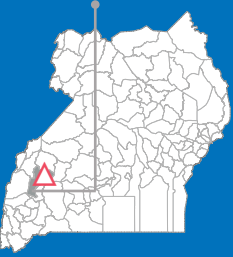




**Western Region
Kamwenge District**



Rwamwanja

Total refugee population:
75,852* registered refugees
201** pending registration

With **414,790** nationals and **77,053** refugees in Kamwenge District, refugees from Rwamwanja account for **15%** of the district population.

Settlement first established: 1964

Registered refugee population*

Female	Age	Male
8,307	0-4	8,145
9,522	5-11	9,213
4,534	12-17	4,649
14,679	18-59	15,042
919	60+	842

Data collected through¹:

- 6** beneficiary focus group discussions
- 2** key informant interviews
- 12** partner interviews
- 5** sector lead interviews

Rwamwanja settlement was established in 1964 to host refugees from Rwanda, but closed in 1995 when many repatriated. The settlement was reopened in 2012 to host refugees fleeing the Democratic Republic of Congo due to violence in North and South Kivu. The settlement, currently hosting almost 76,000 refugees, is at full capacity and no longer receives new arrivals.

Gaps & Challenges

- Health facilities lack the medicine and equipment** necessary to effectively assist the large number of patients seeking treatment. There is only one health centre in the settlement that provides in-patient services contributing to overcrowding and long wait times. Refugees often suffer from curable diseases such as malaria and upper respiratory tract infection.
- Many children and youth are not enrolled in school**, especially secondary school-aged refugees. Refugee families that have limited livelihoods opportunities cannot afford school fees and related costs, such as uniforms and school materials. Additionally, only one secondary school serves the population and it is located far away from some of the residential zones.
- Refugees lack adequate materials to construct and reinforce semi-permanent houses.** In particular, plastic sheeting and other roofing materials are needed. Because of the lack of materials, refugees attempt to gather wood and grass from surrounding areas to reinforce their homes, which contradicts existing laws about environmental use. Refugees also reported that there are not enough persons with specific needs (PSN) shelters, especially for disabled and elderly refugees.
- There is a lack of materials to construct household latrines**, including slabs, poles, and roofing materials. Residents resort to sharing latrines with neighbours or open defecation in the absence of these facilities.
- Reductions in food assistance** in place since August 2016 for refugees who arrived prior to July 2015 have led many refugees, including children, to cope by eating one meal a day and foregoing essential nutrients. Some refugees noted issues with plot demarcation that impedes access to farming land, making it more difficult to supplement small rations with agricultural production.
- Poor road conditions** make it difficult for partner organizations to assist and provide services to refugees living in villages far from the base camp. As a result, some refugees living in these areas cannot access assistance that is more readily available to others.

Strengths & Opportunities

- Implementing and operational partners closely collaborate** and ensure that activities are complementary. If refugees seek assistance from an organization that is unable to provide the specific services requested, such as livelihoods support or psychosocial counseling, partners refer them to other organizations so their needs can be addressed.
- There is a demand for French language instruction for children.** Many refugees are from the Democratic Republic of Congo and some are hopeful that they will return home some day, so they want the younger generation that has grown up in Uganda to learn the language. There is also a strong demand for English language instruction for refugees that only speak local languages and French.

* Refugee statistics source: Refugee Information Management System (RIMS) - Office of the Prime Minister
 ** Source of refugee pending registration figure: Office of the Prime Minister
 1. Indicator standards to measure gaps were determined by global humanitarian standards, Ugandan national standards, or sector experts for each settlement. Data was collected in December 2017.

Partner organizations

ADRA, AHA, AIRD, FCA, Feed the Hungry, LWF, SCI, SP, Tutapona, UNHCR, UNICEF, URCS, WFP, WIU



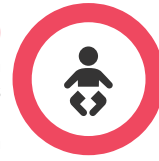
Protection

7 partners: AHA, LWF, SCI, Tutapona, UNHCR, UNICEF, URCS



5,373 new arrivals reported in the past three months received biometric registration, but have not received identification

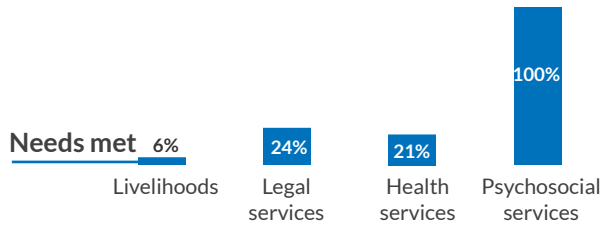
790 live births reported in the past three months have yet to receive official documentation



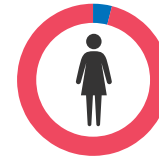
No birth certificates issued

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

Percentage of SGBV survivors from reported cases receiving multi-sectorial support in:



74 community-based committees or groups working on SGBV prevention and response
No additional groups needed



788 reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials
18,425 reproductive-age women not provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials

People with specific needs (PSNs)



689 disabled PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs
228 disabled PSNs have received services



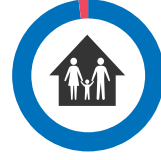
1,395 elderly PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs
366 elderly PSNs have received services



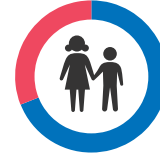
Child protection



11,831 cases of adolescent participation in targeted trainings or programming



241 community-based committees or groups working on child protection
5 additional groups needed



11 child friendly spaces
5 additional child friendly spaces needed

Water, sanitation and hygiene

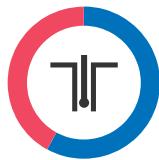
4 partners: AIRD, Feed the Hungry, LWF, UNICEF



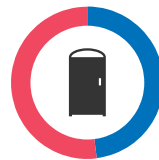
3.4 additional litres of water per person per day (w/p/d) required
16.6 litres of w/p/d provided



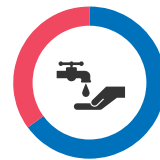
2% of water needs met through water trucking



6 motorized boreholes operational or planned
5 additional motorized boreholes needed



7,206 household latrines completed
7,964 additional household latrines needed



196 active village health team members
107 additional village health team members needed

Education

5 partners: ADRA, LWF, SCI, UNICEF, WIU

75 permanent classrooms constructed



135 additional classrooms needed

13,404 refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:

10,535 refugees aged 3-5
3,320 refugees enrolled



14,712 refugees aged 6-13
9,683 refugees enrolled



7,218 refugees aged 14-17
148 refugees enrolled



Pre-primary

133 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
71 teachers

Primary

80 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
192 teachers

Secondary

2 additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
23 teachers

286 teachers are working in schools, but more are needed to reach teacher-student ratio standards:



Food assistance

2 partners: SP, WFP



26,432²

eligible beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance in the last distribution



52,809³

eligible beneficiaries received cash assistance for food in the last distribution



1

agency conducting unconditional cash for food distributions

Livelihoods and environment

4 partners: ADRA, FCA, LWF, SP

8,803 households have to yet to receive technology support for production



16,000 households have received technology support for production

11,194 cases of livelihoods support through:

3,820

Livelihoods/vocational trainings

2,560

Village savings and loan associations

3,796

Income generating activities

1,018

Savings and cooperative societies

5 organizations conducting livelihoods trainings do not monitor participation of PSNs



Health and nutrition

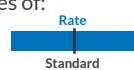
3 partners: AHA, UNICEF, WFP



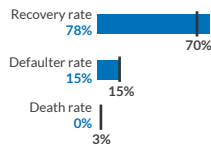
3 primary healthcare facilities

3 additional facilities needed

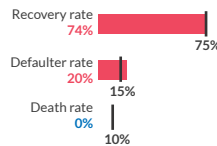
1 out of 2 nutrition programmes not meeting UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:



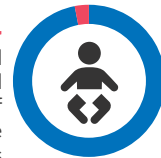
1 supplementary feeding programme:



1 outpatient therapeutic programme:



34 women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months



1,038

women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

Shelter, site, and non-food items (NFIs)

2 partners: AIRD, LWF

No additional reception centre needed



1 reception centre is sufficient for the settlement



108.5 sq km

Total surface area of the settlement



9.8 sq km

Total surface area for residential use



87.9 sq km

Total surface area for farming use



10.9 sq km

Total surface area of wetlands, which is unusable land

2,189 additional PSN shelters needed



647

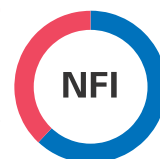
PSN shelters have been constructed

No additional emergency shelter kits needed



1,783 emergency shelter kits distributed, meeting the need

1,319 new arrivals still need to receive household NFI kits



3,321

new arrivals were provided with household NFI kits in the past three months



No agencies conducting unconditional cash for NFIs distributions



Average plot size information not provided

2. Figures from the eleventh general food distribution cycle.

3. Figures from the eleventh cash based transfer distribution cycle.