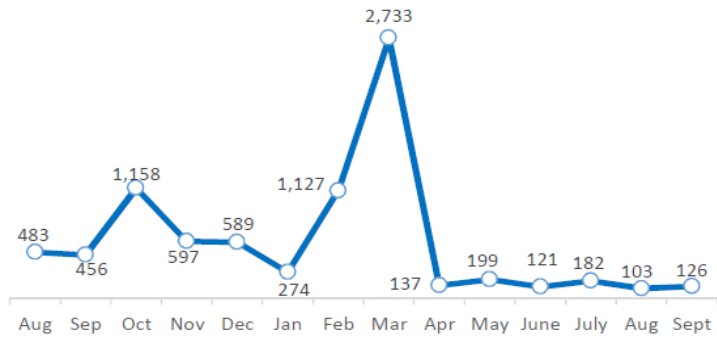


Monthly New Arrivals Trend - Burundians | 2017-2018

Rwanda

September 2018

126 Burundian new arrivals were received in September 2018.



KEY INDICATORS

139

Rwandan **returnees received** in September 2018.

823

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

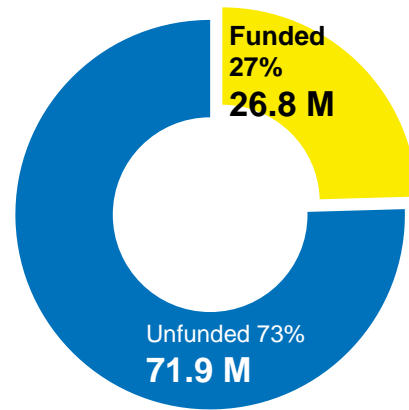
77

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

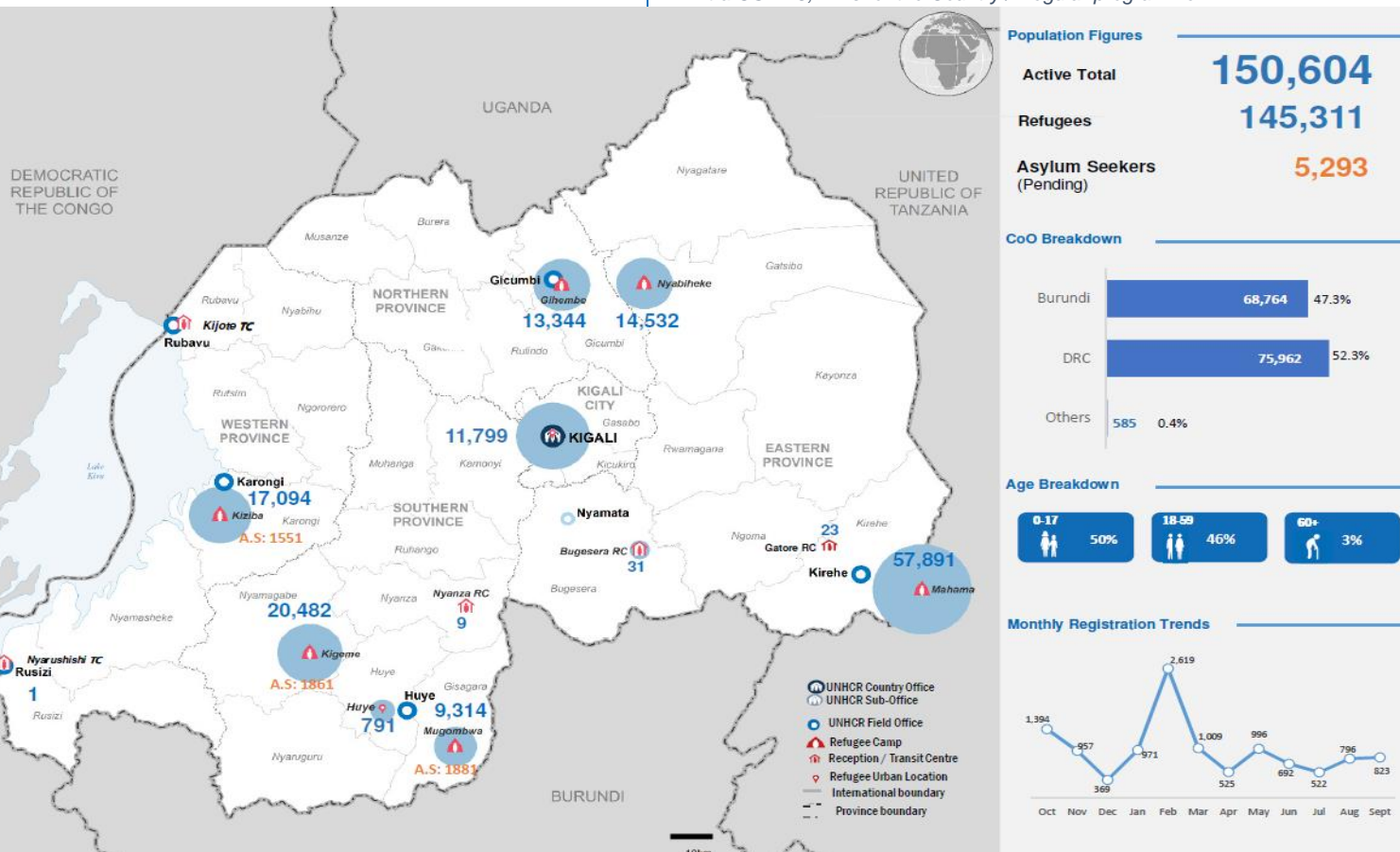
FUNDING (AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER)

USD 98.7 M

requested for the Rwanda situation (UNHCR)

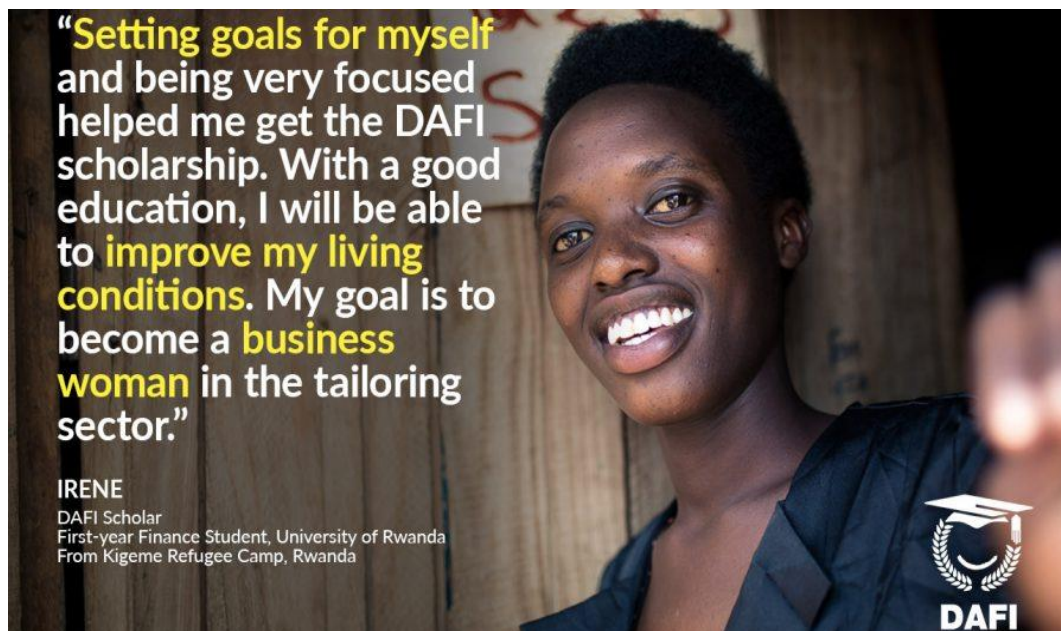


Figures only include recorded contributions
Extra USD 18,2M is for the Country / Regular programme



Highlights

- A joint Government of Rwanda and UNHCR verification exercise in Kiziba camp started on 24 September 2018, 2,629 individuals representing 14% of the total population were verified in the first week.
- Protection Emergency Preparedness Workshops were conducted in four selected districts: Kirehe, Bugesera, Rubavu and Rusizi. Officials from UNHCR and its protection partners, MIDIMAR, District Authorities, Rwanda National Police, Immigration, Rwanda Defence Force, Rwanda Investigation Board, Rwanda Red Cross and UN Agencies (WFP, UNFPA and UNICEF) participated. Simulation exercises were conducted as part of the workshop at Transit/Reception Centres with the participation the above mentioned partners and the host community and government district officials, including the district mayors.
- On 19 and 20 September 2018, the Butare Field Office organized a leadership training for women community leaders during which the women had the opportunity to raise issues they faced with regards to full participation and communication barriers. They also recommended how the issues could be addressed.
- A call for young refugees to apply for the DAFI scholarship program was launched in September 2018



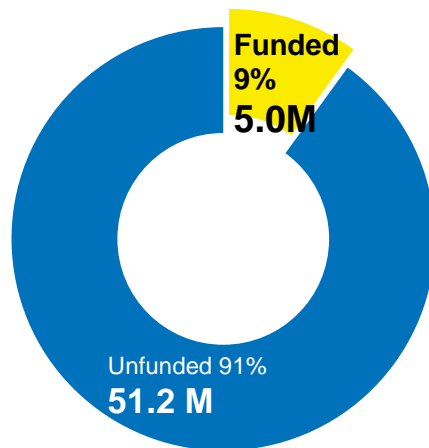
Irene a refugee from Kigeme camp who is using the DAFI scholarship

Burundi Emergency Programme Update

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 56.2 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER)



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- Sub Office Kirehe continues to organize weekly coordination meetings with the protection partners to coordinate and harmonize child protection activities in Mahama camp
- A training on leadership and responsibility in Sexual and Gender Based Violence prevention was conducted in Mahama camp. It was attended by 30 refugee leaders

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In village 17 and 18 there were several reports of child protection issues such as child neglect, sexual abuse, survival sex, and the abuse of alcohol



EDUCATION

Achievements and Impact

- 4,821 children (2,821 male, 2,000 female) including 4,180 refugees (2,522 boys, 1,658 girls) and 644 Rwandans (312 boys, 332 girls) enrolled in Paysannat L. secondary school. The attendance was 81% for refugees (3,387) and 92% for Rwandans (592);

- 304 students continued their studies in different universities. They were sponsored as follows: 17 Kepler, 12 DAFI, 275 Maison Shalom (of the 275 funded by Maison Shalom, they were in the following locations: 10 France, 10 Kigali integrated college, 255 in different Universities in Rwanda)

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Three ECD centres are still covered with plastic sheeting. Urgent action is required to renovate the ECDs which are in bad condition and pose a serious risk of collapsing. About 60 permanent classrooms are still required for over 4,000 refugee students in ECDs.
- Access to healthcare is still required for 441 Burundian students enrolled in secondary schools, universities, and vocational training centres away from the refugee camp



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- INKOMOKO started the enrolment for the 2019 cohort targeting 1,600 entrepreneurs in Mahama camp and urban areas for business skills training and access to finance stabilization commenced. About 20% of the targeted entrepreneurs will be nationals from the host communities
- Umuco and Akeza Karigura cooperatives in Mahama camp earned a total of RWF 1,397,000 in September 2018 from producing and exporting woven baskets to the US market with the facilitation of Indego Africa. Ten percent of the total sales was saved in the cooperatives' bank account while 90% of the sales was distributed equally to all cooperative members.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limited access to capital
- Limited land for farming activities
- Limited access to Technical and Vocational Training opportunities



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- The water treatment plant in Mahama is operational. The average monthly clean water supplied to both refugees in Mahama Camp and host community was 19.8 liters/person/day (slightly below the minimum standard of 20.0 liters/person/day due to heavy rain fall)
- Ensured safe waste management with a weekly average of 112.5 m³ solid waste collected from the camp, 177 m³ of waste from latrines were dislodged on a weekly basis.

- Daily hygiene promotion activities and community participation were conducted in all communities where 76% of camp population (43,916 individuals) were reached to increase awareness of best hygiene practices.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a gap of 55 blocks (of four stances) dischargeable latrines (220 drop holes); latrines are unevenly distributed in the camp.
- There are insufficient water points in the new areas of the camp in village 5,6,17, and 18,15 water points are required to meet the standards within Mahama camp
- Insufficient sanitation tools for use in the camp.
- High prevalence of theft/vandalism of water taps, plastic tanks and handwashing stands.



SHELTER AND NFIS

Achievements and Impact

- The constructions of ECD classrooms in village 6 and a children playpark were completed and are in use
- The construction of a durable fence in brick walls at the permanent water treatment plant is at completionstage

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Two distribution centres and three ECDs are in in plastic sheeting and need to be reconstructed with durable materials
- 1,717 semi-permanent shelters require plastering works /mudding to enhance their durability.
- There is a need for more funds to stabilize/restore 3,500 cubic meters of eroded gullies and to construct drainage within the camp and host community.
- There is a high prevalence of theft and vandalism of doors for shelters in Mahama camp.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- 10,706 persons have benefited from outpatient medical consultations. 45 consultations per clinician per day; 3329 referred to secondary and tertiary health care (3.7 referrals /1,000 population/month) referrals to secondary and tertiary level hospitals; The top three morbidity diseases were: Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URI), Malaria, and Skin Disease
- 720 persons (100%) with HIV/AIDS received treatment and support
- 7,831 male condoms were distributed to prevent HIV, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and unwanted pregnancies.
- 4,261 women of reproductive health (with a 36% contraceptive prevalence rate) were active in Family Planning services

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Insufficient mosquito bed nets
- Toilet dislodging gaps
- Gaps in Ebola preparedness: Infrared thermometer, personal protective equipment, trainings, Information Education and Communication materials

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

- 3,704 (93%) children aged between 6 and 23 months were supported under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP);
- 11 Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and 69 Moderately Acute Malnourished children were admitted for treatment

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

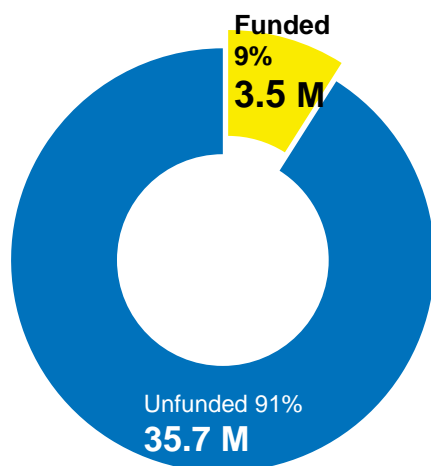
- The BSFP-SFP (Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program) distribution sites in Mahama camp need rehabilitation.
- Lack of fresh food for anaemic patients

Congolese Refugee Programme Update

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 39.2 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER)



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Resettlement

- Total submissions in September 2018: 813 individuals (152 cases)
- Total submissions in 2018: 2373 individuals (552 cases)

- Total departures in September 2018: 77 individuals (42 cases)
- Total departures in 2018: 588 individuals (212 cases)

* *Submissions by Location: Gihembe- 88 cases / 389 individuals; Nyabiheke- 48 cases / 357 individuals; Kiziba- 10 cases / 46 individuals; Mugombwa- 03 cases / 11 individuals, Kigali- 02 cases / 07 individuals; Kigeme- -1 cases / 03 individuals*

**Departures by Location: Kiziba- 34 cases / 61 individuals; Kigali- 08 cases / 16 individuals*



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- Sexual and Gender Based Violence cases reported in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps were provided support
- 11 refugees received legal assistance in Kiziba camp

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Some community members do not keep forensic evidence in case of rape (child defilement)
- There is no police presence in Nyabiheke camp
- No birth certificates were provided as LAF Mugombwa requested for payment for all the registered birth certificates but have not received payment yet



EDUCATION

Achievements and Impact

- 200 second-hand school desks were handed over from Gihembe camp to the G.S Nyabicwamba in Nyabiheke to alleviate the lack of desks obliging some students to sit on the floor

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Congolese students enrolled in boarding schools away from the refugee camps still do not have access to healthcare, whereas the schools are obliging the children to get insured
- Insufficient text books and teaching materials in Kiziba camp as the number of students is high



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- INKOMOKO started the enrolment for the 2019 cohort targeting 1,600 entrepreneurs in five camps and urban areas for business skills training and access to finance stabilization commenced. About 20% of the targeted entrepreneurs will be nationals from the host communities

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limited spaces for individuals to open shops or for livelihoods opportunities
- Limited land for farming activities, in particular in Kigeme camp
- Limited for start-up capital

**HEALTH****Achievements and Impact**

- 12,869 persons benefited from outpatient medical consultation; 39 consultations per clinician per day; The top three morbidity diseases were: Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URI) 45%, Intestinal worms 7%, and Skin Disease 5%
- A five day training for health providers was conducted for some health staff in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The ambulance in both Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps do not meet the Rwanda national standards
- There is still a limited budget for medical referrals in all camps which results in many needs not being met
- Lack of treatment for Hepatitis C
- Gaps in Ebola preparedness: Infrared thermometer, personal protective equipment, trainings, Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials, no isolation room in Kigeme camp
- The maternity wing, the HIV block, and the nutrition centre in Nyabiheke camps need rehabilitation

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

- The management of severe and moderate malnutrition for children under 5, pregnant and lactating mothers was done in clinics both outside and inside the camp.
- The recovery rates for moderate and severe malnutrition were 87% and 86%, respectively while the average length of the stay in supplementary Feeding Programme (FP) for moderate malnutrition and therapeutic FP for severe malnutrition were 7.5 days and 72 days, respectively.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Semi-permanent nutrition structures in Nyabiheke camp need to be changed to permanent structures
- No supplementary feeding for the elderly in Kiziba camp

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

- An average of 20.1 liters of water per person per day was provided in Kiziba camp
- An average of 18 liters of water per person per day of potable water was supplied in Gihembe camp
- The daily spray of chemicals was performed in latrines in Kiziba camp

- 5 dischargeable latrines in Kiziba have been dislodged using the UNHCR dislodging truck

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The usage of latrines in Kiziba camp is currently 41 users per drop hole (below the minimum standard of 20 persons per drop hole)
- In both Kigeme and Mugombwa camps there is a lack of retaining walls and stairs around some dischargeable latrines which 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 minimum standard of 20 person per drop hole
- The average water supply in Nyabiheke camp remains 14.8 litres per person per day (below the minimum standard of 20 liters per person per day. Over USD 60,000 is needed to connect the camp to the district's public water supply system (WASAC) to ensure the regular supply.
- There is a need for additional 295 shower-rooms in Nyabiheke and Gihembe camps.
- 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 in both Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps.



SHELTER

Achievements and Impact

- 40 shelters have been renovated from plastic sheeting to corrugated iron sheets in Kiziba camp
- 16 shelters were rehabilitated in terms of wall improvement and one new shelter was constructed
- The roofs of 476 shelters in Gihembe camp and 405 shelters in Nyabiheke camp have been renovated from plastic sheeting to corrugated iron sheets

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A windstorm in Kiziba camp destroyed the ECD classroom, the public market, 16 shelters and 2 public showers
- There is an urgent need to expand/extend all the Congolese refugee camps to accommodate the increasing number of refugees.
- An estimated 2,000 families continue to live in shelters roofed with plastic sheets in Kiziba camp with imminent risks of leakage and further deterioration as Rwanda currently faces another rainy season.

Rwandan Returnee Programme Update

Process of the Rwandan Returnee Programme

- During the month of September 2018, 139 returnees were received.
- Rwandan voluntary returnees from the DRC continue to pass through the transit centres where they are welcomed by UNHCR, MIDIMAR, Rwanda National Police and the National Identity Agency (NIDA). They undergo an initial verification process in the transit centres. Returnees are provided with accommodation, wet meals, 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 mobile phone with sim card, mobile money service for each household
 - 20% of the return-grant (in the form cash through Mobile-Money transfer) for each of the returnees
 - Three-month food ration by WFP.

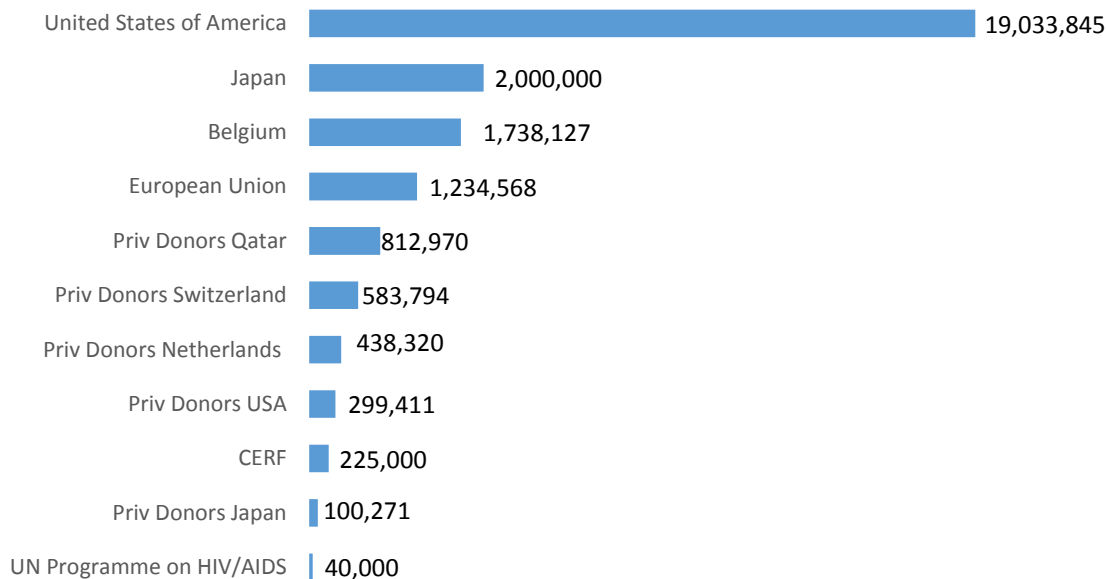
The cash and the in-kind food assistance is meant to help their return is safe, dignified and sustainable.

- 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 issued with National Identity Cards.
- MIDIMAR provides UNHCR with the list of genuine returnees together with details of their national identity cards, after which, UNHCR pays the remaining 80% of the return-grant, through mobile money.

Financial Information

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

Funding received (USD)



Figures only include recorded contributions

Working in partnership

- UNHCR, UN agencies and partners are grateful for the generous contribution of Donors in support of refugees in Rwanda in 2018. Partners involved in the 2018 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the DRC and 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 protection and assistance through the collective efforts and capacities of all partners involved.

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