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.

Partner organizations

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

- **13,404** refugees are attending school in or around the settlement, with gross enrolment rates:
  - 76% refugees aged 3-5
  - 60% refugees aged 6-13
  - 98% refugees aged 14-17

- **10,535** refugees aged 3-5
- **14,712** refugees aged 6-13
- **7,218** refugees aged 14-17

- **135** additional classrooms needed
- **286** teachers are working in schools, but more are needed to reach teacher-student ratio standards:
  - **24%** additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
  - **71** teachers

- **133** additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled
- **80** additional teachers needed for number of students enrolled

### Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **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**

### 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

### Protection

- **5,373** new arrivals reported in the past three months received biometric registration, but have not received identification
- **100%** health services
- **21%** psychosocial services
- **24%** legal services
- **6%** livelihoods

- **790 live births reported in the past three months have yet to receive official documentation**
- **74 community-based committees or groups working on SGBV prevention and response**
- **788 reproductive-age women provided with dignity kits or sanitary materials**

### Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

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

### Child protection

- **241 community-based committees or groups working on child protection**
- **5 additional groups needed**
- **100%** psychosocial services
- **74%** health services
- **24%** legal services
- **98%** livelihoods

- **7%** additional groups needed

### Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

- **No additional groups needed**
- **100%** needs met

### Water, sanitation and hygiene

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

### Child protection

- **11 child friendly spaces**
- **5 additional child friendly spaces needed**

### People with specific needs (PSNs)

- **1,067** permanent classrooms constructed
- **3,722** permanent classrooms required

### Protection

- **7 partners:** AHA, LWF, SCI, Tutapona, UNHCR, UNICEF, URCS
- **No birth certificates issued**

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[https://ugandarefugees.org](https://ugandarefugees.org) For more information on this fact sheet please contact: UNHCR, uga@unhcr.org

REACH, uganda@reach-initiative.org

Funded by European Union Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid

REACH Funding more effective humanitarian action
Food assistance

26,432 eligible beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance in the last distribution

52,809 eligible beneficiaries received cash assistance for food in the last distribution

1 agency conducting unconditional cash for food distributions

Livelihoods and environment

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

3 primary healthcare facilities

3 additional facilities needed

1 out of 2 nutrition programmes not meeting UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:
- Recovery rate 78%
- Defaulter rate 15%
- Death rate 0%

1 supplementary feeding programme:
- Recovery rate 76%
- Defaulter rate 15%
- Death rate 3%

1 outpatient therapeutic programme:
- Recovery rate 74%
- Defaulter rate 20%
- Death rate 15%

Health and nutrition

3 out of 2 nutrition programmes not meeting UNHCR/WFP acceptable standards, with average rates of:
- Recovery rate 76%
- Defaulter rate 15%
- Death rate 0%

1038 women delivered with skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

10,384 women delivered without skilled healthcare staff in the past three months

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

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

2,189 additional PSN shelters needed

1,319 new arrivals still need household NFI kits

1,783 new arrivals were provided with household NFI kits in the past three months

647 PSN shelters have been constructed

4 partners: ADRA, FCA, LWF, SP

3 partners: AHA, UNICEF, WFP

2 partners: AIRD, LWF

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