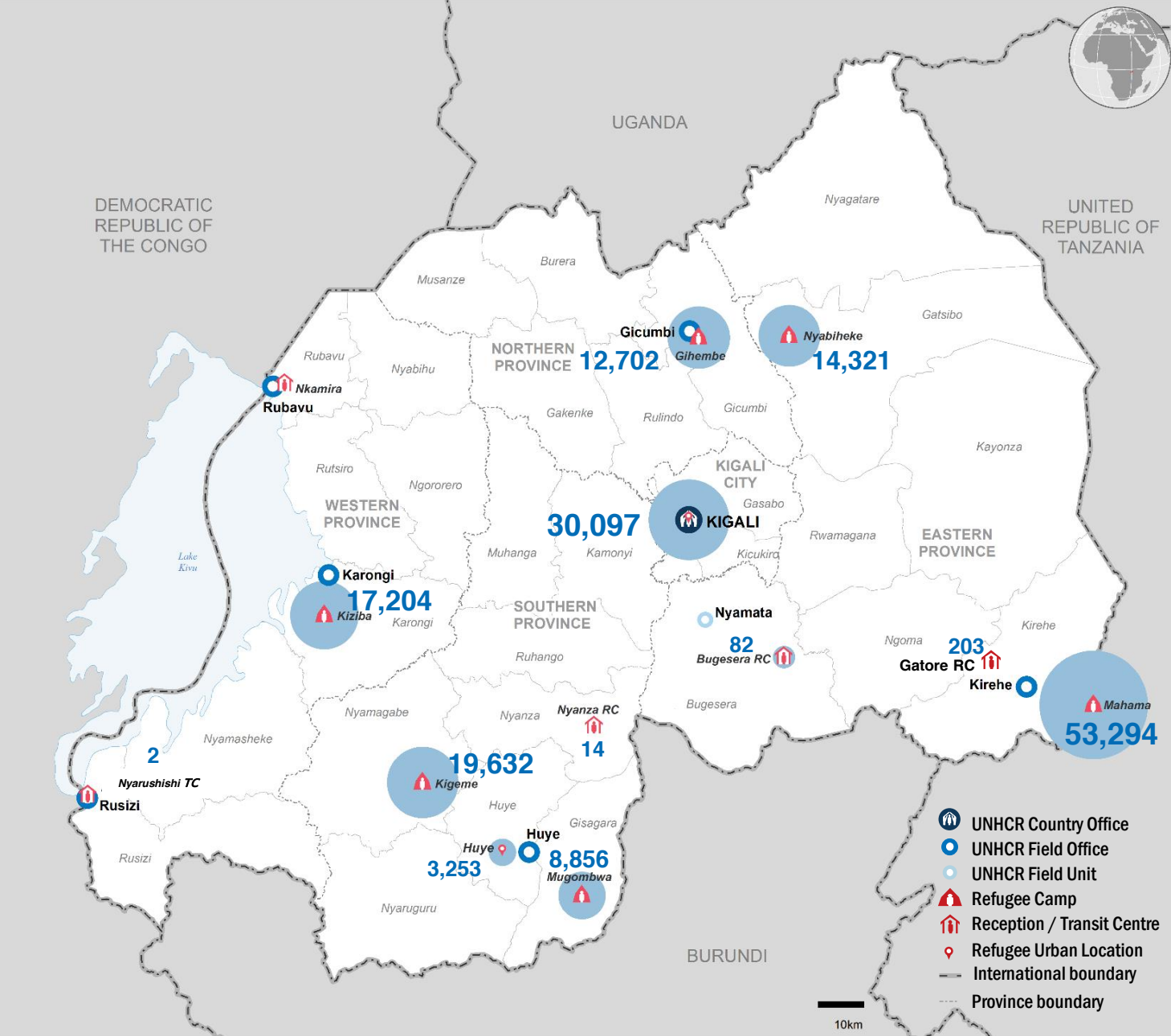


Rwanda

Population of Concern to UNHCR

as of 31st March 2017

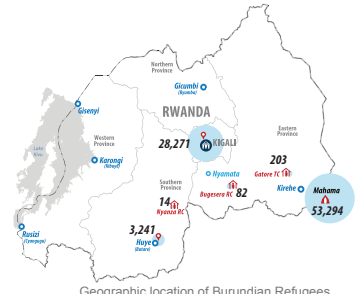


- UNHCR Country Office
- UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit
- Refugee Camp
- Reception / Transit Centre
- Refugee Urban Location
- International boundary
- Province boundary

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. Humanitarian assistance and protection is mainly provided to people living in the camp. Needs of people living in urban areas remain under supported mainly due to lack of funds. Therefore more and more people approach UNHCR with request for transfer to Mahama camp due to inability to cater for basic needs on their own. UNHCR is developing a community-based protection and outreach programme to enhance contact with and respond to protection needs of urban refugees.



KEY FIGURES

Population

94,116*
registered refugees

84,880
active refugees targeted for humanitarian assistance

53,368
refugees in camps and transit centers targeted for humanitarian assistance in 2017

31,512**
refugees in urban areas that receive minimal humanitarian assistance



Funding in USD

0.1 million
funds raised.

0.2%
of the response plan funded

55.7 million
gap

*9,236 temporarily inactivated due to absence at food distribution for 3 or more months or spontaneous departure
**Refugees in Kigali: 28,271
Refugees in Huye: 3,241
Additional other nationalities: 513

PROTECTION

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 770 newly registered persons 20 unaccompanied children identified 18 new reported cases of child abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation 13 new cases of SGBV cases reported 40 new cases of persons with specific needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New born children issued with birth certificates: 100% Children identified as UACs/SCs: 4% Child protection cases supported: 21% Population sensitized on Child Protection: 16% Population sensitized on SGBV: 12% People with specific needs assisted (elderly, disabled etc.): 98% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 384 children issued with birth certificates of which 232 newly born children. 926 registered unaccompanied children, of which 590 UACs and 336 SCs. Total of 93 child protection cases supported. 151 refugees participating in Child Protection training 5,473 adolescent reached through targeted programming 8,200 people reached with sensitization on Child Protection and 6,100 reached with sensitization on SGBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient partner staff to respond to overall needs in Mahama Delay in receiving death certificates from the relevant district authorities Delay rendering of justice and timely completion of CP and SGBV cases by legal sector because of limited Government staff and transport facilitation Insufficient firewood and kitchen sets for elderly person, especially for those who are living alone Refugee mothers need baby covers, shoes and baby toilets but funds are unavailable

EDUCATION

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,585 children in early childhood education 6,877 children in primary school 5,065 children in secondary school <50% children integrated in primary and secondary school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children at pre-school age enrolled in ECD: 64% Children at primary school age enrolled in primary school: 67% Children at secondary school age enrolled in secondary school: 69% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kirehe district will support payment of salaries for teachers at Paysanat L school. However the number of supported teachers is very small (64). UNHCR and partners are conducting mass sensitization and mobilization campaigns to ensure that every child at school age is enrolled at school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School enrollment rate is at low level. Both Paysannat L and its satellite in the camp lack teachers' meeting rooms, libraries, computer and sciences laboratories Paysannat Satellite school has no fence and sufficient water To date the District has not shared the number of teachers to be sponsored from the Government budget The new ECD model construction completed in December 2016. It is still not in use due to lack of equipment.

SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,881 individual semi-permanent shelters 142 communal shelters (hangars) 22,000 people live in communal shelters (hangars) 0 emergency shelters (tents) 4km of big gullies formed due to lack of drainage channels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People living in individual semi-permanent shelters: 58% People receiving soap: 89% Women in reproductive age receiving sanitary supplies: 59% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some 31,000 refugees live in individual back to back semi-permanent shelters 306 shelters constructed by the end of the reporting period 36 individual shelters repaired Refugees are selling NFIs at very low prices. This results with decrease interest of refugees to show up at distribution sites and collect the NFIs compared to previous month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of 30Ha camp land to construct 1,425 shelters Lack of drainage channels within the camp resulted to creation of 4km gullies Rainfall season delays the construction of shelters Communal hangars are in bad state and require reconstruction Semi-permanent shelters need plastering/mudding to enhance their durability

HEALTH

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 185 newborn children 5 persons deceased 0 maternal deaths 52 consultations per clinician per day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Births delivered in health facility: 100% People in need who received medicines: 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health facilities in Mahama are opened for host community Tuberculosis campaign resulted with 16,934 people screened More than 12,500 consultations provided in both clinics. Major causes of illnesses: Respiratory Tract Infection, Intestinal worms and Gastritis 508 patients referred to the secondary and tertiary level referral hospital 10,169 condoms distributed to support family planning 100% of people with HIV received necessary treatment and therapy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of consultations per clinician per day is above the standard.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 51,486 persons assisted with food 56 children admitted in therapeutic supplementary feeding program 1,446 persons supported with blanket supplementary feeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons assisted with food: 98% ECD children assisted with school feeding: 97% Primary/secondary school children assisted with school feeding: 93% Persons in need have access to nutrition programmes: 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WFP announced food cuts in the coming months. Level of cutting rations is still not confirmed by WFP. Food cuts will have very huge impact on refugees and many might opt to negative coping mechanisms which will lead to worsen protection situation 366 MAM and 56 SAM children were admitted for treatment. Number decreased compared to previous month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food distribution sites require construction using durable materials Community nutrition kitchen need rehabilitation Refugees sell food at very cheap nearby the distribution site and food cuts will worsen the situation High number of theft after food distribution

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

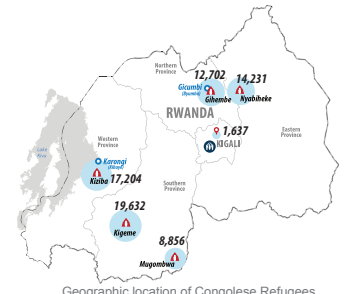
Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54 latrine blocks constructed 17,4L of water per person per day 3,502 latrines (15 persons/drop hole) 3,172 shower rooms (17 persons/room) 45,300 people reached with hygiene activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water taps in use: 100% Population reached with hygiene promotion activities: 85% Latrines adapted for persons with disabilities: 0,5% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50m pipe extension from the camp to host community completed to provide water at Paysannat school and also for the nearby host community 200 latrines are at final stage of construction for host community to improve sanitation services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to rainfalls, the level of potable water provided to refugees decreased Permanent Water Treatment Plant temporarily shut down due to collapsed raw water tank and leakages at the pipeline. Lack of sufficient sanitation tools for use in the camp

LIVELIHOODS, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

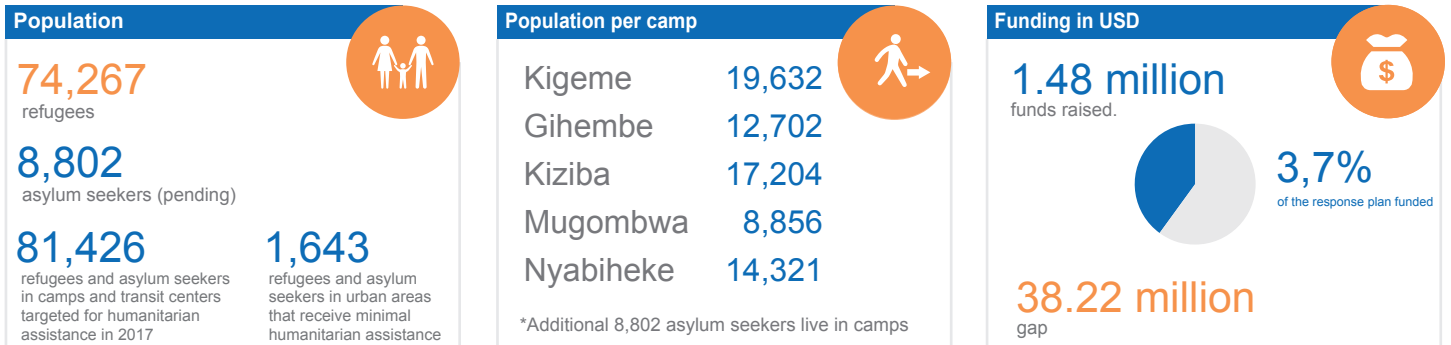
Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30,897 persons receive incentives for work 5,080 trees planted 200,000kg of firewood distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons engaged in income generating activities: 62% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 487 persons provided with support to expand or formalize their businesses 47 persons provided with entrepreneurship / business training Firewood distributed to some 25% of population due to insufficient quantities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Person of concern are involved in food selling business, are lacking goods for selling due to the shortage of merchandises at the local markets Theft of firewood increased Lack of community participation in protection of trees and environment Land side and flooding on planted areas.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

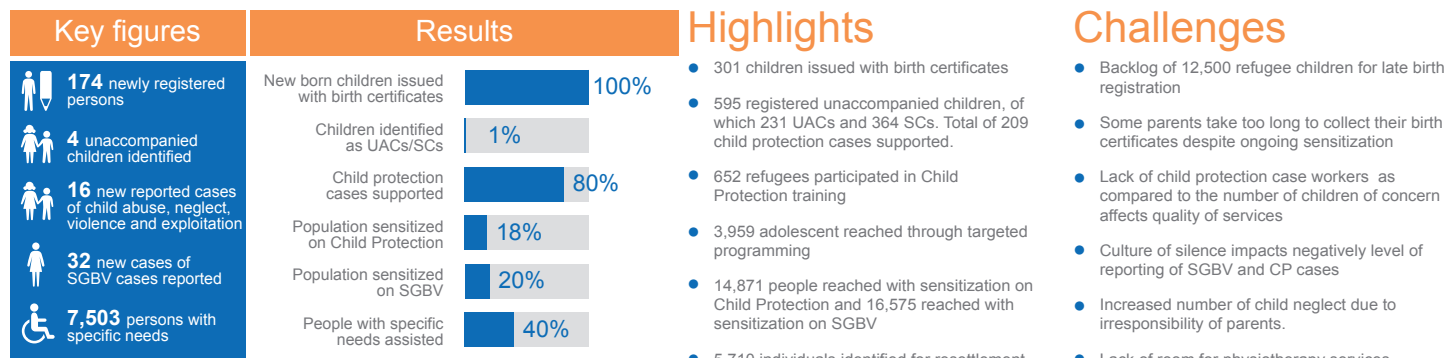
Majority of Congolese refugees are living in five refugee camps throughout the country. Very small number of refugees live in urban locations mainly in Kigali. Humanitarian assistance and protection is mainly provided to people living in the camps. However, due to the protracted situation, the funding is very limited and therefore the living conditions in the camps remain unsatisfactory. Resettlement for protracted Congolese refugees is on hold.



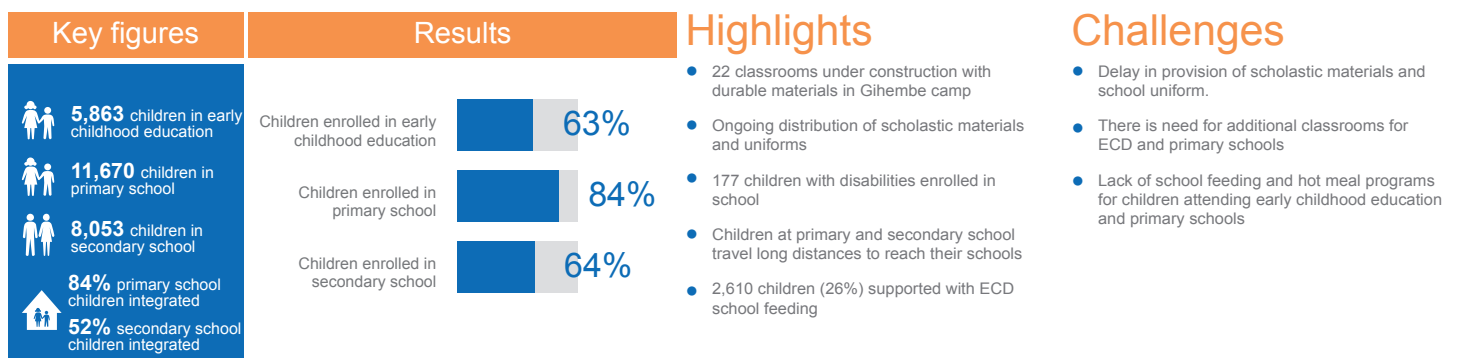
KEY FIGURES



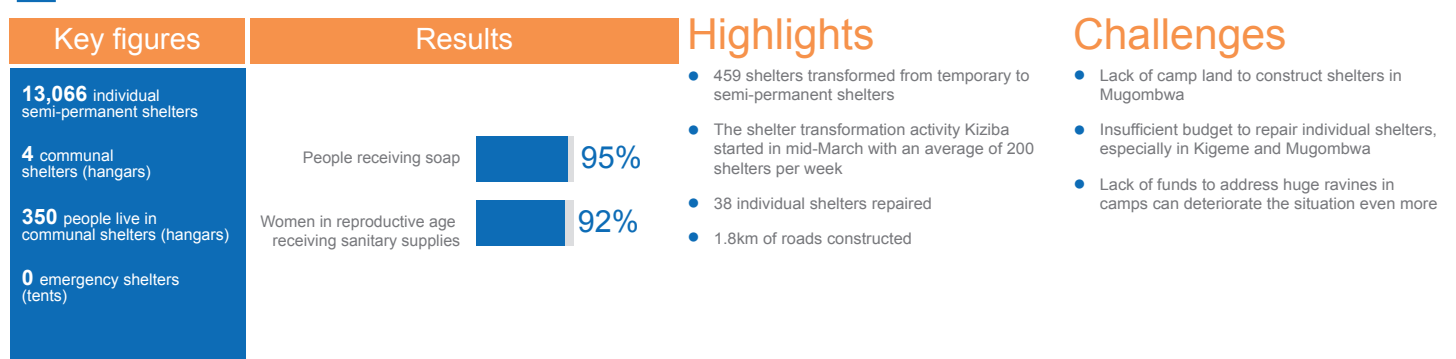
PROTECTION



EDUCATION



SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS



HEALTH

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 210 newborn children 14 persons deceased 0 maternal deaths 21 pregnant persons (under 18 years) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Births delivered in health facility: 100% People in need who received medicines: 100% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16,275 people provided with primary health care services. Major causes of illnesses: Respiratory Tract Infection and Malaria 426 patients referred to the secondary and tertiary level health care 70,039 condoms distributed to support family planning Cumulative number of 663 HIV patients received anti-retroviral medication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited budget for referrals to secondary and tertiary level health care results with people in need not be able to receive appropriate services Health center in Kiziba needs renovation and expansion

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 76,465 persons assisted with food 3,101 children persons supported with blanket supplementary feeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons assisted with food: 94% ECD children assisted with school feeding: 26% Primary/secondary school children assisted with school feeding: 90% Persons in need have access to nutrition programmes: 36% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 119 MAM and 14 SAM children were admitted for treatment Nutrition programmes targeted 5,957 persons which represents <50% of the total persons in need. Food provided to asylum seekers as well. Show-up for food decreased compared to previous month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food cuts by WFP will impact the school feeding programs Supplementary feeding is provided through dry food ration with hinders the access of children in need to CSB++ Elderly persons and persons with chronic illnesses are not included in nutrition programmes Asylum seekers in need, are not targeted with nutrition programmes

WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 latrine blocks constructed 18.8L of water per person per day (average) 2,187 latrines (38 persons/latrine) 1,099 showers (344 persons/shower) 20,666 people reached with hygiene activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water taps in use: 100% Population reached with hygiene promotion activities: 31% Latrines adapted for persons with disabilities: 2% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need of increasing the number of WASH facilities in the camps to serve the needs of refugees There is urgent need for construction of retaining walls for WASH facilities in Mugombwa and Kigeme to prevent accidents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of potable water is below standards in Kigeme (12L/person/day) Number of hygiene promoters insufficient compared with size of refugee population WASH facilities including latrines and showers insufficient compared to population size and needs Many shower rooms in some of the camps are inappropriate and do not preserve the privacy of refugees due to lack of roofing and doors.

LIVELIHOODS, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 88 persons receive incentives for work 2,917 trees planted 1,963,352kg of firewood distributed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons engaged in income generating activities: 0,2% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 122 persons provided with vocational trainings 30 persons provided with support to expand or formalize their businesses 165 persons provided with entrepreneurship / business training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient firewood to cover the needs Delays of firewood distribution caused deforestation in Kiziba. Lack of public lighting in the camps Asylum seekers living in the camp are not included in firewood distribution