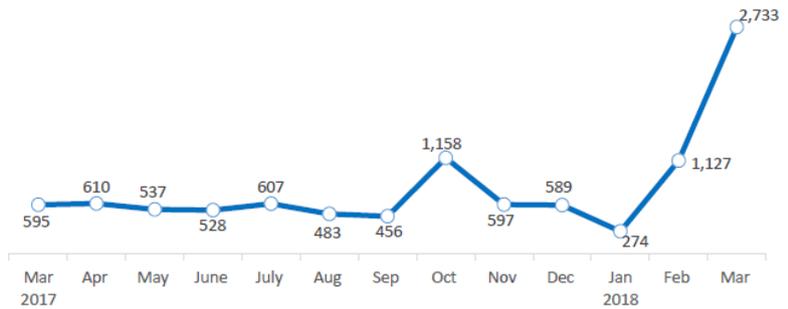


# Rwanda

March 2018

**2,733 Burundian new arrivals** were received in March 2018.

Monthly New Arrivals Trend - Burundians | 2017-2018



## KEY INDICATORS

**12,208**

Refugees verified since January 2018, in Kigali and Huye

**225**

Rwandan returnees received in March 2018.

**1,009**

Individuals including New births were recorded in March 2018

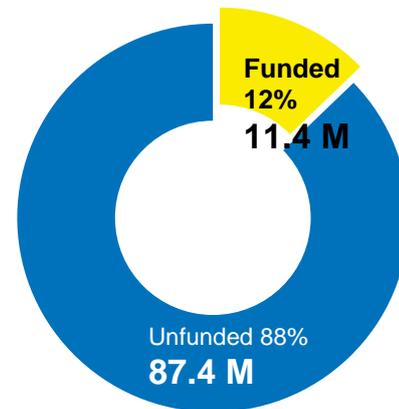
**33**

Refugees departed for resettlement to a third country in March 2018.

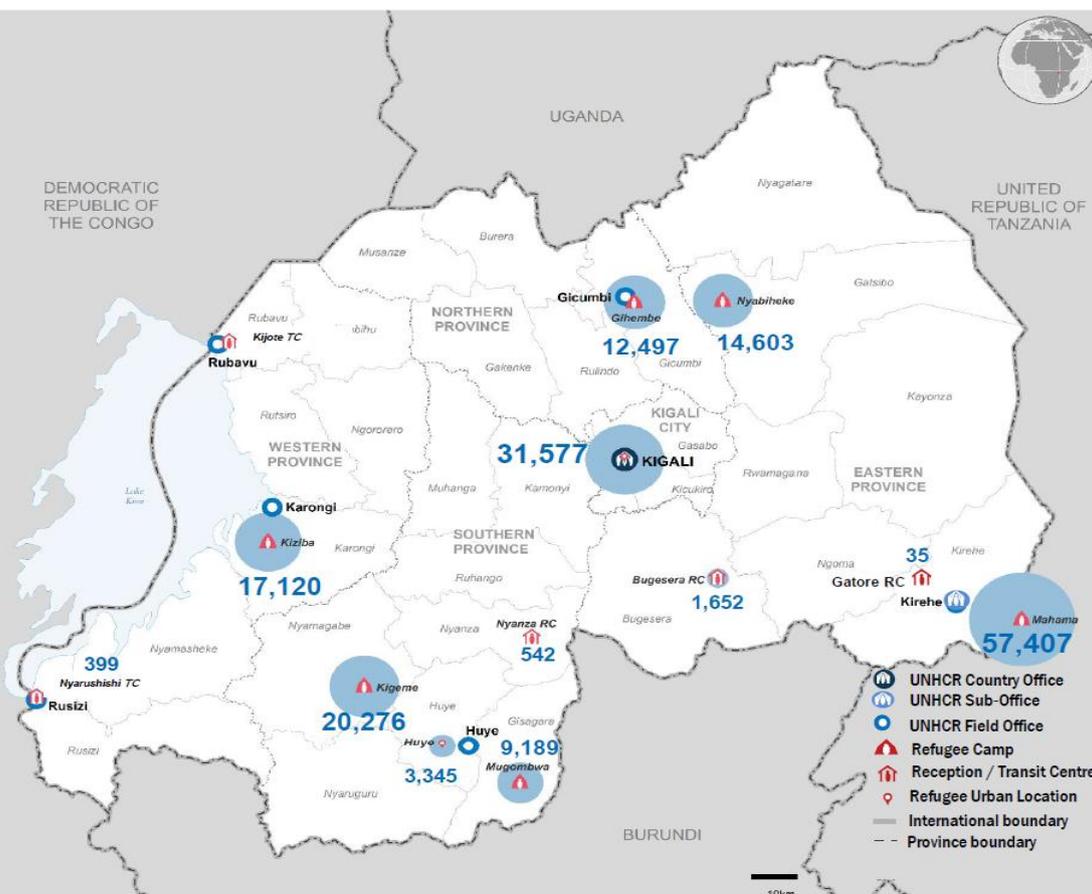
## FUNDING (AS OF 31 MARCH)

**USD 98.8 M**

requested for the Rwanda situation (UNHCR)



Figures only include recorded contributions



## Population Figures

Active Total **177,369**  
 Refugees **168,642**  
 Asylum Seekers (Pending) **8,727**

## CoO Breakdown

Burundi **92,840** 55.1%  
 DRC **75,162** 44.5%  
 Others **0.4%** 640

## Age Breakdown

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

## Monthly Registration Trends



## Highlights

- **The Government of the Republic of Rwanda and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), joined by the World Food Programme (WFP), constituted a Joint Support Team** on 26 March 2018 to look into the Kiziba camp refugees' protests that occurred on 20th February 2018 resulting in the shooting and death of eleven refugees and injuries to several others, including Police Officers.

The team undertook, from 26- 29 March, a lessons learned review of the incidents. They had meetings in Kigali, Kibuye, Kiziba camp and Gihembe camp.

It is important to underline that the Joint Support Team did not have an investigation remit, as it is the responsibility of the Rwandan authorities to institute a competent, independent and objective investigation into the incidents and the circumstances leading up to the incidents and aftermath. The broad scopes of the Joint Support Team were to:

- i. Develop a Plan of Action to guide actions and establish timelines and requirements for responding to issues raised by Kiziba camp refugees.
- ii. Develop practical guidance on the humanitarian and civilian nature of the camp management.
- iii. Assess mitigating measures to the food shortage and funding gaps.
- iv. Obtain information on resettlement activities of the Congolese caseload. Has the resettlement activities had any impact on the recent incident?
- v. Draw lessons learnt from incident/crisis management.
- vi. Guidance and technical support to scale up UNHCR Rwanda's livelihoods programmes in the camps.

A report with conclusions and recommendations is underway.

- Since the beginning of the **verification exercise** in January 2018, 11,463 refugees were verified in Kigali and 745 in Huye. These numbers represent 36 per cent of the total number previously registered in Kigali and 22 per cent of the ones in Huye. Reasons for no-show are diverse, but it could be that refugees moved from urban areas to other locations including camps where assistance is provided or departed, third countries or spontaneously departed to their country of origin.
- A **USD 9.6 million program on “economic inclusion of refugees”** was approved by the Government. It will be implemented by GIZ over the next five years (subject to increase and extension) and target all refugees in Rwanda.
- **World Water Day** was celebrated in Mahama Camp on 22nd March 2018 with the theme of “Nature for Water”. It was organized by OXFAM, UNHCR and MIDIMAR - with the participation of refugees to address the importance of protecting nature and the environment by planting trees and controlling erosion at the household level in the camp.

- **New urban refugee committee elected** on 29 March 2018. All urban refugees participated in the refugee leaders elections organised by MIDIMAR and DIGE, with UNHCR participating as an observer. The newly-elected committee includes five (2F/3M) Burundian and three (1F/2M) Congolese refugees. Briefings, training and capacity building for the new committee are on-going and these are provided by MIDIMAR, UNHCR and partners.
- **Community mapping:** a community mapping exercise was initiated by the Community-Based Protection Team in Kigali with the aim of assessing current community structures, initiatives and groups.
- **Inclusion of Refugees in the Global Cosmetics Value Chain:** Asili Natural Oils is a Rwandan company aiming to become East Africa's leading exporter of cold pressed speciality vegetable seed oils. From the day Asili started working on its plantation it has employed refugees from Mahama camp. Asili continues daily to employ between 75 and 200 people from the camp as labourers. In addition, Asili has a number of full time employees from Mahama camp on its staff. As Asili grows, it hopes to generate new labour and business opportunities both for Rwandan nationals and for the Burundian refugees.



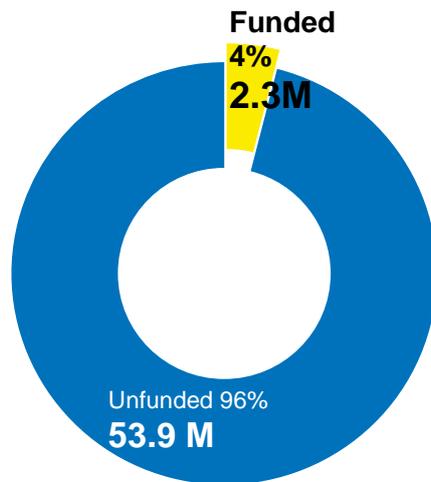
*Celebration in Mahama Refugee Camp for the World Water Day.*

# Burundi Emergency Programme Update

## USD 56.2 Million

REQUIRED FOR 2018 FOR THE BURUNDI PROGRAMME IN RWANDA

FUNDING (AS OF 31 MARCH)



*Figures only include recorded contributions*



### PROTECTION

#### Achievements and Impact

- In March 2018, detention monitoring activities continued, with 288 cases followed up by UNHCR and Legal Aid Forum in different locations.
- 195 birth certificates were issued for Burundian children aged between 0 and 4 years old in Mahama camp and an additional three in Bugesera Reception center.
- In March 2018, 21 Households in Kigali were supported with exceptional financial assistance (both Burundian and Congolese)

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The number of Child Protection Case Workers in Mahama camp remains way below the required number for the number of children at-risk who have been identified. More Child Protection staff would be required, however, limited funding is restricting qualitative intervention.
- Due to the hardship of life in Kigali, three individuals were relocated from Kigali to Mahama refugee camp.

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

- Primary and secondary students from Mahama camp sat for the school exams for the first term 2018 and started their two-week holiday on 28 March 2018.
- Construction of eight primary classrooms is ongoing 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 Early Childhood Development (ECD) classrooms by UNICEF is still ongoing. Once completed, the facilities will accommodate approximately 500 children in Mahama camp.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- ECD centres are still covered in plastic sheeting. Urgent action is required to prevent a catastrophe that may arise from the existing dilapidated classrooms. About 60 permanent classrooms are needed to ensure better learning conditions for more than 4,000 refugee students in ECDs.
- At G.S Paysannat L schools there is still a need for additional subject combinations for science and vocational skills.
- Due to lack of funding, children in urban settings still cannot be supported with their education.

**LIVELIHOODS****Achievements and Impact**

- Asili Oils, a Rwandan supplier of The Body Shop, benefits from being next to Mahama where they employ an average of 100 refugees each day.
- Inkomoko scale-up is ongoing – Inkomoko is now supporting refugee entrepreneurs in all camps and urban areas

**WATER AND SANITATION****Achievements and Impact**

- OXFAM ensured the distribution of safe drinking water within Mahama camp to the host communities and the schools.
- The average monthly clean water supplied to beneficiaries in Mahama Camp was 20.59 liters/person/day which is above the UNHCR standard of 20.0 liters/person/day. All bacteriological water tests conducted in the course of March 2018 showed zero total Coliforms and E. Coli. To date, 117 water points (702 taps) are functional with an average of 82 users/tap in the camp.

- The extension and increase of the capacity of the Permanent Water Treatment Plant in Mahama camp is still ongoing. The concrete walling for the sedimentation tank and the extension of the chemical dosing shed has been completed.
- Two water storage tank of 95 m<sup>3</sup> were installed by OXFAM in Mahama 1 and 2 to increase the water storage capacity.
- In March 2018, a total of 3,288 latrine 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 133 m<sup>3</sup> of solid waste collected from the camp. In addition, 127 m<sup>3</sup> of waste from latrines were dislodged on a weekly basis. Daily hygiene promotion activities were conducted in the communities in the camp where 51,506 individuals were reached and in 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 water taps, plastic tanks (42 taps were stolen in one night in Mahama Camp)
- One dislodging truck with 6 m<sup>3</sup> capacity for latrines dislodging is not enough to cover the entire camp
- Lack of sufficient sanitation tools for use in the camp.



#### SHELTER AND NFIS

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Mahama, 6,907 semi-permanent shelters have been constructed and are hosting 100% of the camp population (57,721 individuals).
- 12 family shelters damaged by heavy rain were repaired and maintained.
- ARC completed the construction of a durable permanent registration center in Mahama camp.
- The construction of eight double-storey classrooms by UNHCR at Paysannat L School is ongoing.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Public facilities (two food distribution centers, three 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. More land in the 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 54 consultations per day and per clinician; the main cause of consultation was Upper and Low Respiratory Tract Infections (ULRTI), gastro intestinal infection diseases and malaria;
- Together with the progressive quality care improvement program and the introduction of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) management, the number of referral to secondary and tertiary level has sensibly reduced (5.1 per 1,000);
- Staff working in Tuberculosis (TB) management have been trained by the TB division of Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC) which will facilitate Mahama camp health posts becoming a Center for Detection and Treatment of Tuberculosis (CDT) and allow early and successful TB detection and management;
- 747 people in the camp are receiving HIV treatment and support.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Upper Respiratory Infections (URI) cases are high up to 45 % of total consultations; due to the climate.
- Insufficient space for all HIV and Mental Health program in Mahama II; waiting areas for all health posts in Mahama I and Mahama II need to be enlarged.
- There is a need to promote Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH) education and to create income-generating activities to reduce teenagers' pregnancies which are now at 2.7%.

**FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION****Achievements and Impact**

- 17 children aged 6-59 months were admitted for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).
- 3,680 (90%) children aged 6-23 months were supported with Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP).
- The community mobilization on the promotion kitchen gardens combined with cooking demonstrations have been conducted in order to boost micro-nutrients consumption which is important in fighting stunting amongst children under 5 years.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

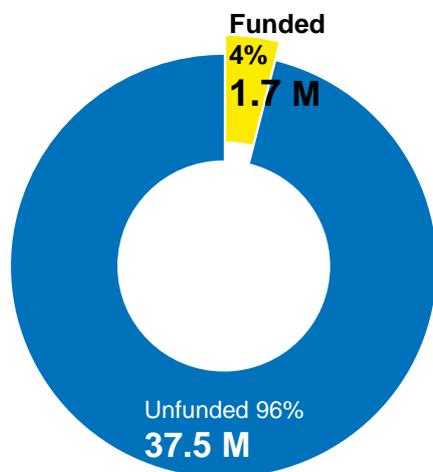
- General ration cut up to 25% persisted in the month of March in all camps.
- BSFP-SFP (Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program) distribution sites in Mahama 1 and 2 need rehabilitation.

# Congolese Refugee Programme Update

## USD 39.2 Million

REQUIRED FOR 2018 FOR THE CONGOLESE REFUGEE PROGRAMME IN RWANDA

FUNDING (AS OF 31 MARCH)



*Figures only include recorded contributions*



### DURABLE SOLUTIONS

#### Resettlement

- Total submissions in March 2018: 265 individuals (64 cases)
- Total submissions in 2018: 584 individuals (152 cases)
  
- Total departures in March 2018: 33 individuals (6 cases)
- Total departures in 2018: 129 individuals (39 cases)

*\* Submissions by Location: Kiziba- 17 cases / 64 individuals; Gihembe- 20 cases / 60 individuals; Nyabiheke- 23 cases / 133 individuals; Kigali- 3 cases / 7 individuals; Huye- 1 case / 1 individual.*



### PROTECTION

#### Achievements and Impact

- 245 birth certificates issued for Congolese children in four camps; 76 in Nyabiheke, 45 in Kigeme, 22 in Mugombwa and 102 in Gihembe.
- 23 children with disabilities participated in Child Friendly activities.

- In March 2018, 21 households in Kigali were supported with exceptional financial assistance (both Burundian and Congolese).

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Challenges are still faced due to late birth registration in the Congolese camps due to a lack of understanding and the failure of caregivers to register their children.
- Lack of child and youth friendly spaces in most of the Congolese camps.
- Sport activities are ongoing but sport materials are still lacking.
- Due to the hardship of life in Kigali, 16 individuals (two households) relocated from Kigali to refugee camps. Nine were relocated to Gihembe camp and seven to Kiziba camp.



### EDUCATION

#### Achievements and Impact

After the demonstrations in Kiziba camp last February, education activities resumed in March. The demonstrations caused damages to the school facilities and seven classroom windows were broken.

- Support was provided to 107 DAFI students from the five Congolese camps and seven urban refugee students to continue their academic studies in national universities.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Early Childhood Development 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 486 ongoing students, 441 new best performers need to be supported and enrolled in boarding schools. An additional USD 180,040 is needed to ensure the enrolment of all 927 refugee students.
- Education support for children in urban settings is still in dire need of assistance.



### LIVELIHOODS

#### Achievements and Impact

- Inkomoko scale-up ongoing: Inkomoko is now supporting refugee entrepreneurs in all camps and urban areas.
- Inyenyeri is ready to start on-boarding all households in Kigeme with their sustainable cooking solution as UNHCR is shifting to cash instead of firewood.
- Report on “Business Case for Providing Financial Services to Refugees” was launched (funded by DFID and commissioned by Financial Sector Deepening Africa).
- Kepler Kiziba Campus started collaborating with Coursera to provide free access to diploma-giving online courses by top-tier global universities.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limited space for individuals to open shops.

- Limited land for farming activities, particularly in Kigeme.
- Limited budget for start-up capital.



## HEALTH

### Achievements and Impact

- The camp clinics performed 57 consultations per day per clinician; the main causes of consultations were Upper and Low Respiratory Tract Infections, gastro-intestinal tract infections and malaria with high predominance in Nyabiheke camp.
- Rehabilitation activities for the Kiziba health post was concluded and the extension is still ongoing. As a result of the health post extension, the consultation rooms for Out Patient Department (OPD) have now increased from two to four, which has reduced the number of consultations per clinician and the waiting time for patients from 1 hour to 45 minutes during the reporting period.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Lack of health assistance access for students in out-of-camp education facilities.
- The patients shower block in Kiziba has been destroyed by the rain; it needs to be repaired.
- Upper Respiratory Tract Infections remain high in all Congolese camps;
- Patient's referral budget has decreased this year while the need for referral to high level facilities is still considerable.
- The Mugombwa health post is in bad condition and needs to be repaired.



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### Achievements and Impact

- There is an ongoing screening for anaemia in Gihembe Health Center for children under 5 (aged 6 to 59 months) which started on 20 March 2018.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The general ration reduction remains at 25% in all Congolese camps.



## WATER AND SANITATION

### Achievements and Impact

- A total of 8,935 m<sup>3</sup> (6,590 m<sup>3</sup> from WASAC and 2,445 m<sup>3</sup> from rain harvest system) was distributed to the population in Gihembe camp, this gives an average of 23.10 litres/per/day.
- Following the commitment of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) to construct 50 dischargeable latrine blocks of 12 stances each in Nyabiheke camp, phase 3 of constructing 8 dischargeable latrines is about to be completed. This is in

addition to the completed 16 blocks (12 drop hole per block). As a result, additional 96 drop holes will be soon available for use. By the end of the month, there will be 384 usable drop-holes in Nyabiheke camp, with an average of 38 persons per drop hole.

- In addition to the existing 16 dischargeable latrines, LDS constructed 39 dischargeable latrines of 12 stances each in Gihembe camp and 2 blocks at Kageyo Secondary school. Gihembe camp has a total number of 672 drop holes which give an average of 19 persons per drop hole.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Kigeme and Mugombwa camps, the lack of retaining walls and/or stairs around some dischargeable latrines creates a high risk of accidents and hinders accessibility.
- Four blocks of latrines and 38 improved dischargeable latrines are needed in Mugombwa and Kigeme camps to meet the standard of 20 person per drop hole.
- The average water supply in Nyabiheke camp remains below standard, during the reporting period an average of 13 liters per person per day was provided. Over RWF 50 million is needed to connect the camp to the district's water system (WASAC) to ensure regular supply of the required quantity of water.
- Gihembe camp has 144 shower rooms serving a population of 12,497 refugees and 2,329 asylum-seekers which does not meet minimum standards. There is a need for an 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 SGBV risks.



#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Shelters in both Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps need to be expanded in order to accommodate the growing population.
- 200 additional houses are still needed to cover the needs of larger families in Kiziba camp.

# Rwandan Returnee Programme Update

## Achievements and Impact

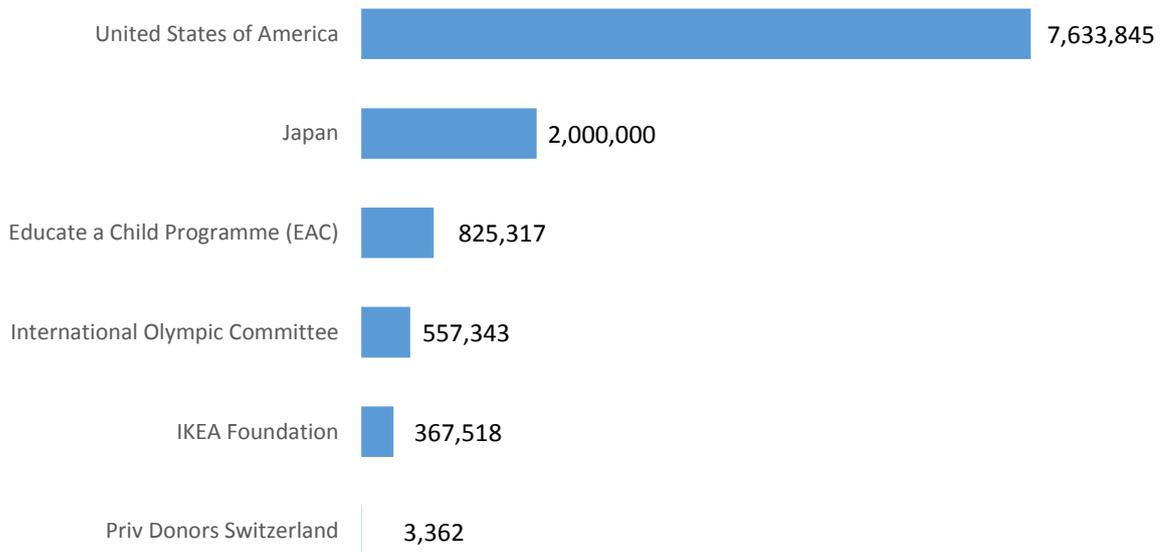
- Since the beginning of 2018, 827 Rwandans have voluntarily repatriated from the DRC to Rwanda, of whom 225 of them were received in March 2018 through Kijote Transit Centre.
- Rwandan voluntary returnees pass through the transit centres where they are welcomed by UNHCR, MIDIMAR, Rwanda National Police and the National Identity 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 ration by WFP, as well as a with cell-phone per household provided by UNHCR, as part of the Return Grant.
- Upon 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, are 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 (USD 250 per adult and USD 150 per child), through a 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 USD)



*Figures only include recorded contributions*

## 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 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](http://www.unhcr.org/rw) **Twitter:** @RefugeesRwanda