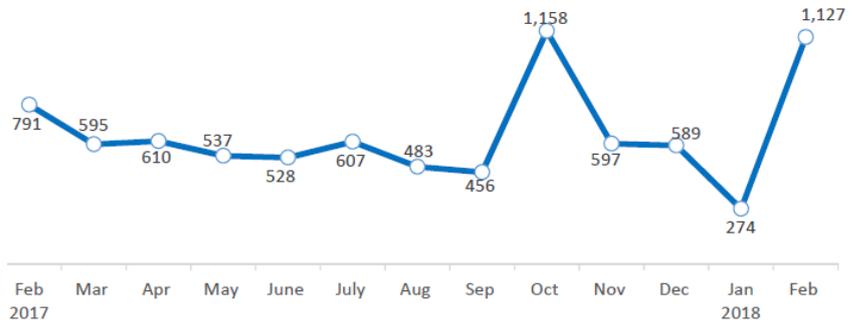


Monthly New Arrivals Trend - Burundians | 2017-2018

Rwanda

February 2018

1,127 Burundian new arrivals were received in February 2018.



KEY INDICATORS

729

Rwandan **returnees received** in February 2018.

2,619

Individuals including **New births** were recorded in February 2018

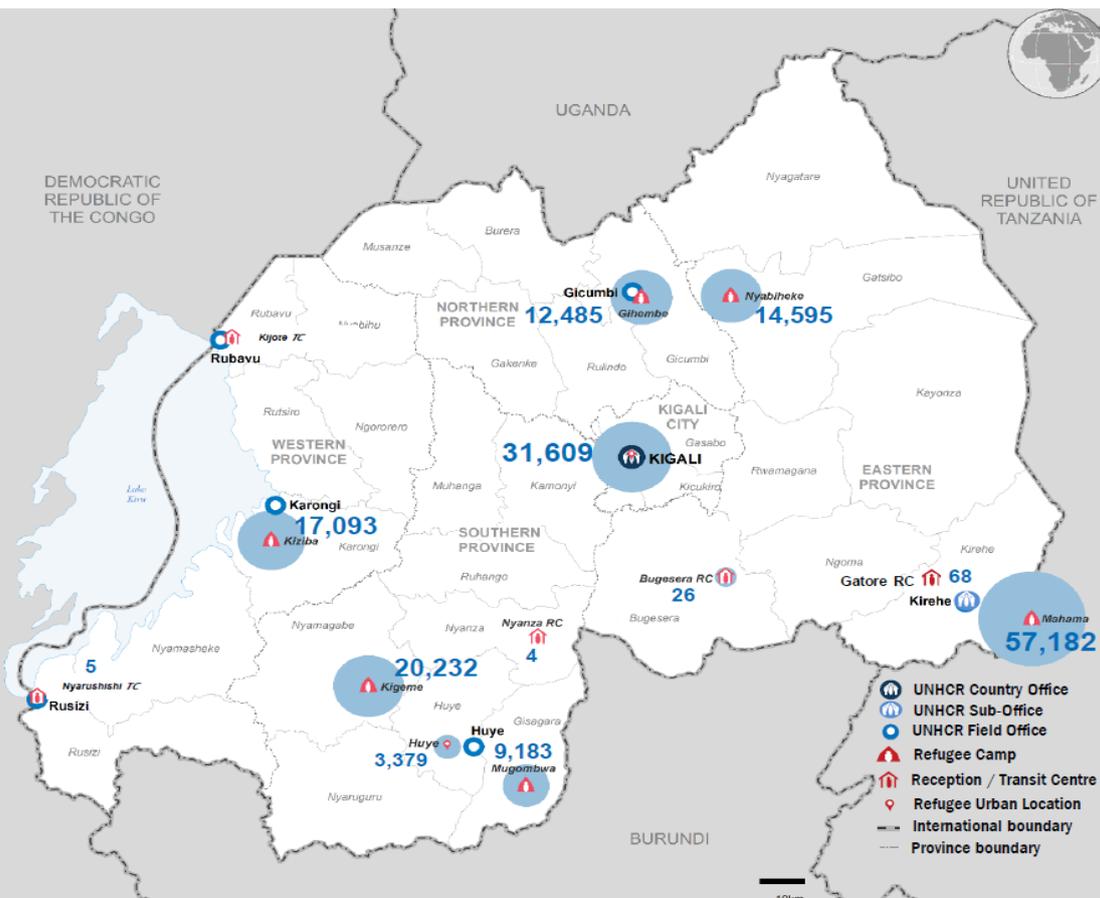
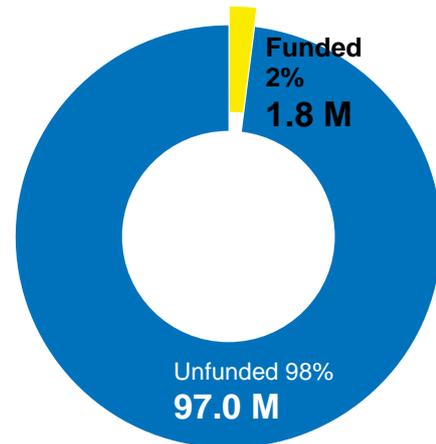
96

Refugees departed for resettlement to a third country as of February 2018.

FUNDING (AS OF 28 FEBRUARY)

USD 98.8 M

requested for the Rwanda situation (UNHCR)



Population Figures

Active Total **174,588**
 Refugees **165,861**
 Asylum Seekers (Pending) **8,727**

CoO Breakdown

Burundi **90,166** (54.4%)
 DRC **75,079** (45.3%)
 Others **0.4%** (616)

Age Breakdown

0-17 **49%**
 18-59 **48%**
 60+ **3%**

Monthly Registration Trends



Highlights

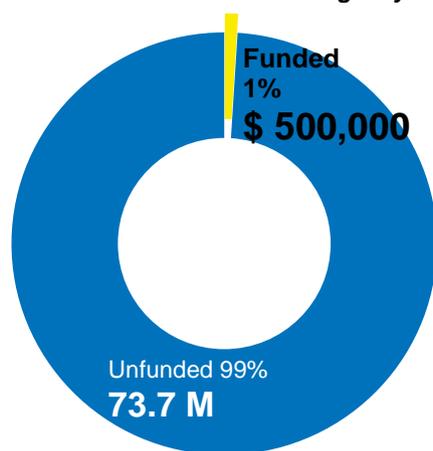
- **11 refugees from Kiziba refugee camp were killed on 22 February 2018 following protests** in front of the UNHCR Field Office in Kibuye and at the Police post in the Kiziba camp. 8 refugees died in Kibuye and 3 died in the camp. The deaths were caused by the Rwanda National Police firing on the protestors. UNHCR expressed concern about the excessive force used and has requested an investigation into the incident.
- **Rwanda signs on to be an official Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) country:** On 14 February 2018, the Government of Rwanda announced that it would officially apply the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which provides for a more comprehensive, predictable and sustainable response that benefits both refugees and the host community. The decision to become an official CRRF country should bring Rwanda global recognition and could be the basis for mobilizing additional resources to support new approaches.
- **Launch of the Rwanda Chapter of the Burundi 2018 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) on 21 February 2018:** UNHCR Rwanda and 9 humanitarian partners launched an inter-agency funding appeal for US\$74.3 million to protect and assist Burundian refugees in Rwanda. Refugee arrivals are expected to continue in 2018, although at lower levels than in previous years. UNHCR estimates a total of 102,000 Burundian refugees in Rwanda by the end of 2018.
- **Cash-Based interventions (CBIs):** UNHCR delivered assistance through CBIs for non-food items including soap, sanitary pads, blankets, mattresses and jerry cans to all 19,904 refugees (3,726 families) in Kigeme camp. The cash assistance of USD 111,980 covers the period from January to March 2018. The cash assistance was delivered through the joint WFP-Equity Bank platform using the same cash distribution (one card) modality as WFP.
- **Joint UNHCR-MIDIMAR rapid assessment mission in all camps:** The mission was aimed at assessing the situation of Shelter, WASH and Environment in camps, identify the needs/gaps, undertake a prioritization exercise and recommend the most appropriate approach to use in each sector and to agree on priority interventions in 2018 using available resources with the remaining needs to be considered for intervention in 2019.
- **Launch of the Inter-Agency Gender Action Plan for Refugees in Rwanda:** The Government of Rwanda through MIDIMAR and the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), UNHCR and UN Women presented the Interagency Gender Action Plan for Refugees in Rwanda. The action plan represents the way forward to implement the recommendations of the Interagency Gender Assessment. The presentation of the Interagency Gender Action Plan aims at providing an overview of the progress so far made in working to improve gender equality in refugee settings in Rwanda, and also the way forward to address outstanding gender gaps.

Burundi Emergency Update

FUNDING (AS OF 28 FEBRUARY)

USD 74.2 Million

Comprehensive needs for the 2018 **interagency** Burundi refugee response in Rwanda.



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- 125 birth certificates were issued for Burundian children aged between 0 and 4 years in Mahama camp and for an additional two children in Bugesera Reception center.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The number of Child Protection Case Workers in Mahama camp is still way below the required number for the number of children at risk identified. More Child Protection staff would be required, however, limited funding is restricting qualitative intervention.
- As of February 2018, a total number of 1,032 Burundian unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were registered as refugees in Rwanda



EDUCATION

Achievements and Impact

- 19,831 out of 23,151 (**85.6 %**) refugee children attended school. The attendance for ECD was 4,401 out of 5,150 (**85.4%**); primary attendance was 11,839 out of 13,823 (**86.5%**); and secondary attendance was 3,591 out of 4,198 (**86%**).
- Construction of eight primary classrooms continues in Mahama camp, with funding from Educate A Child (EAC). The 8 classrooms are double storey and once completed, the education facility will provide space for an additional 650 refugee students from Mahama camp.
- Construction of six ECD classrooms by UNICEF. Once completed, the facilities will accommodate approximately 500 children in Mahama camp.

- 12 DAFI students from Mahama camp and 15 Burundian students in urban areas were supported to pursue their academic studies in national universities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres continue to remain in plastic sheeting.
- Due to budget constraints, UNHCR and partners are unable to enrol all refugee student best performers in the Schools of Excellence. In addition to 28 ongoing students, 160 new best performers at the national exam need to be supported and enrolled in boarding schools. An additional USD 66,546.53 is needed to ensure the enrolment of 188 refugee students.
- At G.S Paysannat L schools there is a need for additional subject combinations for science and vocational skills.
- Due to the lack of funding, children in urban settings could not be supported with their education.



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- A GIZ project worth USD 9.6 Million designed to improve the economic inclusion of at least 2000 refugees and Rwandans was endorsed by MIDIMAR. 35% of the people to benefit from the project will be women. Both Burundian and Congolese refugees will benefit from the project.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- OXFAM supports the host communities and Paysannat L and satellite Schools through the distribution of clean water on daily basis.
- The average monthly clean water supplied to beneficiaries in Mahama Camp was 21.8 Liters/person/day which is above the UNHCR standard of 20.0 liters/person/day. All bacteriological water tests conducted during January 2018 showed zero total Coliforms and E. Coli. To date, 115 water points (690 taps) are functional with an average of 83 users/tap in the camp
- The extension and increase of the capacity of the Permanent Water Treatment Plant in Mahama camp is in progress. The concrete walling for the sedimentation tank and the extension of the chemical dosing shed has been completed.
- The water storage tank of 95 m³ is under installation by OXFAM in Mahama 2.
- In February 2018 a total of 3,288 latrine's drop holes (or shower rooms) were in use with 17.4 users/drop hole (17.4 users/shower room).
- GHDF ensured safe waste management with a weekly average 172.0 m³ of solid waste collected from the camp. 175.5 m³ of waste from latrines were dislodged on a

weekly basis. Daily hygiene promotion activities were conducted in the communities in the camp and surrounding villages to increase awareness on best hygiene practices.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A gap of 55 blocks of dischargeable latrines (220 drop holes) was identified; latrines are unevenly distributed in the camp.
- High prevalence of theft and vandalism of WASH facilities (taps, latrines, handwashing stands) in Mahama Camp.
- Inadequate capacity of dislodging truck for latrines in Mahama.
- Lack of sufficient sanitation tools for use in the camp.



SHELTER AND NFIS

Achievements and Impact

- At the end of the reporting period; 80 semi-permanent shelters were completed by UNHCR's contractors. To date the construction of 6,907 semi-permanent shelters hosting 100% (57,191 individuals) has been completed.
- The construction of a registration center by ARC is ongoing and is near completion.
- The construction of 8 double storey classrooms by UNHCR at Paysannat L School is ongoing.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Public facilities (2 food distribution centers, 3 ECDs) in plastic sheeting need to be modified and reconstructed with durable materials.
- A gap of 593 semi-permanent shelters was identified. There is no space for constructing more shelters. Additional land in Mahama camp is required.
- 1,717 semi-permanent shelters require plastering works.
- There is a need for more funds to stabilize/restore 3,500 cubic meters of eroded gullies and also for drainage construction within the camp and host community.
- High prevalence of theft and vandalism of doors for shelters in Mahama Camp.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- The camp performed 48 consultations per day and per clinician and the referral to secondary and tertiary level was 4%; the main cause of consultation was Upper and Lower Respiratory Tract Infections, gastro intestinal infection and Malaria.
- The camp has 738 people receiving HIV treatment and support;
- 804 IEC (Information, Education, Communication) sessions were conducted in Mahama I at the community level by CHWs (Community Health Workers) 48,536 persons participated. 539 were male and 27,997 were female. 36 IEC sessions were conducted at Youth Friendly Services (YFS) level by CHWs. 1477 persons participated, 815 male and 662 female they received education on HIV and Adolescent Sexual reproductive Health (ASRH);

- 806 health education sessions were held. These sessions had 2 different categories, the first category was composed of people aged 18 years and above and the second category was composed of people aged 18 years and below. For 18 years and above, 19,392 people attended: 7,275 male and 12,657 female. For 18 years and below 11,512 people attended: 4,596 male and 6,916 female.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The theft of latrine hand washing facilities has caused a major sanitation gap in the camp.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

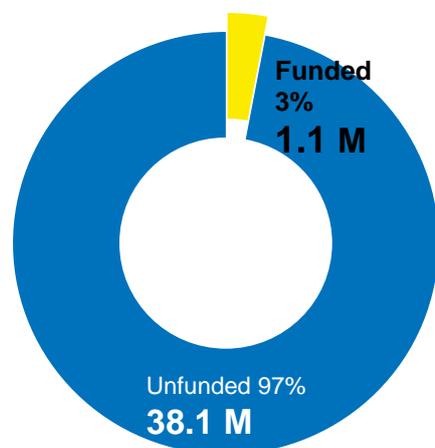
Achievements and Impact

- 23 children aged 6-59 months (0,18) were admitted for the treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 117(1,4%) for Moderate acute Malnutrition (MAM),

Congolese Refugee Program Update

USD 39.2 Million

Required for 2018 for the Congolese program



**DURABLE SOLUTIONS****Resettlement**

- Total submissions in February 2018: 197 individuals (51 cases)
- Total submissions in 2018: 282 individuals (76 cases)

- Total departures in February 2018: 95 individuals (32 cases)
- Total departures in 2018: 96 individuals (33 cases)

** Submissions by Location: Kiziba- 18 cases / 77 individuals; Gihembe- 24 cases / 77 individuals; Nyabiheke- 08 cases / 42 individuals; Kigali- 01 case / 01 individual.*

**PROTECTION****Achievements and Impact**

- 122 birth certificates were issued for Congolese children in three camps; (44) in Nyabiheke, (56) in Kigeme, and (22) in Mugombwa.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Challenges still exist with the late birth registration in the Congolese camps due to a lack of understanding and the failure of caregivers to register their children.
- As of February 2018, a total number of 1,244 Congolese unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were registered as refugees in Rwanda

**EDUCATION****Achievements and Impact**

- School stopped in the week of February 20, 2018 due to refugee demonstrations in Kiziba camp. Demonstrators broke some of the school windows and desks. Schooling resumed on March 6, 2018. The first term examinations will be delayed due to the 3 week break.
- 107 DAFI students from five Congolese camps and 7 students in urban areas were supported to continue their academic studies in national universities.
- The construction of 8 classrooms in Kiziba camp, funded by Educate A Child (EAC), stopped due to the demonstrations. The 8 double storey classrooms will increase the absorption capacities of Umubano primary school and will accommodate approximately 650 refugee children.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres continue to remain in a bad state in Gihembe and Kiziba camps.
- Due to budget constraints, UNHCR and partners are unable to enrol all refugee student best performers in the Schools of Excellence. In addition to 28 ongoing students, 160 new best performers at the national exam need to be supported and

enrolled in boarding schools. An additional USD 66,546.53 is needed to ensure the enrolment of 188 refugee students.

- The education of children in urban settings is still in dire need of support.



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- A GIZ project worth USD 9.6 Million designed to improve the economic inclusion of at least 2000 refugees and Rwandans was endorsed by MIDIMAR. 35% of the people to benefit from the project will be women. Both Burundian and Congolese refugees will benefit from the project.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limited space for individuals to open shops
- Limited land for farming activities
- Limited budget for start-up capital



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- The camp clinics performed 60 consultations per day and per clinician;
- The main causes of consultations were Upper and Lower Respiratory Tract Infections, gastro-intestinal tract infections and malaria with predominance in Nyabiheke;
- Sixty two (62) health education sessions on Hygiene and sanitation, Family Planning (FP), Tuberculosis (TB) prevention, Ante Natal Care (ANC), Malaria Prevention, HIV/AIDS prevention, Nutrition, Sexual Transmissible Diseases (STDs) prevention, the use of condom, diarrhea prevention, Fistula, and Importance of delivery at health facility were conducted at the community level attended by 2148 persons:1000 male and 1148 female.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The placenta pit in Kiziba camp has been destroyed by rain and needs to be repaired;
- Reduction of Family planning adherence in Mugombwa: 28,7% compared to 32% in the previous month



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- Management of severe and moderate malnutrition for under 5 children has been conducted both at the camp clinics and host community's clinics.
- An awareness campaign was conducted among camp populations on the signs, symptoms, ways of preventing malnutrition and anemia in addition to providing information on the available nutrition services in AHA Health Clinics;
- Weekly anthropometric measurements were taken in all camps using MUAC, height board, weighing scale to monitor the growth of children under 5.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- For the reporting period, the general ration cut remained at 25% in all Congolese camps.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) has committed to construct 50 dischargeable latrine blocks of 12 stances in Nyabiheke camp. Currently, 16 blocks (12 drop holes each) have been completed and another eight (8) are under construction. This has resulted in 552 usable drop-holes in Nyabiheke camp, with an average of 26 persons/per drop hole at the end of February 2018.
- The head of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Bishop Waddell and a 5-member-delegation visited Gihembe camp on 23 February 2018. They were accompanied by MIDIMAR and UNHCR. The delegation visited the GS Kageyo School where LDS funded the construction of 22 classrooms and 12 washrooms. In the camp they visited the WASAC water distribution point. The Bishop expressed interest in supporting livelihood activities in the camp, the delegation visited two projects in that regard. The Bishop pledged support for UNHCR's activities, including drawing electricity to the camp to minimize SGBV and to assist more entrepreneurs in the camp.
- In Gihembe camp LDS constructed 40 dischargeable latrines of 12 stances each. As a result, Gihembe camp has 19 persons per drop hole.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The average water supply in Nyabiheke camp remains below standard, during the period an average of 13 liters per person per day was provided. There is a need to connect the camp to the host district's water system (WASAC). This will cost approximately 50 million Rwandan Francs.
- Gihembe camp has 144 shower rooms serving a population of 12,474 refugees and 2,327 asylum seekers which does not meet the minimum standard. There is a need for additional 50 blocks of showers (250 shower rooms)
- Family latrines and showers are needed for 20 persons with disabilities who cannot easily access the communal latrines and showers in Gihembe camp.

- Communal facilities such as latrine blocks and showers are without lighting. This exposes refugees, particularly women and children, to risks of SGBV.

**SHELTER****Achievements and Impact**

- The construction of women friendly space and the library were completed in both Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps and the facilities were handed over to UNHCR.
- The Shelter and construction related activities in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps were handed back to UNHCR by ARC for direct implementation.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Shelters in both Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps need to be expanded in order to accommodate the growing population. Large family sizes lack adequate number of shelters which could result in protection risks. 404 shelters are needed to meet the standard in Gihembe camp while Nyabiheke camp has a gap of 306 shelters.
- Old shelters in the camps have been rehabilitated with temporary plastic sheeting, which is unsustainable.
- Out of 2,442 shelters in Gihembe camp, only 1,142 have been roofed with galvanized iron sheets. 1,300 family shelters require galvanized iron sheets.
- In Nyabiheke camp, 1,548 out of 2,480 shelters were roofed with galvanized iron sheets; 932 need to be roofed with iron sheets but are currently roofed with plastic sheeting.
- The lack of drainage which leads to soil erosion remain a challenge in both Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps. There is a need for camp expansion and more shelters.

Rwandan Returnee Program Update

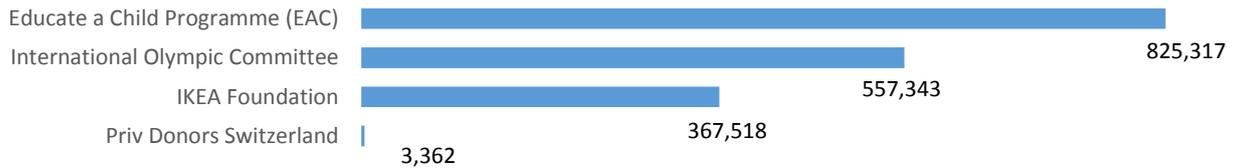
Achievements and Impact

- **Since the beginning of 2018, 729 Rwandans voluntarily repatriated from the DRC to Rwanda** (116 persons through Nyarushishi Transit Centre and 613 through Kijote Transit Centre). 591 returnees who arrived via Kijote Transit Centre and 111 returnees via Nyarushishi Transit Centre were found to be genuine after initial screening. 27 individuals were identified as being fraudulent.
- Rwandan Voluntary returnees pass through the transit centres where they are welcomed by UNHCR, MIDIMAR, Rwanda National Police, and National Identify Agency (NIDA) to go through the initial verification process. Throughout their stay at the transit centres, they are provided with accommodation, wet food, basic health services, clean water, sanitation facilities and supplies.
- Upon completion of the first screening process and prior to proceeding to their villages of origin, the genuine returnees are provided with a three month food assistance by WFP, as well as a cell-phone per household by UNHCR, as part of the Return Grant;
- After their arrival in the villages of origin, the local authorities conduct a second and final verification process. Those found genuine, aged 16 years old and above, will be eligible to obtain a national Identity Card. MIDIMAR provides UNHCR with the list of genuine returnees together with details of their national identity cards, after which, UNHCR ensures the provision of a return grant, through mobile money arrangement, to all eligible/genuine returnees.

Financial Information

UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have contributed to this operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

Funding received (in million USD)



Working in partnership

- UNHCR, sister UN agencies and partners are grateful for the generous contributions of donors in support of refugees in Rwanda in 2018. Partners involved in the 2018 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the Burundi Situation in Rwanda include: UN Women, OXFAM, IOM, Save the Children International, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO.
- Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR co-leads and coordinates with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees (MIDIMAR) the interagency refugee response in Rwanda. The RCM is intended to provide an inclusive platform for planning and coordinating refugee response in order to ensure that refugees and other persons of concern receive the protection and assistance they require through the collective efforts and capacities of all partners involved.

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Statistics: <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/burundi> **UNHCR Rwanda:** www.unhcr.org/rw **Twitter:** @RefugeesRwanda