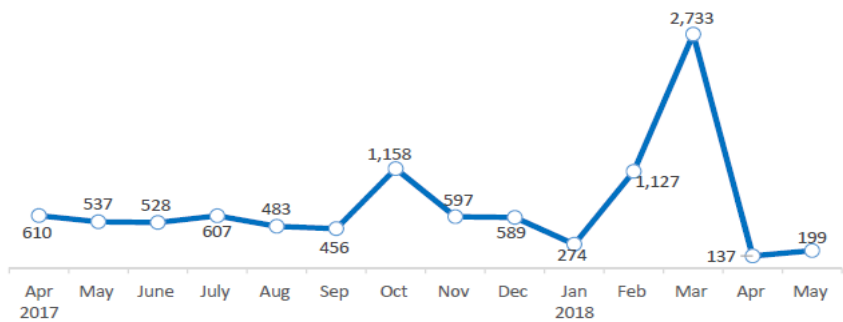


Rwanda

May 2018

199 Burundian new arrivals were received in May 2018.

Monthly New Arrivals Trend - Burundians | 2017-2018



KEY INDICATORS

300

Rwandan **returnees received** in May 2018.

996

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

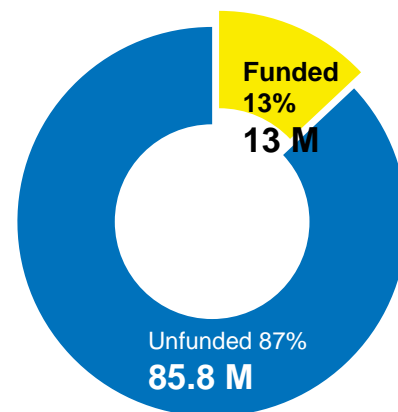
72

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

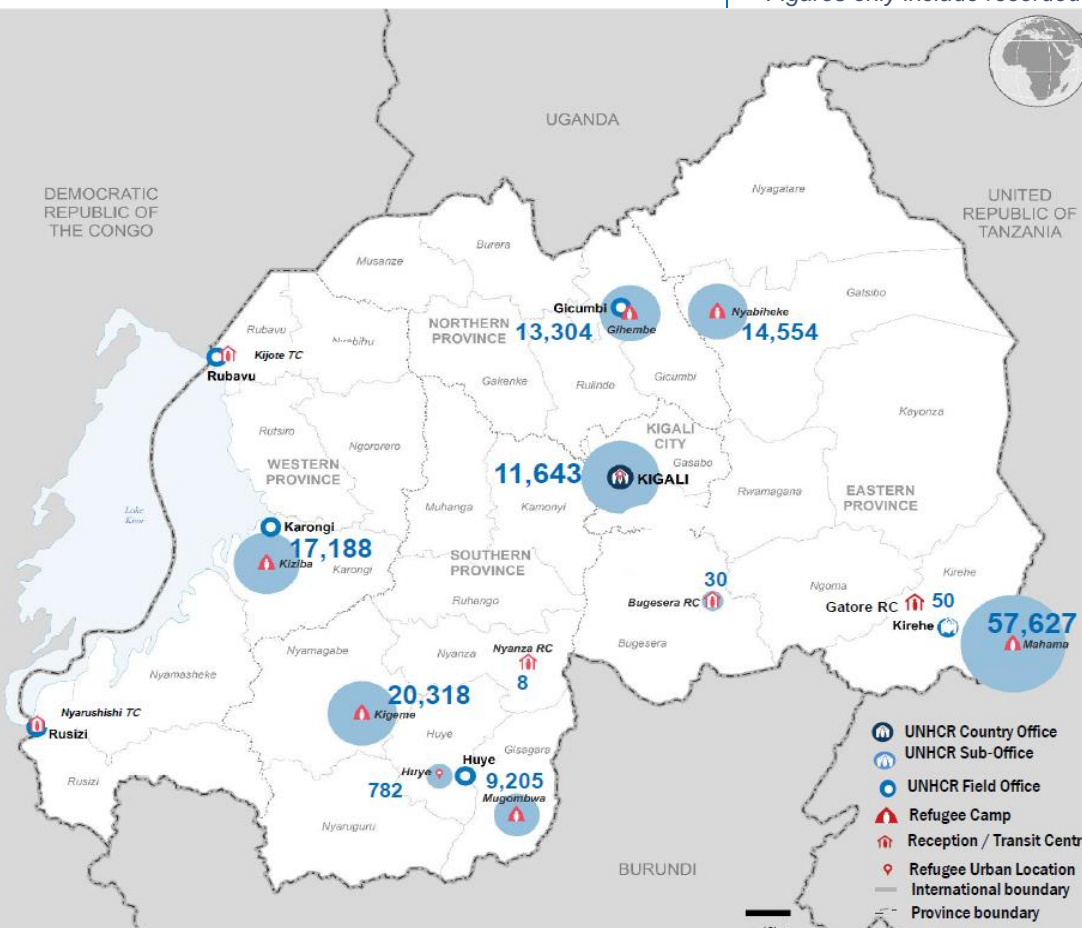
FUNDING (AS OF 31 MAY)

USD 98.8 M

requested for the Rwanda situation (UNHCR)



Figures only include recorded contributions



Population Figures

Active Total 152,428
Refugees 144,709
Asylum Seekers (Pending) 7,719

CoO Breakdown

Burundi	68,392	47.3%
DRC	75,726	52.3%
Others	591	0.4%

Age Breakdown

0-17	50%	18-59	47%	60+	3%
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Monthly Registration Trends



Highlights

- In May 2018 the UNHCR Rwanda Solutions team in a Joint mission with MIDIMAR held CRRF consultations with districts officials in Kirehe and Gatsibo districts. Refugees and Host community members were given information on the CRRF (Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework) and their feedback was sought regarding the roll-out of CRRF in Rwanda
- A joint GoR/UNHCR/NIDA verification exercise begun in Gihembe Camp on 16 April 2018. At the end of May 2018, 90% (13,571) of the population had been verified.
- A joint Eligibility Mission by the World Bank and UNHCR was undertaken in May, the purpose of this mission was to review the proposal of the Government of Rwanda to access the World Bank's IDA18 financing sub window.



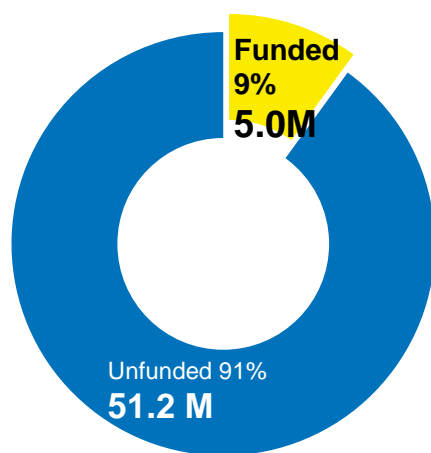
UNHCR staff joined by MIDIMAR discussing CRRF with the Host Community in Kirehe

Burundi Emergency Programme Update

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 56.2 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 31 MAY)



EDUCATION

Achievements and Impact

- The construction of eight primary classrooms is still 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

- Three 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 provide better learning conditions for more than 4,000 refugee students in ECDs.
- Due to lack of funding, children in urban settings still cannot be supported with their education.
- There is an urgent need for libraries, computer and sciences laboratories in order to promote quality education to refugee children
- Access to healthcare remains a challenge for students in boarding schools



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- Umuco and Akeza karigura cooperatives in Mahama camp produced and sold woven baskets worth USD 1,808. 10% of the total sales amount was saved in the cooperatives' bank account, while 90% was distributed equally to all cooperative members.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- The average monthly clean water supplied to beneficiaries in Mahama Camp was 21.0 Liters/person/day, which is above the UNHCR minimum standard of 20.0 liters/person/day. All bacteriological water tests conducted showed zero total Coliforms and E. Coli.
- Most of the civil work required for the extension of the permanent water treatment plant in Mahama Camp have been completed. The mechanical work remains pending as the equipment/machinery has not been delivered to the site.
- GHDF ensured safe waste management with a weekly average 173.5 m³ of solid waste collected from the camp, 141.0 m³ of waste from latrines were dislodged on a weekly basis.
- Daily hygiene promotion activities were conducted in all communities in the camp where 52,418 individuals were reached, and in surrounding villages to increase awareness on best hygiene practices.
- The construction of 4 water tap stands in Bugesera RC is in progress with 1 water point completed by GHDF.
- The construction of dischargeable latrines: 2 blocks (12 stances) and 1 block (4 stances) at Bugesera TC has been completed

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is still a gap of 55 blocks of dischargeable latrines (220 drop holes); latrines are unevenly distributed in the camp.
- There is a lack of sufficient sanitation tools for use in the camp
- One dislodging truck with 6m³ capacity for dislodging latrines is not enough to cover the entire camp of Mahama.
- High prevalence of theft/vandalism of water taps, plastic tanks and handwashing stands

**SHELTER AND NFIS****Achievements and Impact**

- 6,907 constructed semi-permanent shelters are hosting 100% of camp population (i.e. 57,627 individuals).
- 157 individuals were relocated to semi-permanent shelters from Gatore TC and Nyanza RC
- The construction of a semi-durable waiting shed at MIDIMAR/Police Office (Turikumwe Center) was completed.
- The construction of 200m masonry drainage works was completed in village 7 and 2
- The construction of an eight classrooms storey building at Paysannat L School is ongoing
- The construction of a Vocational Training Centre is in progress
- The construction of a Community Centre is ongoing

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Public facilities are in a poor state. 2 food distribution centers and 3 ECDs are in plastic sheeting and they 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 a drainage within the camp and host community.
- High prevalence of theft and vandalism of doors for shelters in Mahama Camp.

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

- 53.2 consultations per day and per clinician were performed with 5.6/1,000 referrals to secondary and tertiary level hospitals; The top 3 morbidity diseases were: Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URI) 39.8%, Non-Bloody Diarrhea 7%, Skin disease 3.9%;
- The Health Facility managed by Save the Children has been recently accredited by the Rwanda Biomedical Center and the Ministry of Health (RBC/MoH) for starting the HIV program in Mahama II
- 36,315 male condom were distributed to 10,541 people including the youth, which will help prevent Sexual Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and unwanted pregnancies.
- Films about the Youth Reproductive Health were projected twice at the Youth Friendly Services (YFS)

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Insufficient space for all HIV and Mental Health program in Mahama II, the waiting areas for all health posts in Mahama need to be enlarged

- Mahama I needs a vaccination room as the tent is not convenient for children and mothers when it is hot outside
- There is a need for bigger trucks to dislodge latrines in Mahama. The small ones do not have the capacity and the one hired by GHDF is not enough, there is a risk of diseases resulting from the poor sanitation.
- 80% of hand washing facilities in front of toilets have been stolen in Mahama camp, there is a need to replace them.
- Lack of software which can confidentially keep client's information(Electronic Medical Records)



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- 175 (1,5%) children aged between 6 and 59 months were admitted for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM);
- 3800 (93%) children aged between 6 and 23 months were supported with Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP);
- The Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) was concluded in Mahama, the main issue mentioned was wasting, stunting and anemia

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

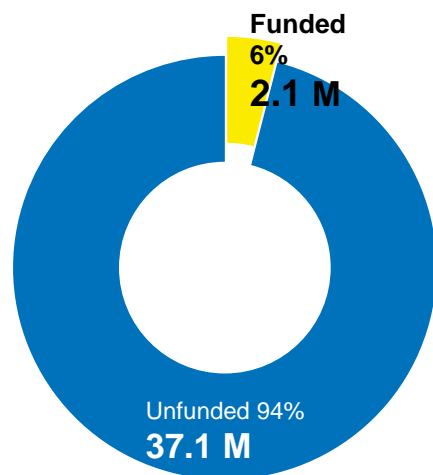
- The General ration cut remained at 10% even though there was an increase of 15%;
- BSFP-SFP (Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program) distribution sites in Mahama I and II need rehabilitation.

Congolese Refugee Programme Update

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 39.2 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 31 MAY)



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Resettlement

- Total submissions in May 2018: 203 individuals (50 cases)
- Total submissions in 2018: 937 individuals (228 cases)

- Total departures in May 2018: 72 individuals (20 cases)
- Total departures in 2018: 243 individuals (72 cases)

* Submissions by Location: Kiziba- 13 cases / 50 individuals; Gihembe- 12 cases / 58 individuals; Nyabiheke- 18 cases / 74 individuals; Kigali- 07 cases / 21 individuals



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- Ongoing community dialogues with refugee community leaders
- A protection counselling in response to security concerns in Kiziba camp was conducted by FO Kibuye
- Community-Based child protection mechanisms were utilized to strengthen child protection throughout camps.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Increased child neglect by parents/guardians seeking gainful employment outside of camps



EDUCATION

Achievements and Impact

- The construction of eight double storey primary classrooms is still ongoing in Kiziba Camp
- There is an ongoing campaign for children to return to school

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The replacement of lost scholastic materials for students in Kiziba camp such as notebooks and pens are still needed in order to motivate school attendance



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- Inkomoko celebrated the graduation of the March 2017-March 2018 cohort of 105 entrepreneurs who were trained in business development skills in Gihembe camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limited livelihoods opportunities in Kiziba Camp



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- 45 consultations per day per clinician were performed; The main causes of consultations were: Upper and Low Respiratory Tract Infections (43% and 3% respectively), intestinal worms at 7%, and skin diseases at 3%
- In collaboration with the Government Health facilities and the Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC), during the Maternal Child Health (MCH) week, a one week campaign was held around the country including camps.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Patients' shower block in Kiziba camp health post has been destroyed due to heavy rainfall;
- Upper Respiratory Tract Infections remain high in all Congolese camps;

- Gastro-intestinal diseases increased in general up to 7%, due to delays in collecting waste to the garbage pit, poor drainage systems, inappropriate use of latrines and the lack of refugees' participation in cleaning WASH facilities;



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- The management of severe and moderate malnutrition for children under 5 was done in clinics outside the camp and in the camp clinics;
- The Standardized Expanded Nutrition survey was concluded in all camps.
- The monthly food ration was increased by 15%

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The general ration cut remains at 10% in all Congolese camps;
- Need for supplementary feeding for refugees with chronic illnesses (excluding diabetics) as well as the elderly in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps;
- Insufficient fresh food for anaemic patients in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps.
- Prevalence of stunting and anemia in all camps



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- An average of 20.7liters/pers/day was provide in Gihembe camp
- LDS conducted a technical field visit in Nyabiheke camp to follow up on the requirements for connecting the camp to the district's water system (WASAC). A temporary and a long-term solution were proposed.
- Following the completion of phase 3 of the LDS dischargeable latrines construction in Nyabiheke, the phase 4 is currently ongoing.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The average water supply in Nyabiheke camp remains below standard. During the reporting period an average of 13.2 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 the regular supply of the required quantity of water.
- The average number of showers in use remains below standards in both Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps. There is a need for an additional 295 showers rooms in both 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.

**Achievements and Impact**

- Four refugee shelter workers were recruited for shelter direct implementation activities in Gihembe camp.
- Shelters were redistributed to refugees with shelter needs following resettlement departures in Gihembe camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 200 houses are needed to cover the needs of large families in Kiziba camp.
- Shelters need to be expanded in order to accommodate the growing population.

Rwandan Returnee Programme Update

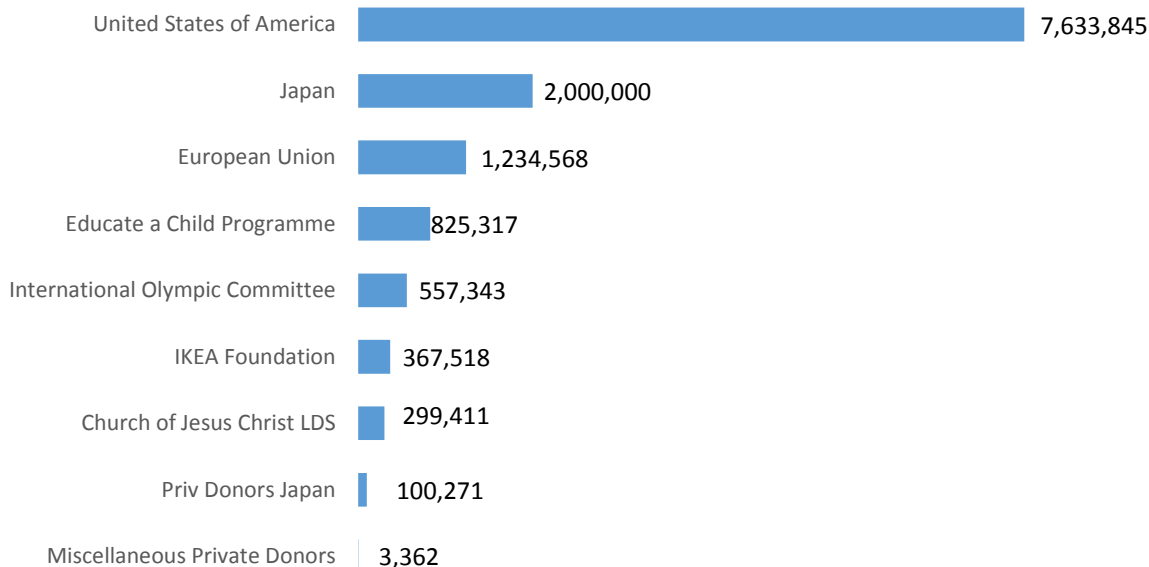
Achievements and Impact

- Since the beginning of 2018, 1,366 Rwandans have voluntarily repatriated from the DRC to Rwanda. In May 2018, 230 returnees were received through Kijote Transit Centre, 43 through Nyanza and 27 through Nyarushishi 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) and then undergo an initial verification process. Throughout their stay at the transit centres, the returnees 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 20% of the returnees grant and a cell-phone per household by UNHCR and a three-month food ration by WFP.
- 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 the remaining 80% of the return grant, 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 **Twitter:** @RefugeesRwanda