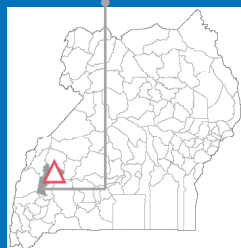




Western Region Kamwenge District



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 from implementing partners from the 6th to the 21st December 2017.

Partner organizations

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



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Uganda Refugee Response Monitoring

Settlement Fact Sheet: Rwamwanja | December 2017

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:

Needs met

6%

Livelihoods

24%

Legal services

21%

Health services

100%

Psychosocial services

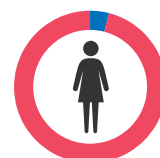


74

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

75%

25%

1,395

elderly PSNs need to receive services for their specific needs

366

elderly PSNs have received services

79%

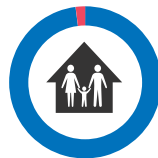
21%

Child protection



11,831

cases of adolescent participation in targeted trainings or programming

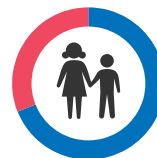


241

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



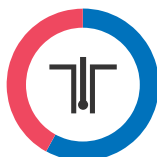
3.4
additional litres of water per person per day (w/p/d) required

16.6
litres of w/p/d provided



2%

of water needs met through water trucking

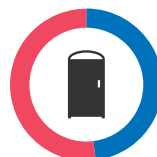


6

motorized boreholes operational or planned

5

additional motorized boreholes needed

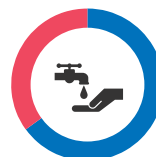


7,206

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

76%

24%

Pre-primary

14,712
refugees aged 6-13

9,683

refugees enrolled

60%

40%

Primary

7,218
refugees aged 14-17

148

refugees enrolled

98%

2%

Secondary

286

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

133

additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

71

teachers

65%

35%

80

additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

192

teachers

29%

71%

2

additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

23

teachers

8%

92%



Funded by
European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid



REACH Informing
more effective
humanitarian action



Food assistance

2 partners: SP, WFP



26,432³
eligible beneficiaries
received in-kind food
assistance in the last
distribution



52,809⁴
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

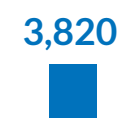


16,000
households have
received technology
support for
production

5
organizations
conducting
livelihoods trainings
do not monitor
participation of
PSNs



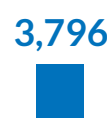
11,194
cases of livelihoods
support through:



Livelihoods/
vocational
trainings



Village savings
and loan
associations



Income
generating
activities



Savings and
cooperative
societies

Health and nutrition

3 partners: AHA, UNICEF, WFP



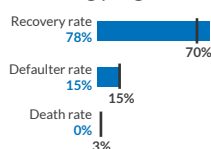
3
primary
healthcare
facilities

3
additional
facilities
needed

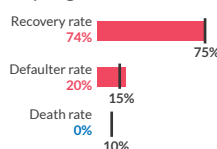
1 out of 2
nutrition programmes
not meeting UNHCR/
WFP acceptable
standards, with average
rates of:



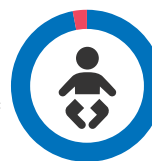
1 supplementary
feeding programme:



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



Average plot size
information not provided

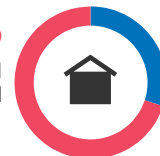
No
additional
emergency
shelter kits
needed



1,783
emergency shelter
kits distributed,
meeting the need

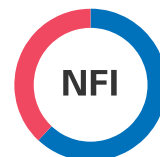
No
agencies conducting
unconditional
cash for NFIs
distributions

2,189
additional PSN
shelters needed



647
PSN shelters
have been
constructed

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

3. Figures from the eleventh general food distribution cycle.
4. Figures from the eleventh cash based transfer distribution cycle.