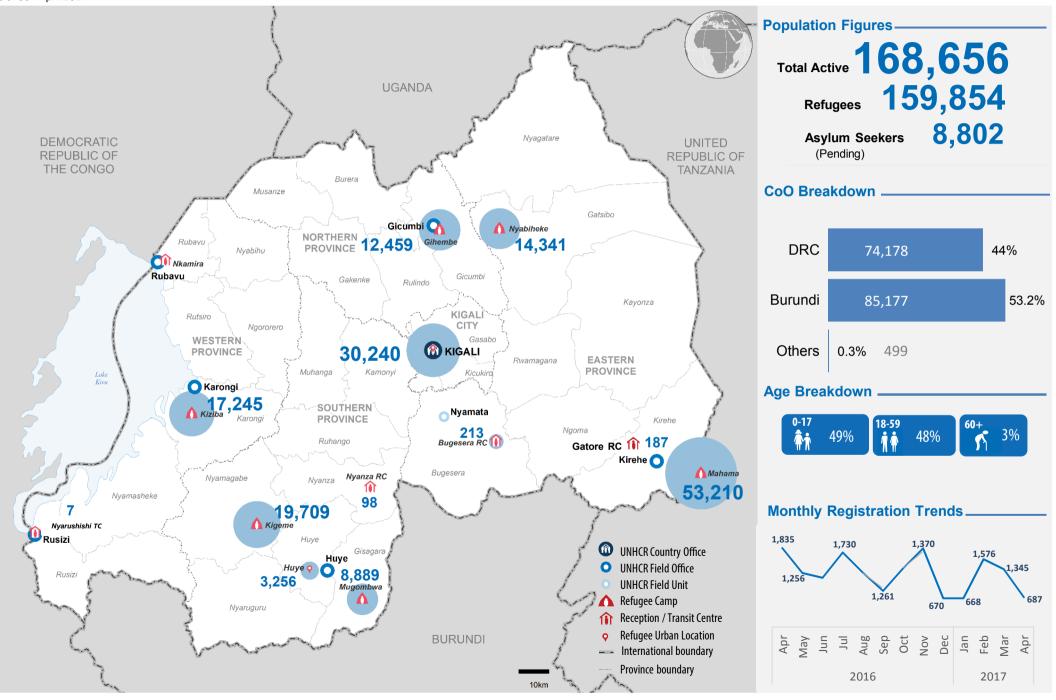
#### Rwanda Population of Concern to UNHCR as of 30<sup>th</sup> April 2017



#### RWANDA: Burundian Refugees Response (as of April 2017)

### 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.

#### RWAND/ Lastern 28,222 🏀 KIG 212 P222 **5**3,346 4 🍿 3,254 Geographic location of Burundian Refugees

## **KEY FIGURES**

#### Population

94.947\* registered refugees

53,785

85,261

active refugees targeted for humanitarian assistance 31,476\*\* refugees in urban areas

refugees in camps and transit centers targeted for humanitarian assistance in 2017

Key figures

320 newly registered

32 unaccompanied children identified

new reported cases hild abuse, neglect, ince and exploitatio

13 new cases of SGBV cases reported

4,085 persons with specific needs

that receive minimal humanitarian assistance Refugees in Kigali: 28,222 Refugees in Huye: 3,254 Additional other nationalities: 415

New born children issued with birth certificates

Children identified as UACs/SCs

Child protection cases supported

Population sensitized on Child Protection

Population sensitized on SGBV

People with specific

needs assisted

 $\mathbf{M}$ 

Results

3%

4%

1%

1%

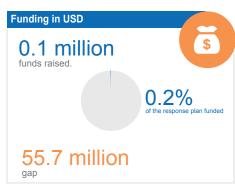
100%

93%

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

#### PROTECTION





#### Highlights 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

#### Challenges

- 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

#### 

Key figures	Resu	ilts	Highl
<b>3,887</b> children in ea	rly Children at pre-school age enrolled in ECD	79%	<ul> <li>Schools resemble semester. the end of</li> </ul>
<b>7,038</b> children in primary school	Children at primary school age enrolled in primary school	85%	<ul> <li>Standard slightly be children pe children pe</li> </ul>
<b>5,065</b> children in secondary school	Children at secondary school age enrolled in secondary school	69%	<ul> <li>Distributio distributed</li> </ul>
<b>100%</b> children integrated in primary and secondary schoo	Girls (3-18) enrolled in school	83%	UNHCR a sensitizati ensure tha enrolled a

#### lights

- reopened on 14 April for second Average school attendance by of the month was 92%
- of children per classroom is elow than the standards with 117 per classroom in primary and 59 per classroom in secondary school.
- on of 10,149 pairs of uniforms ed
- and partners are conducting mass tion and mobilization campaigns to nat every child at school age is enrolled at school

#### Challenges

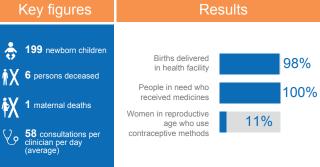
- School enrollment rate is at low level
- Both Paysannat L and its satellite in the camp lack teachers' meeting rooms, libraries, computer and sciences laboratories
- Part of the ECDs are still in temoporary classes with plastic sheeting.

### SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges		
<b>4,982</b> individual semi-permanent shelters		<ul> <li>34,692 refugees live in individual back to back semi-permanent shelters</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lack of 30Ha camp land to construct 1,673 shelters budgeted for 2017</li> </ul>		
<b>112</b> communal shelters (hangars)	People living in individual semi-permanent shelters	<ul> <li>154 shelters constructed by the end of the reporting period</li> </ul>	Lack of drainage channels within the camp resulted to creation of 4km gullies		
<b>18,654</b> people live in communal shelters (hangars)		<ul><li>40 individual shelters repaired</li><li>Number of communal shelters decreased</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Communal hangars are in bad state and require reconstruction. Alternative materials need to be used due to ban on plastic sheeting</li> </ul>		
<b>0</b> emergency shelters (tents)	People receiving soap 28%	<ul><li>from 142 to 112</li><li>Refugees are selling NFIs at very low</li></ul>	Distribution of some NFIs not completed due to run out of stock		
<b>4km</b> of big gullies formed due to lack of drainage	Women in reproductive age 48%	prices.			



## HEALTH



### Highlights

Highlights

- Increase of malaria (30% of all consultations) in Mahama camp
- Health facilities in Mahama are opened for host community
- 13,899 consultations provided in both clinics. Major causes of illnesses: Respiratory Tract Infection, Intestinal worms and Gastritis
- 467 patients referred to the secondary and • tertiary level referral hospital
- 10,549 condoms distributed to support family planning
- 97% of people with HIV received necessary treatment and therapy

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

admitted for treatment. Numbers decreased

will lead to worsen protection situation

165 MAM and 37 SAM children were

compared to previous months

### Challenges

Challenges

using durable materials

situation

food home

Food distribution sites require construction

Community nutrition kitchen need rehabilitation

Refugees sell food at very cheap nearby the

distribution site and food cuts will worsen the

High number of thefts after food distribution.

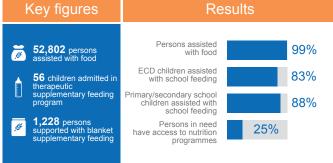
Manpower /transporters do not have visibility

and some other people trying to infiltrate in order to steal from vulnerable people who are

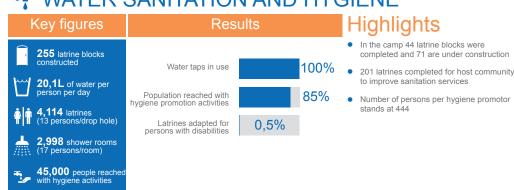
not able to pay for bicycles to transport their

- Biggest number of health cases (especially malaria) are coming from communal shelters that need urgent repairs (villages 17-20)
- The number of consultations per clinician per day is above the standard. Number of consultations per clinician at ARC increased to 62

### FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION



# WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE



#### Challenges

- Lack of land to construct 51 latrines that are budgeted for 2017
- Permanent Water Treatment Plant temporarily shut down due to collapsed raw water tank and leakages at the pipeline
- Emergency latrine/shower blocks require repair works. Alternative materials needed due to ban on plastic sheeting
- Lack of sufficient sanitation tools for use in the • camp

#### LIVELIHOODS, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT Highlights Key figures Results Kirehe mayor during his visit to the camp • 5, 14,381 persons receiv will be required to pay taxes



ē,

- announced that refugees with businesses
- 498 persons provided with support to expand or formalize their businesses
- 447 persons provided with entrepreneurship / business training
- Rwanda red Cross facilitated establishing of • 120 kitchen gardens

#### Challenges

- Decrease of construction activities (shelters, latrines) directly affects number of refugees engaged in income generating activities
- Person of concern are involved in food selling business, are lacking goods for selling due to the shortage of merchandises at the local markets
- Due to delay of firewood supply, distribution not • conducted in April
- Lack of community participation in protection of trees and environment

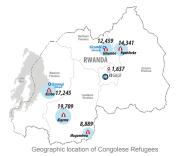
Update on: 5 May 2017 Author: UNHCR Rwanda Sources: UNHCR statistics, UNHCR Field Office Kirehe Feedback: Martina Pomeroy, External Relations Officer, pomeroy@unhcr.org, Tel: +250-252-589-874, Cell: +250 (0) 78-830-2769 Erika Fitzpatrick, Associate PI/Reporting Officer, fitzpat@unhcr.org, Tel: +250-252-589-874, Cell +250 (0) 78-838-9828 Daily Statistics: http://data.unhcr.org/burundi UNHCR Rwanda: www.unhcr.org/rw Twitter: @RefugeesRwanda

#### RWANDA: Congolese Refugees Response (as of March 2017)

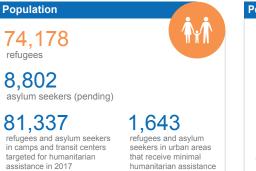
## (m) UNHC

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

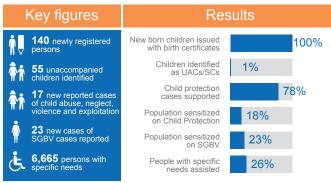
Majority of Congolese refugees are living in five refugee camps throughout the country. Very small number of refugees live in urban locations mainly in Kigali. Humanitarian assistance and protection is mainly provided to people living in the camps. However, due to the protracted situation, the funding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



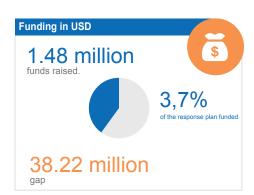
## **KEY FIGURES**



## PROTECTION



#### Population per camp Kigeme 19,709 Gihembe 12,459 17,245 Kiziba 8,889 Muqombwa Nyabiheke 14,341 \*Additional 8,802 asylum seekers live in camps



#### Highlights

- 225 children issued with birth certificates
- 429 registered unaccompanied children, of which 39 UACs and 390 SCs. Total of 209 child protection cases supported.
- 563 refugees participated in Child Protection training
- 3,873 adolescent reached through targeted programming
- 13,625 people reached with sensitization on Child Protection and 16,914 reached with sensitization on SGBV
- 1,458 individuals identified for resettlement

### Challenges

- Backlog of 12,500 refugee children for late birth registration
- Lack of child protection case workers as compared to the number of children of concern affects quality of services
- Culture of silence impacts negatively level of reporting of SGBV and CP cases

- Increased number of child neglect due to irresponsibility of parents.
- Lack of room for physiotherapy services

### 

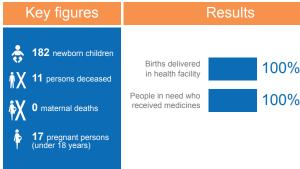
(tents)

Key figures	Re	sults	Highlights	Challenges
•			<ul> <li>Total of 25,723 persons enrolled in school regardless of their age</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Delay in provision of scholastic materials and school uniforms in Kiziba</li> </ul>
<b>4,835</b> children in early childhood education	Children enrolled in early childhood education	85%	• Total of 23 classrooms completed and 22 under construction with durable materials in	<ul> <li>There is need for additional classrooms for ECD and primary schools</li> </ul>
<b>12,590</b> children in primary school	Children enrolled in primary school	82%	Gihembe camp     Ongoing distribution of scholastic materials     and uniforms	<ul> <li>Lack of school feeding and hot meal programs for children attending early childhood education and primary schools</li> </ul>
<b>4,837</b> children in secondary school	Children enrolled	52%	<ul> <li>178 children with disabilities enrolled in school</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Children at primary and secondary school travel long distances to reach their schools</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>71% primary school children integrated</li> <li>41% secondary school children integrated</li> </ul>	in secondary school	52,70	<ul> <li>2,613 children (26%) supported with ECD school feeding</li> </ul>	uaveriong distances to feddif their schools

### SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS

Key figures	Results	Highlights	Challenges
<b>13,066</b> individual semi-permanent shelters		683 shelters transformed from temporary to semi-permanent shelters	<ul> <li>Lack of camp land to construct shelters in Mugombwa</li> </ul>
4 communal shelters (hangars)	People receiving soap 91%	<ul> <li>3,528 shelters remain covered with plastic sheeting roofs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Increase number of complaints by refugees on leakages of roofs covered with plastic sheeting</li> </ul>
shellers (hangars)		• 1,094 shelters maintained/repaired	<ul> <li>Insufficient budget to repair individual shelters, especially in Kigeme and Mugombwa</li> </ul>
<b>212</b> people live in communal shelters (hangars)	Women in reproductive age 77%	<ul> <li>0.6km of roads constructed</li> </ul>	
communal shellers (hangars)	Start Start Start		<ul> <li>Lack of funds to address huge ravines in camps can deteriorate the situation even more</li> </ul>
0 emergency shelters			

### HEALTH



### Highlights

•

- 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

#### Challenges

Challenges

feeding programs

in need to CSB++

nutrition programmes

programmes

•

Food cuts by WFP will impact the school

Elderly persons and persons with chronic

illnesses are not included in nutrition

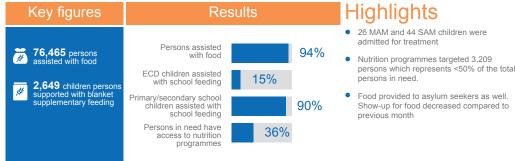
Supplementary feeding is provided through dry

food ration with hinders the access of children

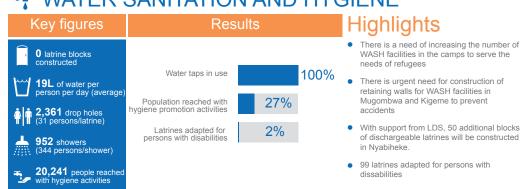
Asylum seekers in need, are not targeted with

- 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



# WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE



#### LIVELIHOODS, ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT ۶Ŀ



- WASH facilities in the camps to serve the
- of dischargeable latrines will be constructed

89 persons provided with vocational

121 persons provided with support to

expand or formalize their businesses

152 persons provided with entrepreneurship

Highlights

/ business training

trainings

•

.

•

### Challenges

- 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 innapropriate and do not preserve the privacy of refugees due to lack of roofing and doors.

#### Challenges

- 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

Update on: 13 April 2017 Author: UNHCR Rwanda Sources: UNHCR statistics, UNHCR Field Offices Byumba, Butare and Kibuye Feedback: Martina Pomeroy, External Relations Officer, pomeroy@unhcr.org, Tel: +250-252-589-874, Cell: +250 (0) 78-830-2769 Erika Fitzpatrick, Associate PI/Reporting Officer, fitzpat@unhcr.org, Tel: +250-252-589-874, Cell +250 (0) 78-838-9828 UNHCR Rwanda: www.unhcr.org/rw Twitter: @RefugeesRwanda