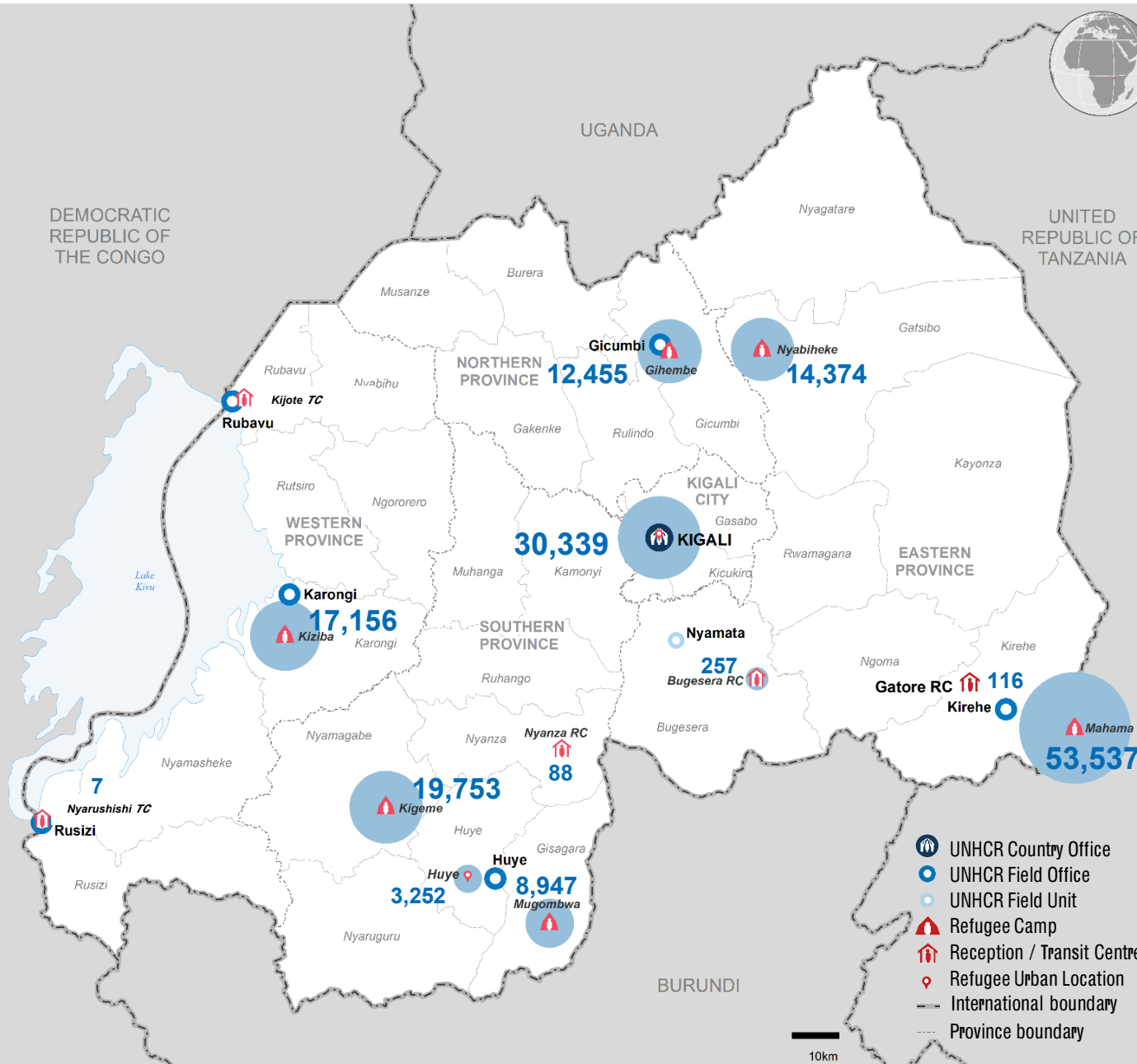


# Rwanda

## Population of Concern to UNHCR

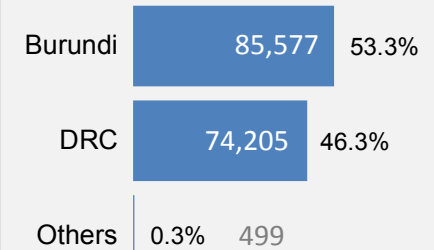
as of 31<sup>st</sup> May 2017



### Population Figures

Active Total **169,083**  
 Refugees **160,281**  
 Asylum Seekers (Pending) **8,802**

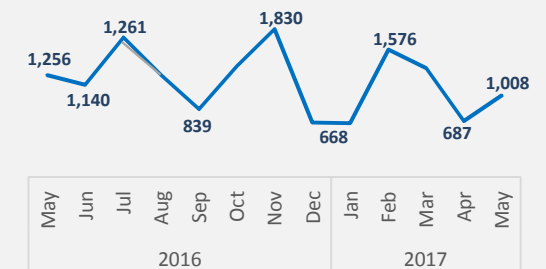
### CoO Breakdown



### Age Breakdown



### Monthly Registration Trends

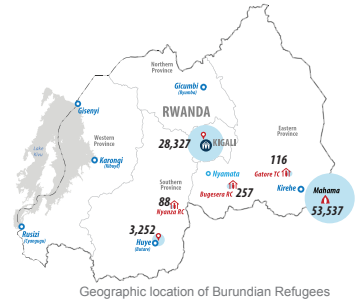


- UNHCR Country Office
- UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit
- Refugee Camp
- Reception / Transit Centre
- Refugee Urban Location
- International boundary
- Province boundary

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. Humanitarian assistance and protection is mainly provided to people living in the camp. Needs of people living in urban areas remain undersupported 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

**95,522\***  
registered refugees



**85,577**  
active refugees targeted for humanitarian assistance

**53,537**  
refugees in camps and transit centers targeted for humanitarian assistance in 2017

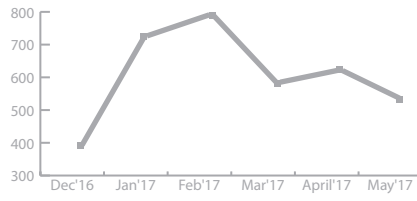
**31,579\*\***  
refugees in urban areas that receive minimal humanitarian assistance

\*9,945 temporarily inactivated due to absence at food distribution for 3 or more months or spontaneous departure

\*\*Refugees in Kigali: 28,327  
Refugees in Huye: 3,252  
Additional other nationalities: 499

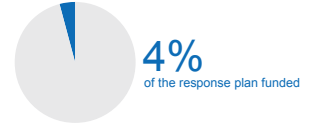
### New arrivals

**3,651**  
new arrivals in the last six months



### Funding in USD

**2.2 million**  
funds raised.



**55.7 million**  
gap

## PROTECTION

### Key figures

- 839** newly registered persons
- 25** unaccompanied children identified
- 23** new reported cases of child abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation
- 20** new cases of SGBV cases reported

### Results

- 281 New born children issued with birth certificates **100%**
- Children identified as UACs/SCs (of the total population) **2%**
- Population sensitized on Child Protection **16%**
- Population sensitized on SGBV **31%**
- People with specific needs assisted (elderly, disabled etc.) **87%**

### Highlights

- The first mobile court hearings took place in Mahama camp; the *Nyarubuye Court of First Instance* sentenced 6 refugees who were charged with drug consumption, aggravated assault and child abuse.
- 17 vulnerable households (32 individuals) were relocated from Kigali to Gatore transit centre.
- 1,269 registered unaccompanied children, of which 554 UACs and 715 SCs. 23 child protection cases supported.
- 110 refugees participating in Child Protection training; 10,000 people reached with sensitization on Child Protection and 17,000 reached with sensitization on SGBV.

### Challenges

- Teenage pregnancies increased from 32 to 55 in May. UNHCR and partners are carrying out mass sensitization campaigns on teen pregnancy, child neglect and assault.
- Night patrols by the refugee security team are inefficient due to lack of proper equipment.
- Refugees are consuming prohibited locally-distilled alcohol, which is triggering crimes.
- Child neglect has increased from 2 cases identified per week to 4 per week in May.

## EDUCATION

### Key figures

- 4,869** children in early childhood education
- 7,242** children in primary school
- 1,710** children in secondary school
- 16,293** children integrated in primary and secondary schools

### Results

- Pre-school age children enrolled in ECD **72%**
- Primary school age children enrolled in primary school **88%**
- Secondary school age children enrolled in secondary school **25%**

### Highlights

- School feeding monitored to ensure nutritious meals are received.
- Children with disabilities can easily access educational opportunities.
- Scholastic material and uniforms distributed to school aged children.

### Challenges

- Some Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres are still hosted in temporary structures (plastic sheets).
- Lack of space for recreational activities at the school.
- Absence of electricity at Paysannat L School.

## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS

### Key figures

- 5,079** individual semi-permanent shelters
- 112** communal shelters (hangars)
- 17,824** people live in communal shelters (hangars)
- 0** emergency shelters (tents)
- 3,469 km** of drainage channels constructed

### Results

- People living in individual semi-permanent shelters **67%**
- People receiving soap **64%**
- Women in reproductive age receiving sanitary supplies **54%**

### Highlights

- Some 35,766 refugees live in individual, back to back, semi-permanent shelters.
- 97 shelters constructed by the end of the reporting period. 1,112 individuals were relocated to the new shelters.
- 40 individual shelters repaired.

### Challenges

- Lack of land to construct 1,673 shelters; 30Ha needed.
- Communal hangars in villages 17-20 are deteriorating and require rehabilitation.
- Semi-permanent shelters need plastering/mudding to enhance their durability

## HEALTH

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>182</b> newborn children</li> <li><b>15</b> persons deceased</li> <li><b>6</b> maternal deaths</li> <li><b>78</b> consultations per clinician per day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Births delivered in health facility: <b>95%</b></li> <li>Persons with HIV/AIDS received treatment: <b>97%</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health facilities in Mahama are opened for host community.</li> <li>10 health care providers were trained on integrated HIV/AIDS services and case management.</li> <li>76 Community Health Workers were trained on HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis C prevention.</li> <li>571 patients referred to secondary and tertiary level referral hospitals.</li> <li>18,305 condoms distributed to support family planning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of deaths, particularly for children under 5 years, has increased due to a high rate of malaria. With the support of the district health department, WHO, and the refugee community, malaria prevention and treatment campaigns have been organized.</li> </ul>

## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>53,217</b> persons assisted with food</li> <li><b>4,579</b> children in ECD centres are assisted with school feeding</li> <li><b>1,054</b> children supported with blanket supplementary feeding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons assisted with food: <b>99%</b></li> <li>ECD children assisted with school feeding: <b>94%</b></li> <li>Primary/secondary school children assisted with school feeding: <b>93%</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WFP had received enough funding to ensure full food assistance was provided for all refugees in May.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food distribution sites require construction using durable materials.</li> <li>Community nutrition kitchens need rehabilitation.</li> <li>High rate of theft after food distribution.</li> </ul>

## WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

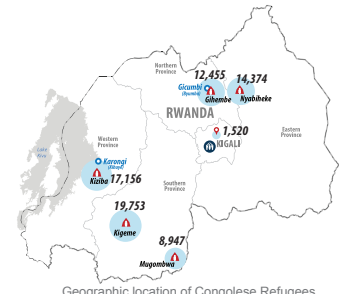
Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>77</b> latrine blocks under construction</li> <li><b>20L</b> of water per person per day</li> <li><b>3,177</b> latrines (17 persons/drop hole)</li> <li><b>2,998</b> shower rooms (18 persons/room)</li> <li><b>45,300</b> 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>85%</b></li> <li>Latrines adapted for persons with disabilities: <b>0.5%</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The permanent water treatment plant is under repair and expected to be operational in the coming weeks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient land to construct 51 latrine blocks.</li> <li>Lack of sufficient sanitation tools for use in the camp</li> </ul>

## LIVELIHOODS, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

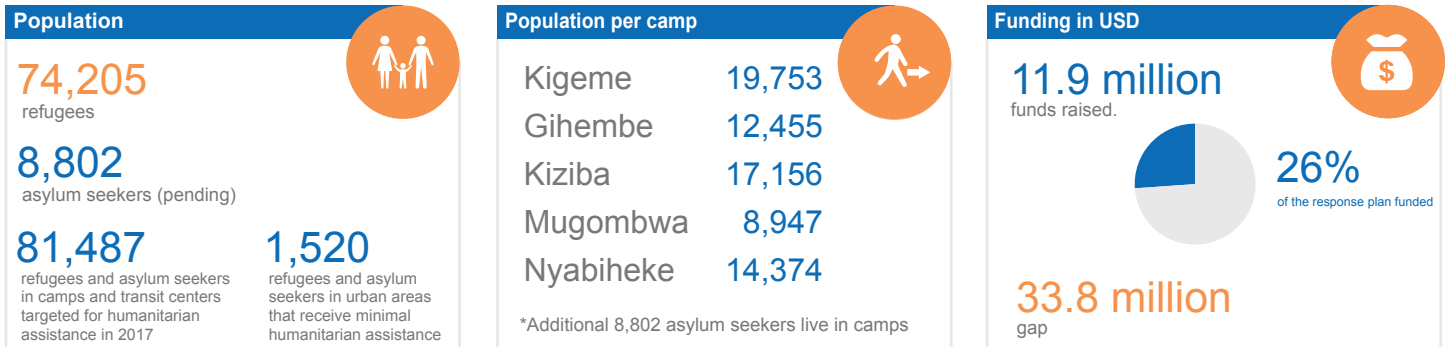
Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>14,826</b> persons recorded as being employed (engaged in income-generating activities)</li> <li><b>2,451</b> trees planted</li> <li><b>1,182kg</b> of firewood distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons engaged in income generating activities: <b>27%</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>487 persons provided with support to expand or formalize their businesses</li> <li>47 persons provided with entrepreneurship / business training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Theft of firewood has increased.</li> <li>Lack of community participation in protection of trees and environment.</li> <li>Landslides and flooding on planted areas.</li> </ul>

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

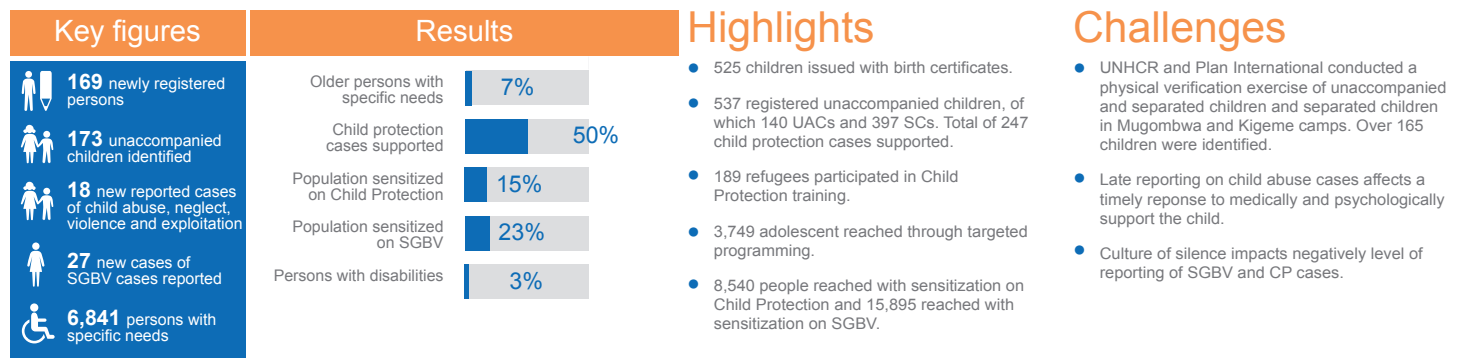
Majority of Congolese refugees are living in five refugee camps throughout the country. A very small number of refugees live in urban locations, mainly in Kigali. Humanitarian assistance and protection is mainly provided to people living in the camps. However, due to the protracted situation, the funding is very limited and therefore the living conditions in the camps remain unsatisfactory. Resettlement for protracted Congolese refugees has slowed down without new cases being submitted to the US



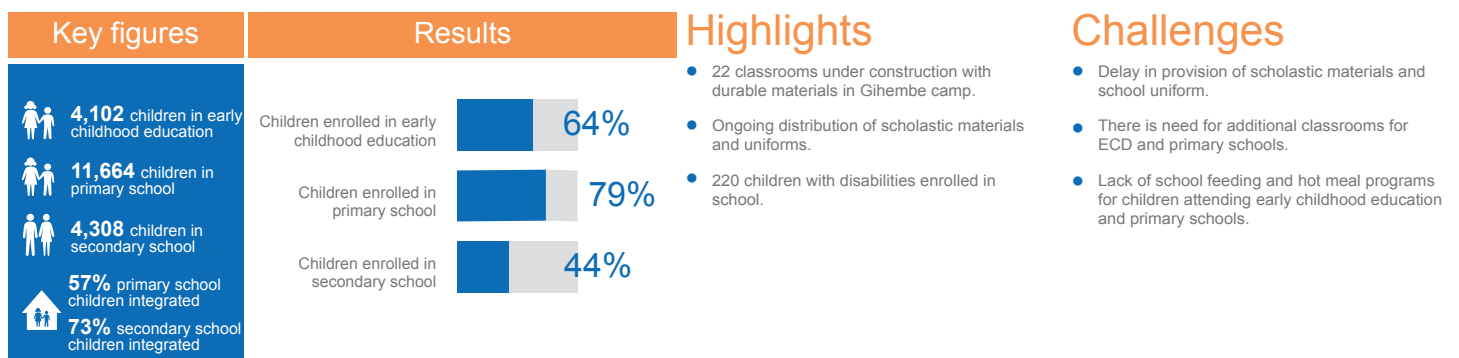
## KEY FIGURES



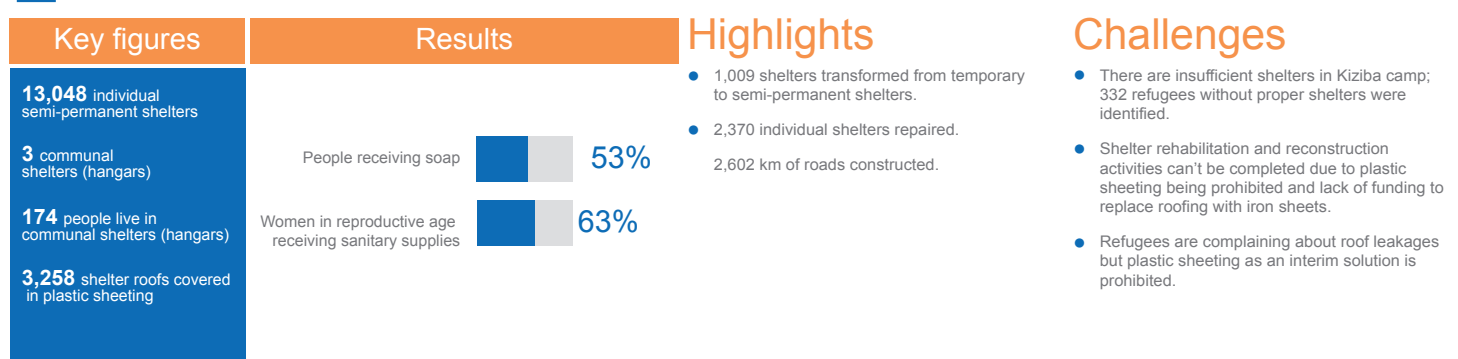
## PROTECTION



## EDUCATION



## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS



## HEALTH

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>169</b> newborn children</li> <li><b>9</b> persons deceased</li> <li><b>1</b> maternal deaths</li> <li><b>16</b> pregnant persons (under 18 years)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Births delivered in health facility: <b>99%</b></li> <li>Persons with HIV/AIDS received treatment and support: <b>100%</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13,919 people provided with primary health care services. Major causes of illnesses: Respiratory Tract Infection and Malaria.</li> <li>556 patients referred to the secondary and tertiary level health care.</li> <li>59,616 condoms distributed to support family planning.</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>76,465</b> persons assisted with food</li> <li><b>3,202</b> children persons supported with blanket supplementary feeding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persons assisted with food: <b>96%</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>98%</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>56 MAM and 7 SAM children were admitted for treatment.</li> <li>Food provided to asylum seekers as well. Show-up for food decreased compared to previous month.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food cuts by WFP will impact the school feeding programs.</li> <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>19L</b> of water per person per day (average)</li> <li><b>30.4</b> persons/latrine</li> <li><b>1,077</b> showers (69 persons/shower)</li> <li><b>24,058</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>48%</b></li> <li>Latrines adapted for persons with disabilities: <b>40%</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gihembe camp is now providing 19L/person/day.</li> <li>Mugombwa and Kigeme camps have adapted 100% of the latrines to accommodate persons with physical disabilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of potable water is below standards in Kigeme and Nyabiheke camps (13L/person/day)</li> <li>WASH facilities including latrines and showers insufficient compared to population size and needs. The gaps are expected to increase as plastic sheeting is no longer an option for rehabilitation purposes.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

## LIVELIHOODS, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>128</b> persons supported with their business</li> <li><b>6,897</b> trees planted</li> <li><b>576,630kg</b> of firewood distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individuals have received firewood: <b>91%</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>750 persons provided with vocational trainings</li> <li>872 persons recorded as being employed or self-employed (engaged in income generating activities).</li> <li>78 persons provided with entrepreneurship / business training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gihembe camp was connected to national electricity grid. However, the monthly costs are higher than expected, therefore the generator had to be reconnected.</li> <li>Delays of firewood distribution caused 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> </ul>