

# Rwanda

December 2019

The total population of concern in Rwanda at the end of December 2019 was **149,955 individuals**, mainly from Burundi and DRC, and an additional **299 hosted as part of the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM)**.

At the end of December 2019, a total of 2,085 Rwandans had voluntarily returned from the DRC, 508 of them in December alone. The **Government of Rwanda (GoR) continues generously hosting refugees, including those in the ETM.**

At the first ever **Global Refugee Forum**, held on 17-18 December 2019, **the GoR made pledges in the areas of Education, Jobs and Livelihoods, Energy and Infrastructure, Protection and Solutions, and Health.** The GoR also showcased the good practices of refugee inclusion in the High-Level Dialogue on Protection Capacity.

## KEY INDICATORS

### 3,128 Resettled

to third countries, including 3,011 Congolese, 110 Burundian refugees and 7 from the ETM since January 2019.

### 2,085 Returnees

Have voluntarily returned from DRC to Rwanda since the beginning of 2019 (508 in December 2019).

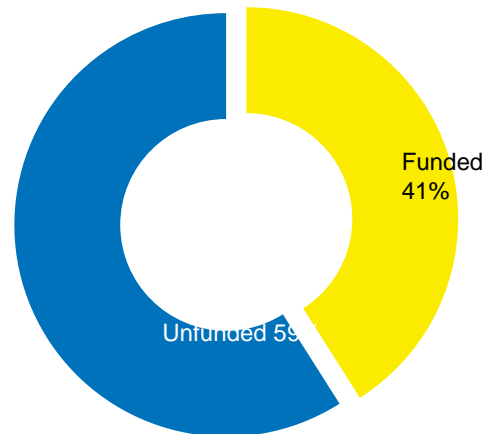
### 306 Evacuees

Arrived from Libya to Rwanda since the launch of an Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) in September 2019. Currently, there are 299 refugees in ETM after 7 refugees were resettled to Sweden.

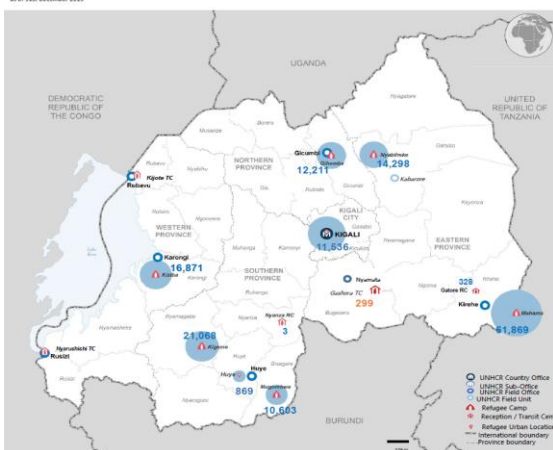
## FUNDING (AS OF 7 JANUARY 2020)

### USD102.8M

requested for Rwanda (Burundi, DRC and ETM situations)

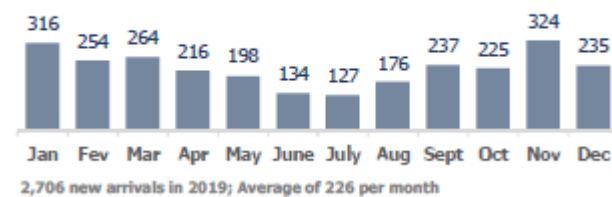


Rwanda  
Population of Concern to UNHCR  
as of 31st December 2019



## POPULATION OF CONCERN

### MONTHLY TREND OF NEW ARRIVALS



## MAIN COUNTRIES



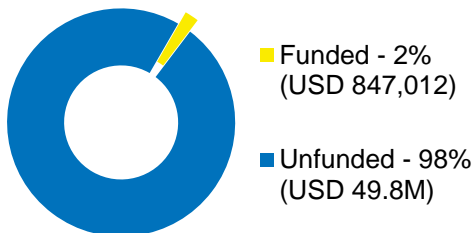
## Burundi Refugee Response



Mahama refugee camp in Kirehe District. © UNHCR/Eugene Sibomana

### FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

**USD 50.6 Million**  
FUNDING (AS OF 7 JANUARY 2020)



### Achievements & Highlights



#### PROTECTION

- As part of ongoing efforts to improve registration data and identity management, the ongoing verification exercise in Mahama camp has reached 95% of the total population.
- 2,806 birth certificates (216 in December) have been issued to Burundian refugees since the beginning of 2019.



#### DURABLE SOLUTIONS

- A total of 110 (1 in December 2019) Burundian refugees departed on resettlement in 2019.



#### EDUCATION

- 24,690 refugees have been enrolled in schools in Mahama refugee camp and the host community at various levels of education, including Early Childhood Development, primary and secondary.
- 288 refugee students are being supported to access tertiary education/university.



#### HEALTH

- The refugee enrollment rate in the national Community-Based Health Insurance stands at 50.7% for urban refugees and students in boarding schools.
- The two health posts in Mahama camp continue to provide primary health care services to both refugees and host communities with 11,216 consultations in December 2019.
- 239 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary health care levels (4 referrals/1,000 population/month).
- 730 persons accessed HIV prevention services, including antiretroviral treatment, nutritional and psychosocial support.
- Some 5,298 women of reproductive health age attended family planning services.
- 231 newborns were registered in Mahama camp.



#### FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- 59,031 refugees (95.3%) received food assistance through monthly hybrid assistance of cash transfers and in-kind food.
- 3,543 children aged 6-23 months were supported through the Supplementary Feeding Program.



## WATER AND SANITATION

- Minimum monthly average of clean water supply was maintained at 20.19 liters/person/day (1,448 m<sup>3</sup>/day) in Mahama camp and 55 m<sup>3</sup>/day in the host community.



## SHELTER AND NFIS

- 23 shelters were rehabilitated in Mahama camp to improve living conditions.
- Sanitary pads were distributed to 1,518 refugee women of reproductive age.
- 116 newly arrived refugee households in Mahama camp received Kitchen sets.
- Soap was distributed to 10,798 households in Mahama camp.



## ACCESS TO ENERGY

- 16,572 households used gas refilling services, enabling them access energy and averting negative environmental impact.
- 2,205 trees were planted for the environmental protection in the camp and the host community.



## LIVELIHOODS

- 16,702 individuals are employed or engage in income-generating activities.
- 836 refugees have been provided with financial support through loans from Voluntary Savings and Lending Groups to start or expand their businesses.

## Needs & Gaps

- 5% of the Burundian refugee population is yet to be verified through the ongoing exercise, which is likely to end by mid-January 2020.
- 341 asylum-seekers (56 in Mahama camp and 286 in urban settings) are pending the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process.
- 96 additional classrooms are needed to maintain the single shift education program in

primary schools and to reduce the current classroom-student ratio from 1:90 to 1:40.

- Need for academic materials, mainly for the new arrivals in Mahama camp.
- 61,869 refugees in Mahama camp have not been immunized against hepatitis.
- Lack of access to the national health insurance system (for some 3,152 urban refugees and 1,758 students in boarding schools) due to delays in the issuance of refugee ID cards and no show of the persons of concern.
- Family planning intake still low at 38%.
- 169 cases of children aged 6-59 months with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) were admitted for treatment.
- Environmental degradation (soil erosion resulting from deforestation and lack of appropriate drainage systems) is also impacting shelters.
- Congestion / need for additional space (at least 26 hectares) in Mahama to accommodate an expected increase in the population and to allow for the expansion of existing camp infrastructures. Need for a new distribution site in Mahama camp.
- Need to renovate/upgrade the Gatore and Nyanza reception centers in preparation for a potential influx from Burundi in 2020.
- Financial resources are insufficient to procure gas cylinders for all households.
- Slow gas refilling and exchange system.
- Need for more resources to increase vocational and technical training opportunities.



Community Work in Mahama camp. ©UNHCR/Justin Ngabonziza

# Congolese Refugee Response

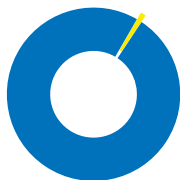


Gihembe refugee camp in Gicumbi District. ©UNHCR/Eugene Sibomana

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

# USD 38.9 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 7 JANUARY 2020)



- Funded - 1% (USD 344,246)
- Unfunded - 99% (USD 38.7 M)

## Achievements & Highlights



### PROTECTION

- 205 new Congolese asylum-seekers are accommodated in the Nyanza Transit Center where they are assisted with shelter, food, health, etc. while waiting for screening and registration and protection assessment.
- A total of 3,520 birth certificates (193 in December) have been issued to Congolese refugees since the beginning of the year.
- 165 children with disabilities in Gihembe, Nyabiheke and Kiziba have been assisted with Community-based rehabilitation services to enhance their wellbeing.
- Various awareness sessions were conducted on the prevention and response to SGBV and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse through forums and training for staff (UNHCR and partners), refugees and host community members to mitigate the issue of low case reporting.
- Some 4,500 Children and youth on vacation were targeted through sports and recreational

activities to support their psychosocial wellbeing and enhance the prevention measures against early pregnancies and drug abuse.



### DURABLE SOLUTIONS

- A total of 3,011 (43 in December in 2019) Congolese refugees departed on resettlement in 2019.



### EDUCATION

- 28,018 Congolese refugee students are attending school at various levels of education, including Early Childhood Development, primary and secondary.
- The completion of 16 new classrooms at Kageyo Secondary School in Gicumbi District enabled the full integration of 1,100 refugee students from Gihembe camp in the national education system and improved the learning conditions in the school (average 42 students/classroom).
- 24 classroom blocks are under construction in Mugombwa (8) and Kigeme (16) camps.



### HEALTH

- A total of 11,199 refugees and Rwandans have accessed primary health care through health centers in camps, while 333 were referred to secondary and tertiary health care through the established referral system.
- 698 persons accessed HIV prevention services, including antiretroviral treatment, nutritional and psychosocial support.
- 7,411 women of reproductive health age attended family planning services.
- 183 newborn babies were registered in Congolese camps.



### FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- 76,266 refugees continued to be assisted with cash for food assistance.

- Refugee children aged 6-23 months, 416 pregnant and lactating mothers, and 96 persons with chronic illness are enrolled in the supplementary feeding program.



### WATER AND SANITATION

- The average monthly clean water supply sustained in Kiziba camp (21.8 liters per person per day).



### SHELTER AND NFIS

- 25 classrooms in Kiziba camp were electrified to ensure a conducive learning environment for students.
- Earth Enable is collaborating with UNHCR in the construction of 200 floors of shelters in Mugombwa camp to ensure a good dwelling of the refugees in the camp.



### ACCESS TO ENERGY

- A solar mini-grid was installed in Nyabiheke camp to supply electricity to different facilities in camps, including businesses and office buildings.



### LIVELIHOODS

- 60 individuals, including refugees (50) and host community (10) in Nyabiheke camp are using 3 hectares of farming land for agribusiness activities (vegetables).

### Needs & Gaps

- Delays in the distribution of refugee ID cards undermining access to health insurance for some 3,152 urban refugees and 1,758 students in boarding schools.
- 200 classroom blocks are needed for the shift from a double to a single shift system in primary and secondary schools, in addition to other school facilities/materials (libraries, desks, textbooks, laboratories) required for accreditation.

- Need to improve camp health facilities to meet Government accreditation requirements for health centers.
- A high number of costly referrals, including conducting diagnostic test procedures (CT scan and MRI) to tertiary level health cares.
- Family planning intake still low at 40.8%.
- Average monthly clean water supply in Congolese camp was below minimum standards at 14.6 liters per person/day. Water shortage in Gihembe camp (13.18 liters/person/day), Nyabiheke camp (12.3 liters/person/day), Kigeme camp (15.17 liters/person/day) and Mugombwa camp (18.2 liters/person/day) was due to a national reduction of water supply from the national water grid.
- Latrine dislodging activities in camps are limited by lack of access roads.
- The topography of the land and soil erosion in the Congolese camps are putting refugees in the camps and host communities at risks of natural hazards.
- Congestions in camps and lack of proper site planning/design at the inception of the camps impacting on some operational activities such as, expansion of WASH facilities.
- Need to upgrade the Kiziba school for its accreditation in the national education system.



Refugees and national in a school class. Gatsibo District ©UNHCR/Eugene Sibomana

# Emergency Transit Mechanism



Arrival of Eritreans, Somalis, Sudanese and Ethiopians from Libya to Rwanda.  
 ©UNHCR/Eugene Sibomana

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

# USD 10.4 Million

### FUNDING (AS OF 7 JANUARY)



- Funded - 0% (USD 0)
- Unfunded - 100% (USD 10.4M)

## Achievements & Highlights



### PROTECTION

- Out of 299 Persons of Concern (PoCs) in the center, 125 were recognized as refugees and 180 asylum-seekers are awaiting their refugee status decision.
- 41 Best Interest Assessments have been conducted and 80 Best Interest Determination (BID) interviews were approved for resettlement profiling.
- 154 unaccompanied children (31 females and 126 males) were monitored through home visits.
- 3 SGBV cases continued to receive support, including medical assistance, psychosocial counselling and home visits.
- Consultation and informal counselling with community representatives and PoCs

continued through focused group discussion, home visits, and meetings.

- PoCs participated in recreational activities such as football, volleyball and basketball as well as pool table games.



### EDUCATION

- Language classes of English and Kinyarwanda (beginner and intermediate levels) were organized for the PoCs.



### HEALTH

- 52 individuals received health services at the health center. Four (4) cases were referred to secondary/tertiary health care service providers. The most common causes of morbidities are respiratory tract infections (18%), suspected Tuberculosis (13.8%), confirmed Tuberculosis (2.5%), suspected malaria (1.8%), skin disease and gastritis (1.6%), mental illness (0.7%), and others (58%).

- Psychosocial support and counselling services were provided at the health post.



### FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- The PoCs are provided with food daily and those with special nutritional needs (pregnant and lactating mothers, under-2 children and tuberculosis patients).



### WATER AND SANITATION

- The average potable water distribution per person per day was over 20 liters.
- Daily hygiene promotion and cleaning activities are conducted in the center.



### SHELTER AND NFIS

- Accommodation is provided to all 299 individuals in the center, and the ETM facility has a capacity to host 300 PoCs.

- Finalized site surveys for the construction of accommodation for 200 PoCs and office block. UNHCR is awaiting construction permit from the concerned government authority.
- Double-decker beds, mattresses, pillows, blankets and sanitation items were supplied to all PoCs.



#### DURABLE SOLUTIONS

- 7 individuals were resettled to Sweden.
- 84 individuals' cases have been submitted for resettlement to Sweden.
- 32 individuals are pending resettlement departure.

#### Needs & Gaps

- Staffing gap continues to slow the case-processing.
- Need for the construction of new buildings to increase the accommodation capacity of the center to 500 individuals.
- Persons of concern not participating regularly in language classes.
- Access roads, ring roads around the center, wire fence and drainage systems need to be constructed to ensure better accessibility, service delivery, and minimize environmental degradation.
- Need for short-period skills-building activities and more leisure activities.
- PoCs are reluctant to shift from in-kind food to cash-based assistance.



Refugees playing table football. Gashora TC. @UNHCR/Protogene Ndwaniye

## Return & Reintegration



Rwandan returnee after receiving a phone for communication and reintegration cash grant. ©UNHCR-Rwanda

#### Achievements & Highlights

- 2,085 have voluntarily returned to Rwanda since the beginning of 2019 (incl 395 in December 2019). The dependents of the ex-combatants are accommodated in the Nyarushishi Transit Centre
- End December 2019 and early January 2020, ex-combatants and 1,510 of their dependents and civilians were handed over by the Govt of the DRC to the Government of Rwanda.

#### Needs & Gaps

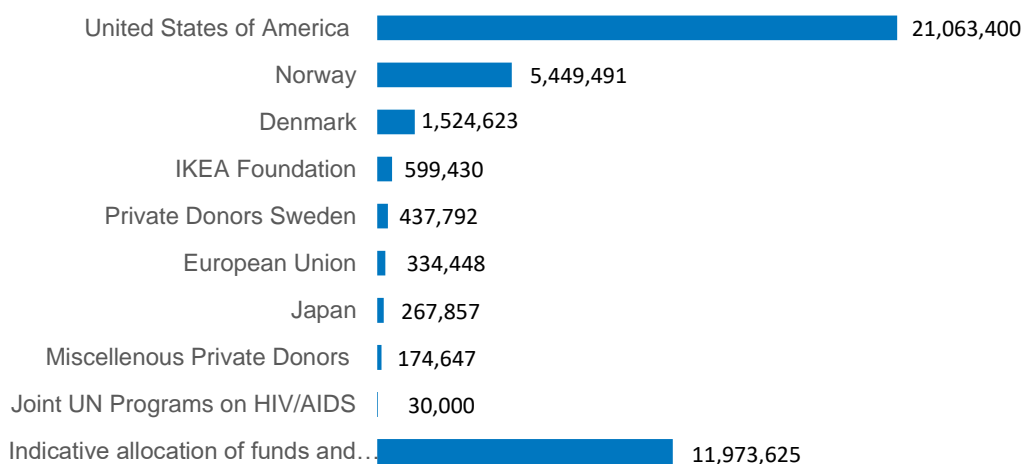
- UNHCR and partners humanitarian access to the Nyarushishi Transit Centre was restricted from early January 2020. The Center is now managed by the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC). UNHCR has requested access to the persons of concern in the Transit Centre.

## 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.

UNHCR Rwanda launched an urgent appeal for funding to implement the ETM and provide life-saving protection and assistance to the PoCs evacuated from Libya to Rwanda. No contribution has been recorded yet.

### Funding received in million USD 41,855,413



### Other softly earmarked contributions | USD

**United States of America** 27.8 million | **Germany** 18.4 million | **Private donors Australia** 13.7 million | **Canada** 6.8 million | **Private donors Germany** 4.1 million | **Private donors Spain** 3.1 million | **Private donors Republic of Korea** 2.8 million

Azerbaijan | Denmark | Japan | Liechtenstein | Luxembourg | Norway | Sweden | Private donors

### Unearmarked contributions | USD

**Sweden** 99.8 million | **Private donors Spain** 73.8 million | **United Kingdom** 44.6 million | **Norway** 44.5 million | **Netherlands** 43.1 million | **Private donors Republic of Korea** 37.9 million | **Germany** 28.9 million | **Japan** 25.7 million | **Denmark** 24.4 million | **Private donors Japan** 23.4 million | **Private donors Italy** 17.5 million | **Switzerland** 15.1 million | **France** 14 million | **Private donors Sweden** 12.3 million | **Private donors USA** 15 million | **Ireland** 10.2 million | **Italy** 10 million

Algeria | Argentina | Australia | Austria | Azerbaijan | Belgium | Bulgaria | Canada | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | Indonesia | Islamic Republic of Pakistan | Kuwait | Liechtenstein | Luxembourg | Malta | Mexico | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Peru | Philippines | Portugal | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Slovakia | Sri Lanka | Thailand | Turkey | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | Private donors

For more information: <http://reporting.unhcr.org>

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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