

# Rwanda

April 2019

**216 Burundian new arrivals** were received in April 2019.

## MONTHLY TREND OF NEW ARRIVALS



## KEY INDICATORS

**483**

Rwandan genuine **returnees received** in April 2019.

**786**

**Individuals** including **New births** were recorded in April 2019

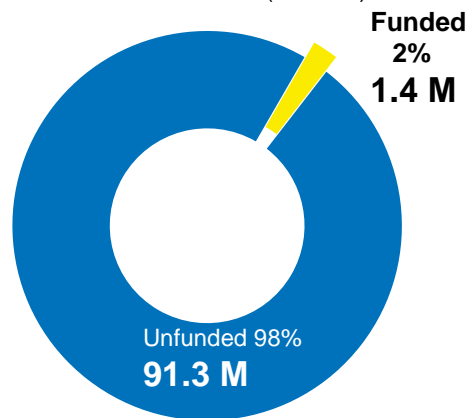
**138**

**Refugees departed for resettlement** to a third country in April 2019.

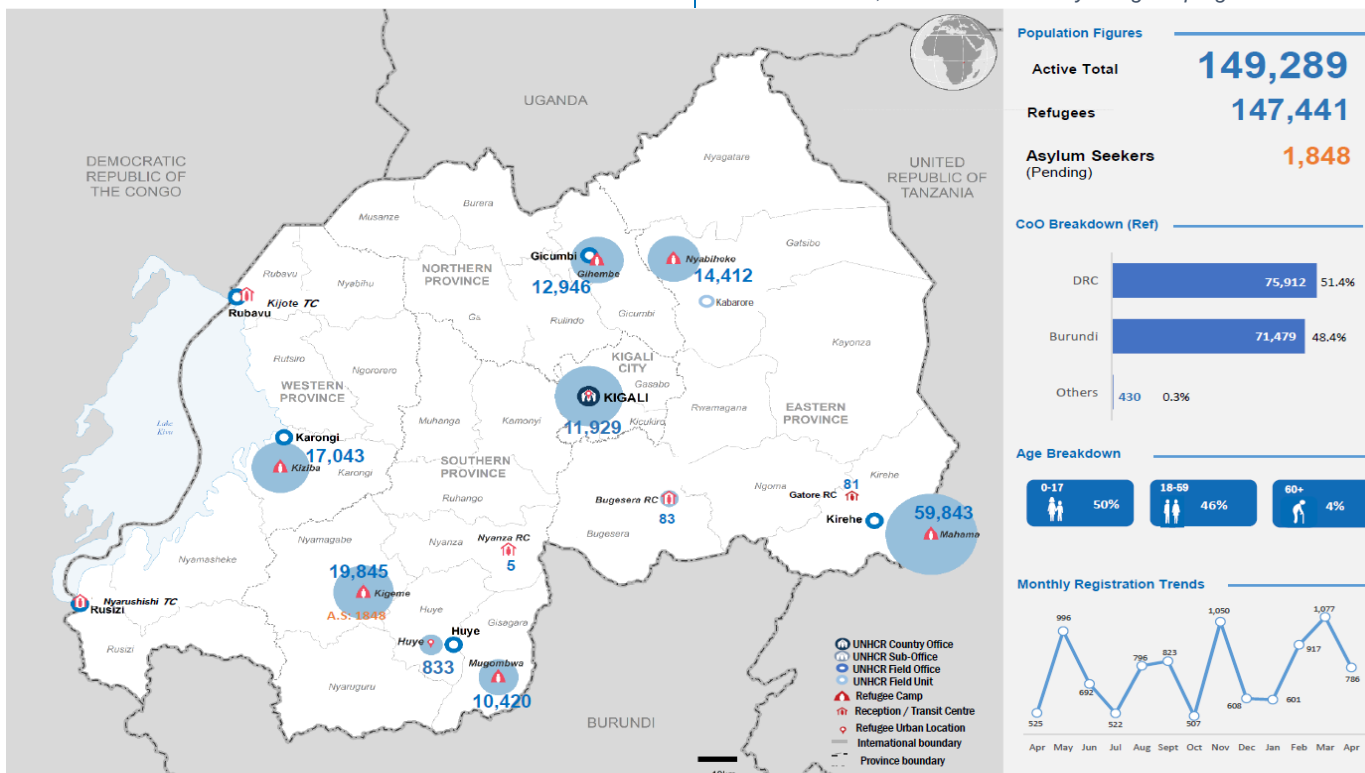
## FUNDING (AS OF 30 APRIL)

**USD 92.7 M**

requested for the Rwanda situation (UNHCR)



Figures only include recorded contributions  
Extra USD 672,260 is for the Country / Regular programme

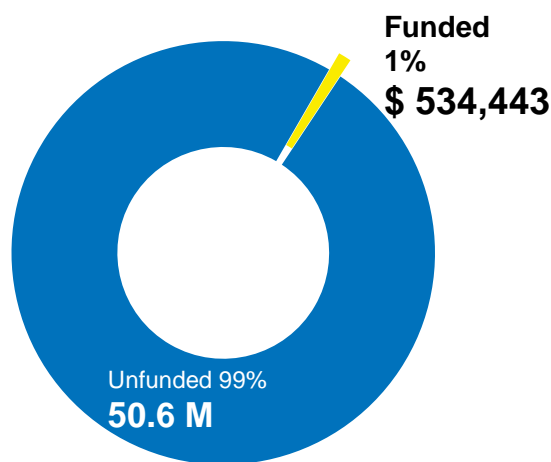


# Burundi Emergency Programme Update

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

# USD 51.1 Million

## FUNDING (AS OF 30 APRIL)



## PROTECTION

### Achievements and Impact

- 4 Protection mobile clinics were held in different villages to sensitize the community on Child protection response and prevention mechanisms in place, reporting channels and the referral pathway
- 145 birth certificates were issued to refugee children
- 350 cases of child protection were supported through monitoring activities, family reunification, best interest assessments and determination.
- 95 refugees participated in a Child Protection training to build their capacity for community based response.
- 3,244 (1,002 female and 2,242 Male) children participated in different activities in the 16 child friendly spaces, youth friendly spaces and the playpark through recreational and reading activities..

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Continuous increase of child defilement cases and early pregnancies; delays in reporting and survivors who do not provide information about perpetrators for judicial procedures.
- Although sensitization is conducted in different villages due to lack of employment opportunities in Mahama refugee camp, parents still leave their children unattended, leading to protection risks including child neglect, child defilement and other issues.

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

- 14,533 refugee children (7,458 boys and 7,075 girls) in primary, 4,594 children (2,309 boys and 2,285 girls) in ECD and 4,731 refugees (2,728 male and 2,003 female) at secondary level are attending schools.
- The construction of the multipurpose facility (laboratory and office for teachers in Paysannat L is under progress
- The construction of 16 ECD classrooms is ongoing

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Insufficient classrooms to support the single shift program for P5 and P6 students. There is a need of 96 additional classrooms.
- Insufficient ECD classrooms in permanent material; Some ECD classrooms are in a dilapidated state and others are at risk of total collapse during heavy rains thus posing protection risks to children and lowering the quality of education delivered.
- Need for a girls' safe room at Paysannat L E (former Paysannat satellite).

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

- 312 Burundians were trained by Inkomoko in business skills. The trainings included: bookkeeping, cash flow and inventory management, bootcamp and business consulting.
- 35 Burundian refugee entrepreneurs received business loans from Inkomoko of 24,950,000 Rwf to expand their businesses
- 100 Burundian refugee women from Akeza Karigura and Umuco cooperatives in Mahama camp earned a total of 840,000 Rwf from selling woven baskets in the local and the US market with the facilitation of Indego Africa. 10% of the total sales is saved in the cooperatives' bank account while 90% of the sales is distributed equally to cooperative members.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Insufficient vocational training for the youth and young adults.
- No space for agricultural activities

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

- The permanent water treatment plant (PWTP) has been kept operational/functional ensuring the distribution of safe drinking water to the host communities at an average of 27 litres/day and to the people of concerns (POCs) in the camp (19.72 litres/person/day) the quantity of water consumption decreased due to the rainy season.

- Daily hygiene promotion activities and community participation were conducted in all villages. 55 % of the camp population (about 33,045 individuals) benefited and increased their awareness of best hygiene practices and the prevention of waterborne diseases.
- GHDF ensured safe waste management with a weekly average of 170.0 m3 of waste from latrines dislodged

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a need to improve the latrines (change the floor slopes, construct the soak away pit) to reduce the frequency of dislodging in the camp.
- There is a need for a second UNHCR truck for garbage transportation to clear all accumulated solid waste in the camp



#### SHELTER AND NFIS

##### Achievements and Impact

- 116 new arrivals received adequate shelters within the communities.
- 121 Congolese refugees who were living in Kigeme camp in high risk areas where transferred to Mahama camp

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Big ravines/gullies within the camps and within the communities, the ground is eroded due to no vegetation cover and the absence of a proper drainage channel.
- Need to construct more shelters, there is a gap of 593 shelters



#### HEALTH

##### Achievements and Impact

- 12,690 persons benefited from outpatient medical consultations. 51 consultations per clinician per day; 361 were referred to secondary and tertiary health care (6 referrals /1,000 population/month) referrals to secondary and tertiary level hospitals;
- 713 persons (100%) with HIV/AIDS received treatment and assistance.
- 82,572 male condoms were distributed to prevent HIV, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and unwanted pregnancies.
- 4,679 women of reproductive health (with a 38% contraceptive prevalence rate) were active in Family Planning services.
- 166 birth deliveries (98%) were attended by trained health staff

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Non Communicable Disease (NCD) drugs have been depleted (insulin).
- Need for mosquito bed nets.
- Hepatitis care and treatment is required, refugees are not integrated into the national hepatitis program



## **FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

### **Achievements and Impact**

- 3,263 (93%) children aged between 6 and 23 months were supported under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP).
- 17 Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and 155 Moderately Acute Malnourished children were admitted for treatment.
- 8,293 persons in need (100%) have access to nutrition programmes in Mahama refugee camp.

### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

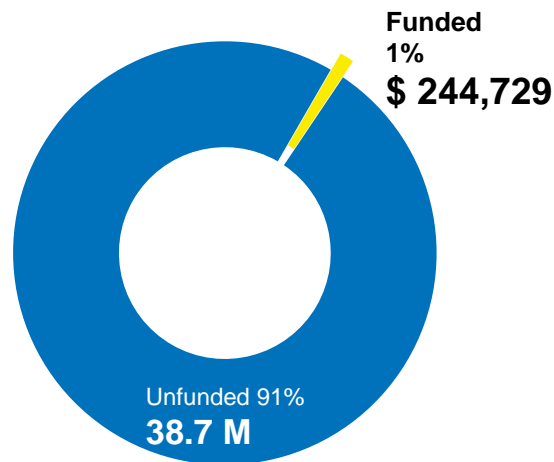
- The supply of Corn Soy Blend Plus (CSB+) for pregnant and lactating women and for persons with TB (Tuberculosis) and HIV is still on hold.

# Congolese Refugee Programme Update

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

# USD 38.9 Million

## FUNDING (AS OF 30 APRIL)



## DURABLE SOLUTIONS

### Resettlement

- Total submissions in April 2019: 156 individuals (37 cases)
- Total submissions in 2019: 940 individuals (226 cases)
  
- Total departures in April 2019: 152 individuals (59 cases)
- Total departures in 2019: 881 individuals (333 cases)

*\* Submissions by Location: Gihembe- 22 cases / 76 individuals; Nyabiheke- 11 cases/48 individuals; Kiziba 4 cases/31 individuals; Kigali- 01 individual*

*\*Departures by Location: Gihembe- 21 cases/46 individuals; Nyabiheke- 05 cases/21 individuals; Kiziba- 17 cases/52 individuals; Kigali- 16 cases/33 individuals;*



## PROTECTION

### Achievements and Impact

- Humanity and Inclusion provided assistive devices (crutches) to 3 refugees with physical disabilities in Gihembe camp.
- Community based rehabilitation services were provided to 35 children (18 girls and 17 boys) with disabilities in Gihembe camp

- 78 children with disabilities in Nyabiheke camp (38 females, 40 males) received Community Based Rehabilitation services (CBR).
- 16 refugee females diagnosed to have anxiety, depression and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder were provided with psychotherapy in Nyabiheke camp.
- 10 youth with disabilities in Nyabiheke camp were enrolled in a 3 months training in hair dressing within the camp.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Lack of police presence in Nyabiheke camp
- Lack of Child Friendly Space facilities in Gihembe and Nyabiheke refugee camps which hinders provision of age appropriate psycho-social support services to children.



### EDUCATION

#### Achievements and Impact

- Number of children enrolled in school:
  - 6,276 in primary, 3,134 in secondary, and 1,472 in ECD in Kiziba refugee camp
  - 2,438 in primary, 1,319 in secondary, and 839 in ECD in Gihembe refugee camp
  - 2,932 in primary, 1,802 in secondary, and 718 in ECD in Nyabiheke refugee camp
  - 4,075 in primary, 2,340 in secondary, and 1,437 in ECD in Kigeme refugee camp
  - 2,495 in primary, 1,260 in secondary, and 820 in ECD in Mugombwa refugee camp

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Insufficient classrooms for ECD site B in Kigeme refugee camp.
- No fence at the GS Gasaka School and ECD site A and GS Gasaka in Kigeme camp.



### LIVELIHOODS

#### Achievements and Impact

- 655 Congolese refugees as well as 198 Rwandan entrepreneurs from the host communities were trained by Inkomoko in business. The trainings included; bookkeeping, cash flow and inventory management, boot camp and business consulting.
- 44 Congolese refugee entrepreneur received business loans from Inkomoko of 28,340,000 RWF to expand their businesses

#### 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 budget for start-up capital for Congolese refugees in all camps.

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

- 14,357 persons benefited from outpatient medical consultation; 220 referrals to secondary and tertiary level hospitals. A total of 661 people are under HIV care and treatment.
- 62,880 condoms were distributed by Community Health Workers, Peer Educators, and through Home Based Care Provision and Anti AIDS Clubs for HIV prevention and Family Planning.
- 153 birth deliveries (100%) were attended by trained health staff.
- A Balanced Score Card Assessment was conducted in health facilities in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps
- Health workers in Kijote and Nyarushishi TCs were vaccinated against the Ebola Virus Disease
- Eye screening and treatment was conducted by a team of ophthalmologist from Kabgayi hospital 664 persons were screened, 22 cases with cataract will be referred to Kabgayi hospital for surgery.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- No management capacity for Viral Hepatitis infection.
- Need for dental chairs in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps

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

- The management of severe and moderate malnutrition for children under 5 and supplementary feeding program for children aged 6 months to 23 months, pregnant and lactating mothers, and persons with Tuberculosis and HIV was done for both urban and camp-based Congolese refugees.
- 422 pregnant and lactating women and 400 with chronic disease (TB & HIV) benefited from supplementary feeding.
- 5 Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and 54 Moderately Acute Malnourished children were admitted for treatment.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- The supply of Corn Soy Blend Plus (CSB+) for pregnant and lactating women and for persons with TB and HIV is still on hold.

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

- An average of water supplied per person per day was:
  - 20.32 litres in Kiziba refugee camp
  - 20 litres in Gihembe refugee camp
  - 15 litres in Nyabiheke refugee camp
  - 11.89 litres in Kigeme refugee camp
  - 20.32 litres in Mugombwa refugee camp



- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) latrines construction in Nyabiheke camp has been completed bringing the total number of latrines to 60 blocks of 12 drop holes each and enabling the camp to meet UNHCR's standard of 20 persons per drop hole. All the latrines will be labelled with the donors' logo and numbered for easy identification and monitoring.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The average water supply in Nyabiheke camp remains 15 litres per person per day which is below the minimum standard of 20 litres per person per day due to the fact that generators are used to pump water from underground and the water pump capacity only provides 15 litres per person per day. 500,000 USD is needed to connect the camp to the district's public water supply system (WASAC) to ensure regular supply.
- An average of 11.89 litres of water per person per day of potable water was supplied in Kigeme camp which is below the minimum standard of 20 litres per person per day.
- At least 50 shower blocks needs to be built in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps
- In Kiziba camp the use of latrines is 41 users per drop hole, compared to standard of 20 persons per drop hole. 442 drop holes and 37 latrines are urgently needed to meet the standard.
- In Kiziba camp, there are 178 users per shower cubicle compared to a standard of 50 persons per shower cubicle. There is need for 250 shower cubicles to cover the gap.



#### SHELTER

##### Achievements and Impact

- 62 shelters were rehabilitated in Nyabiheke, Kigeme and Kiziba refugee camps in order to improve the shelter conditions.

##### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a gap of more than 1,700 family shelters which requires to be constructed in all the five Congolese refugee camps but the lack of land is a major challenge.
- The Congolese refugee camps are very congested with no proper delineation in terms of access roads, fire break points, sanitation corridors and shelters being very close. In addition, due to inadequate drainage channels within the camps towards the host communities, big ravines/gullies have developed.

# Rwandan Returnee Programme Update

## Highlights:

- UNHCR continues to assist Rwandan refugees who opt to voluntarily repatriate to their country of origin. In April 2019, a total of 64 individuals were assisted to voluntarily repatriate from the DRC to Rwanda.
- During the verification process conducted at Kijote Transit Centres 2 individuals were found fraudulent and were excluded from the assistance programme
- A total of 62 individuals (28 households) were confirmed genuine returnees. The returnees, throughout their stay at Transit Centres, were provided access to basic health and WASH services/supplies.
  - All genuine returnees (62 persons or 28 households) were provided with a 3-month food ration
- A cash assistance Return and Reintegration Grant, was provided to a total of 66 families (159 persons) of which:
  - 62 families (149 persons) received 20% of the grant,
  - 4 families (10 persons) who returned in 2017 received 100% of the grant,
- There is still a delay with the payment of cash assistance as detailed below:

## Overview of Cash Assistance to Returnees

As of 30 April 2019

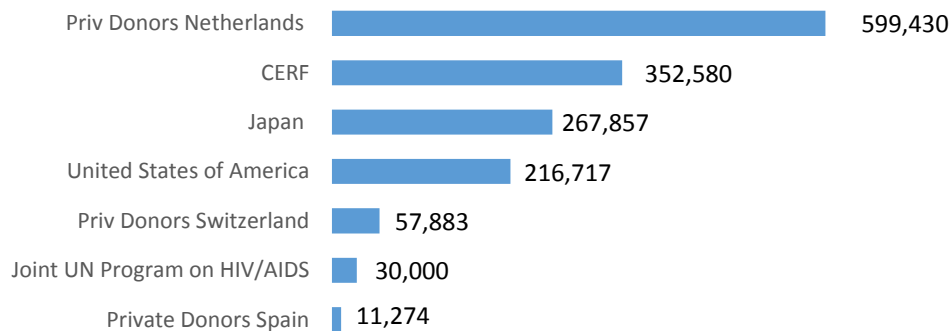
	2017	2018	2019	Total
<b>Arrivals</b>	<b>17,097</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>20,562</b>
Paid 100%	15,331	712	0	16,043
Paid 80%	0	338	0	338
Paid 20%	0	2,124	406	2,530
<b>Total who received 100% grant</b>	<b>15,331</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,381</b>
Unpaid 100%	1,766	223	0	1,989
Unpaid 80%	0	1,786	257	2,192
Unpaid 20%	0	0	0	0
<b>Total pending receiving of 100% grant</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>4,181</b>

- Returnee Monitoring:
  - In April 2019, the operation conducted post return monitoring of 22 households (10 households were interviewed in person and 10 households by telephone)
- The main issue of concern caused returnees was the delay in paying the cash assistance. The following actions are required:
  - Accelerate the verification and registration process at District level (through MINEMA)
  - Expedite the flow of information to the service providers with Airtel ensuring that all sim Cards are activated with both GSM and Mobile Money options (through UNHCR).

## Financial Information

UNHCR appreciates the support provided by Donors to the UNHCR Rwanda operation as well as contributions to UNHCR programmes with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

### Funding received (USD)



*Figures only include recorded contributions*

## Working in partnership

- UNHCR and its partners, including UN Agencies and NGOs, appreciate the generous contribution of Donors in support of the refugee assistance programme in Rwanda. Partners involved in the Country Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the DRC and Burundi Situations in Rwanda as well as for the Rwandan Voluntary Repatriation Operation include: The American Refugee Committee, United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, Global Humanitarian and Development Foundation, Humanity & Inclusion, Save the Children, United Nations International Organization of Migration, Plan International, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, United Nations World Food Programme, World Vision.
- Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR co-leads and coordinates with the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA) 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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**Statistics:** <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/burundi> **UNHCR Rwanda:** [www.unhcr.org/rw](http://www.unhcr.org/rw) **Twitter:** @RefugeesRwanda