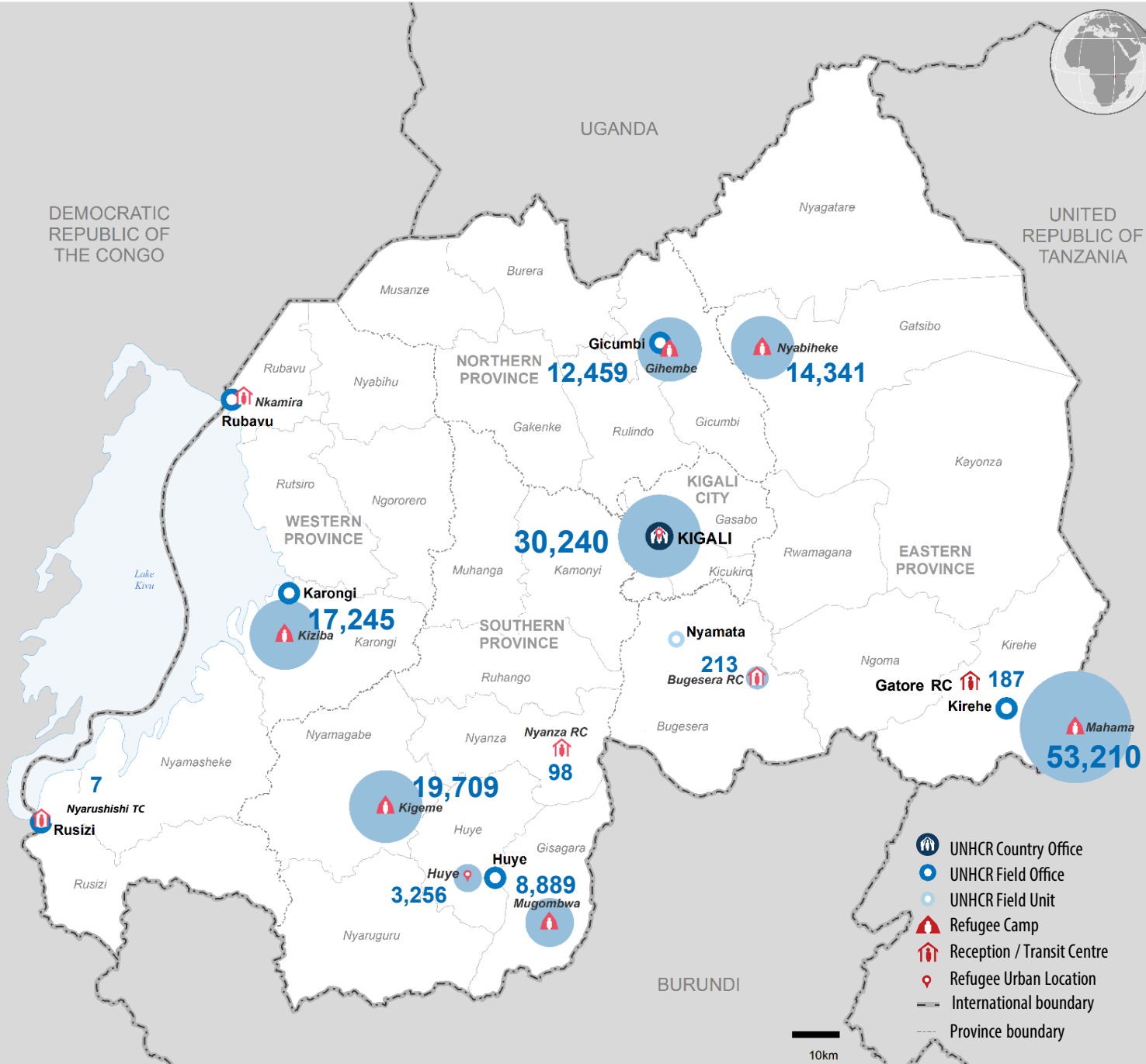


Rwanda

Population of Concern to UNHCR

as of 30th April 2017



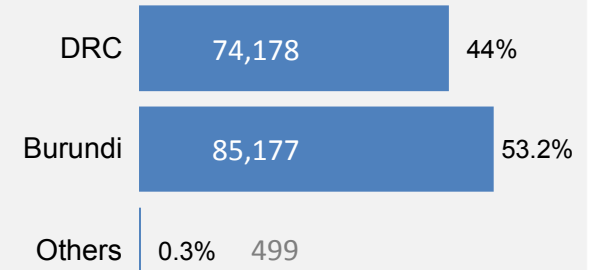
Population Figures

Total Active **168,656**

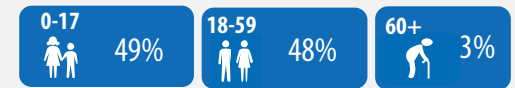
Refugees **159,854**

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

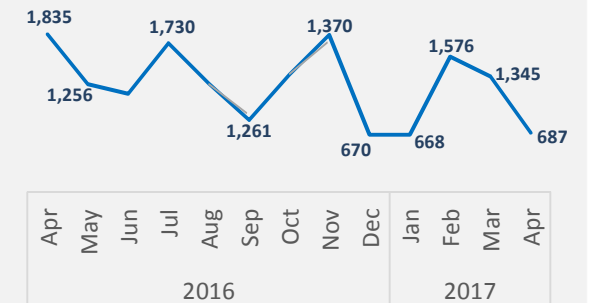
CoO Breakdown



Age Breakdown

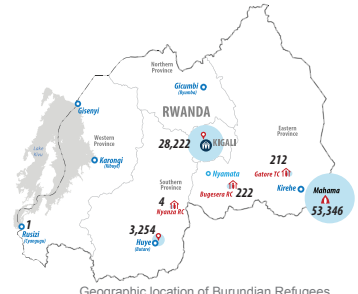


Monthly Registration Trends



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.



Geographic location of Burundian Refugees

KEY FIGURES

Population

94,947*
registered refugees

85,261
active refugees targeted for humanitarian assistance

53,785
refugees in camps and transit centers targeted for humanitarian assistance in 2017

31,476**
refugees in urban areas that receive minimal humanitarian assistance

*9,686 temporarily inactivated due to absence at food distribution for 3 or more months or spontaneous departure

**Refugees in Kigali: 28,222
Refugees in Huye: 3,254
Additional other nationalities: 415



Funding in USD

0.1 million
funds raised.

0.2%
of the response plan funded

55.7 million
gap

PROTECTION

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 320 newly registered persons 32 unaccompanied children identified 14 new reported cases of child abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation 13 new cases of SGBV cases reported 4,085 persons with specific needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New born children issued with birth certificates: 100% Children identified as UACs/SCs: 3% Child protection cases supported: 4% Population sensitized on Child Protection: 1% Population sensitized on SGBV: 1% People with specific needs assisted: 93% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For a first time, the Nyarubuye Court of First Instance conducted 7 trials in Mahama camp on 26 April 2017 244 children issued with birth certificates of which 199 newly born children. 1,242 registered unaccompanied children, of which 531 UACs and 711 SCs. Total of 93 child protection cases supported. 145 refugees participating in Child Protection training 6,237 adolescent reached through targeted programming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drop-out of girls from education is increasing due to pregnancy Increase use of drugs by refugees Rumors for mass resettlement is causing some refugees to sell their properties Data on UAMs are limited and verification is undergoing 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

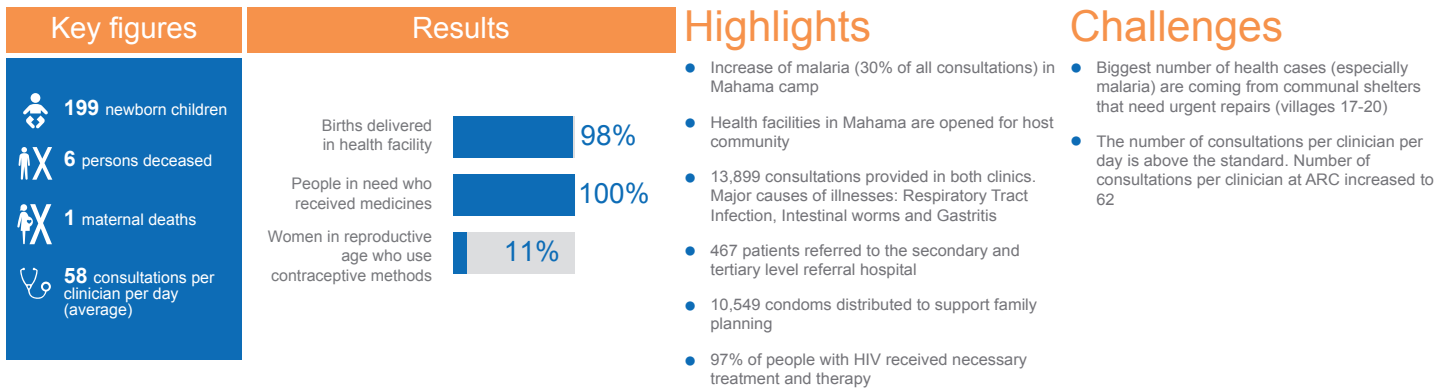
EDUCATION

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,887 children in early childhood education 7,038 children in primary school 5,065 children in secondary school 100% children integrated in primary and secondary school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children at pre-school age enrolled in ECD: 79% Children at primary school age enrolled in primary school: 85% Children at secondary school age enrolled in secondary school: 69% Girls (3-18) enrolled in school: 83% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools reopened on 14 April for second semester. Average school attendance by the end of the month was 92%. Standard of children per classroom is slightly below than the standards with 117 children per classroom in primary and 59 children per classroom in secondary school. Distribution of 10,149 pairs of uniforms distributed 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 Part of the ECDs are still in temporary classes with plastic sheeting.

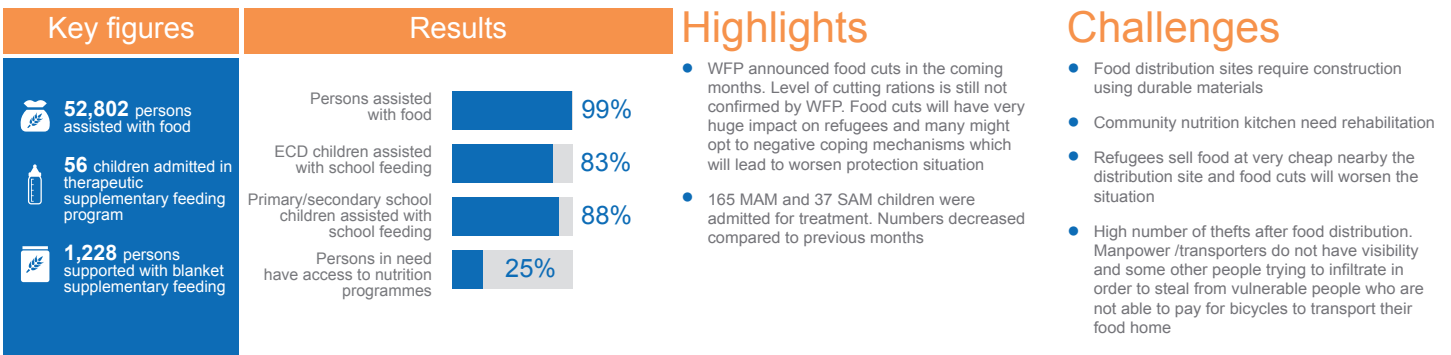
SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,982 individual semi-permanent shelters 112 communal shelters (hangars) 18,654 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: 65% People receiving soap: 28% Women in reproductive age receiving sanitary supplies: 48% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34,692 refugees live in individual back to back semi-permanent shelters 154 shelters constructed by the end of the reporting period 40 individual shelters repaired Number of communal shelters decreased from 142 to 112 Refugees are selling NFIs at very low prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of 30Ha camp land to construct 1,673 shelters budgeted for 2017 Lack of drainage channels within the camp resulted to creation of 4km gullies Communal hangars are in bad state and require reconstruction. Alternative materials need to be used due to ban on plastic sheeting Distribution of some NFIs not completed due to run out of stock

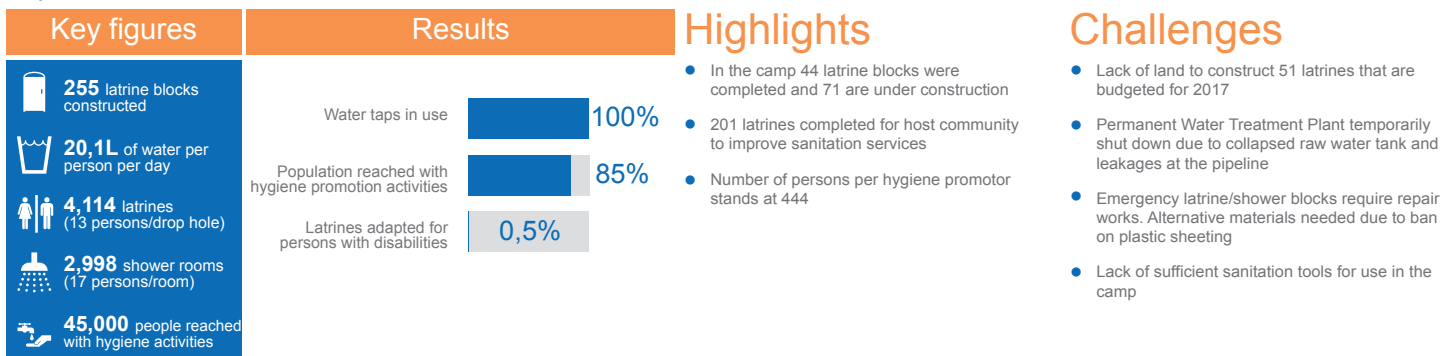
HEALTH



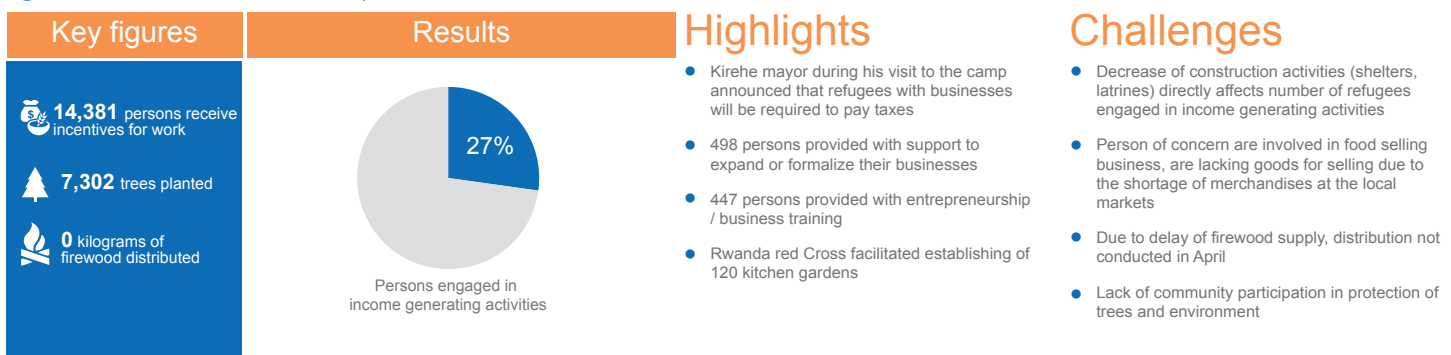
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION



WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE

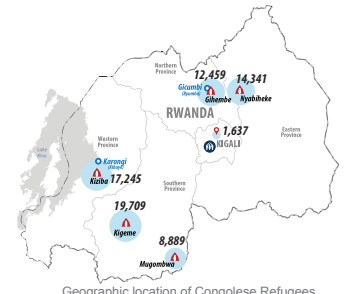


LIVELIHOODS, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

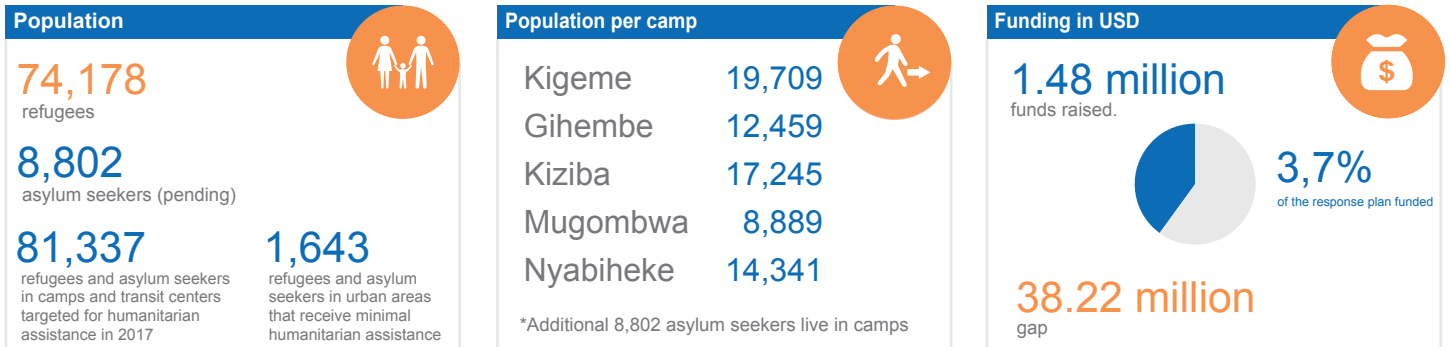


SITUATION OVERVIEW

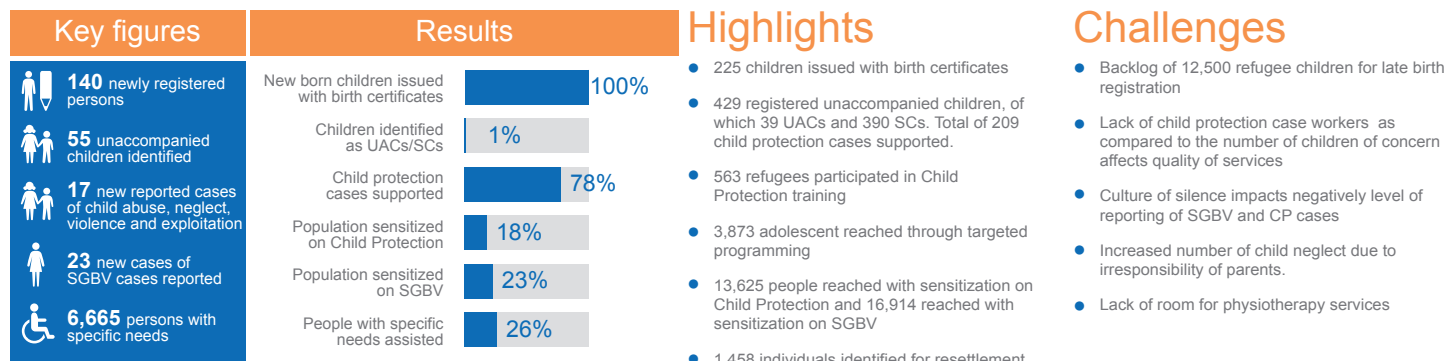
Majority of Congolese refugees are living in five refugee camps throughout the country. Very small number of refugees live in urban locations mainly in Kigali. Humanitarian assistance and protection is mainly provided to people living in the camps. However, due to the protracted situation, the funding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



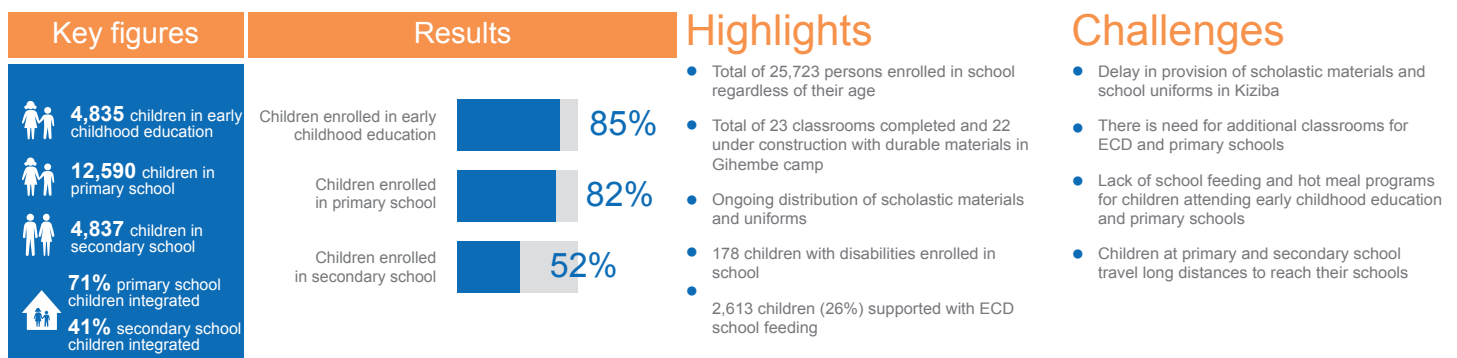
KEY FIGURES



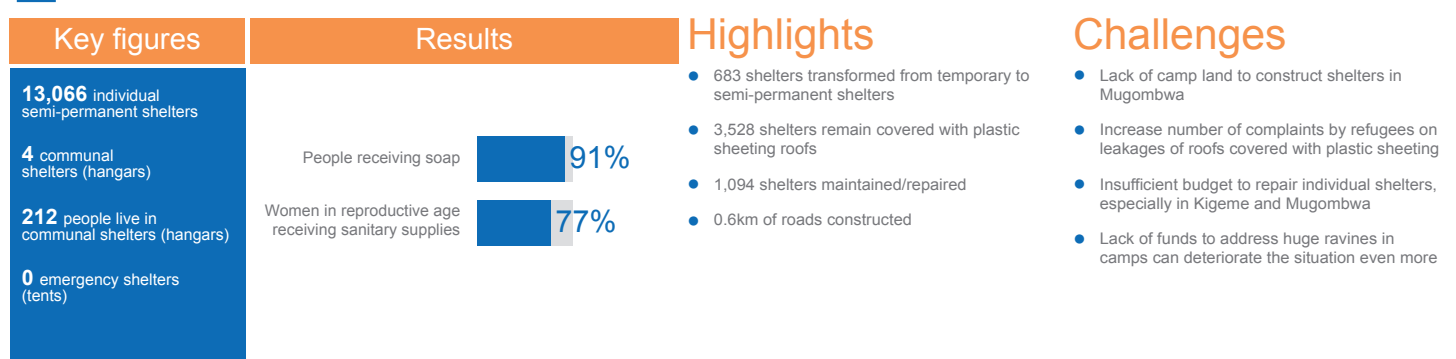
PROTECTION



EDUCATION



SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS



HEALTH

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 182 newborn children 11 persons deceased 0 maternal deaths 17 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"> 14,119 people provided with primary health care services. Major causes of illnesses: Respiratory Tract Infection and Malaria 418 patients referred to the secondary and tertiary level health care 4,196 women of reproductive age who use contraceptive methods 55,629 condoms distributed to support family planning Cumulative number of 551 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 2,649 children persons supported with blanket supplementary feeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons assisted with food: 94% ECD children assisted with school feeding: 15% Primary/secondary school children assisted with school feeding: 90% Persons in need have access to nutrition programmes: 36% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26 MAM and 44 SAM children were admitted for treatment Nutrition programmes targeted 3,209 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 19L of water per person per day (average) 2,361 drop holes (31 persons/latrine) 952 showers (344 persons/shower) 20,241 people reached with hygiene activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water taps in use: 100% Population reached with hygiene promotion activities: 27% 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 With support from LDS, 50 additional blocks of dischargeable latrines will be constructed in Nyabiheke. 99 latrines adapted for persons with disabilities 	<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"> 2,588 persons receive incentives for work 24,075 trees planted (cumulatively) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons engaged in income generating activities: 3.4% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 89 persons provided with vocational trainings 121 persons provided with support to expand or formalize their businesses 152 persons provided with entrepreneurship / business training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient firewood to cover the needs Shelter Retaining walls collapsing due to landslides Delays of firewood supply/distribution Lack of public lighting in the camps Asylum seekers living in the camp are not included in firewood distribution