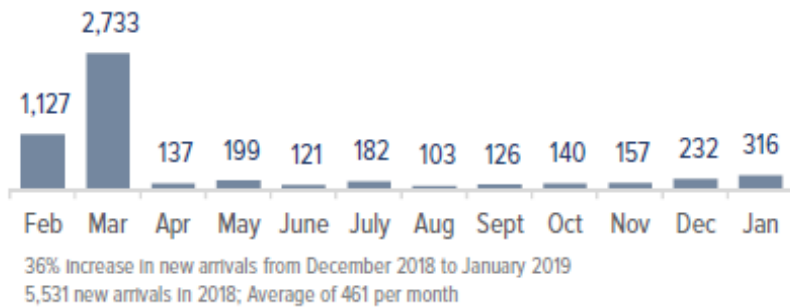


# Rwanda

January 2019

**316 Burundian new arrivals** were received in January 2019.

## MONTHLY TREND OF NEW ARRIVALS



### KEY INDICATORS

**88**

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

**508**

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

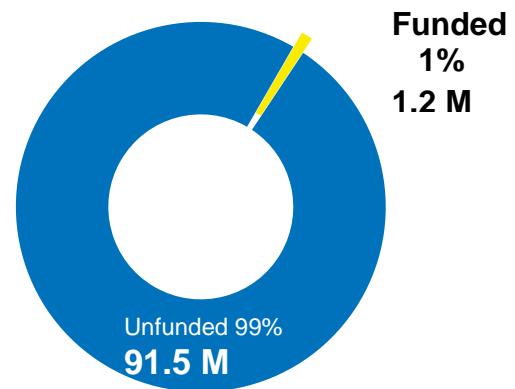
**296**

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

### FUNDING (AS OF 31 JANUARY)

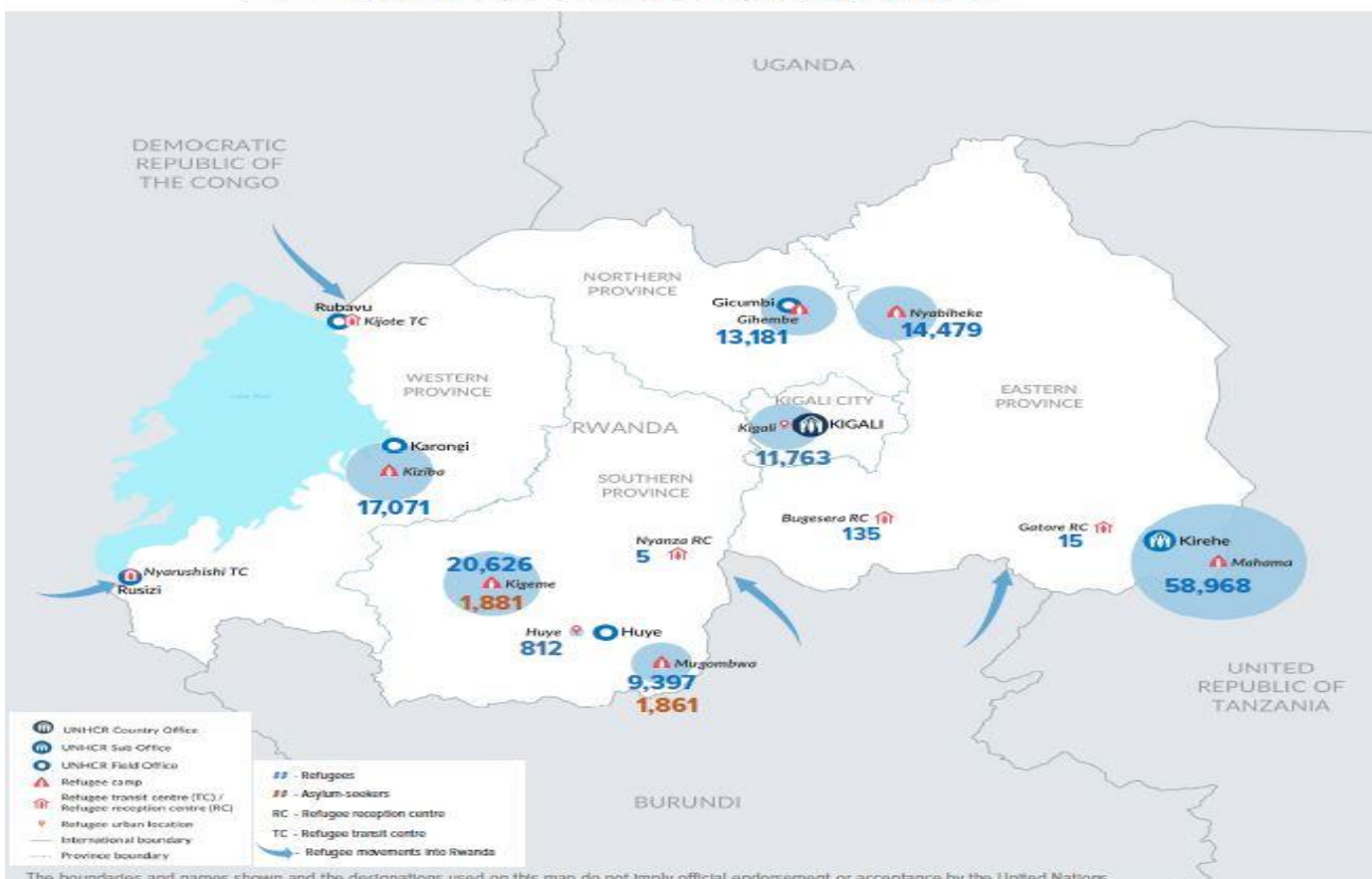
**USD 92.7 M**

requested for the Rwanda situation (UNHCR)



Figures only include recorded contributions

### POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY LOCATION IN RWANDA

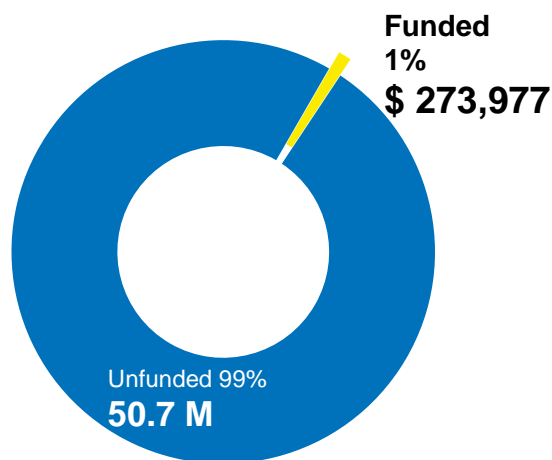


# Burundi Emergency Programme Update

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

# USD 51.1 Million

## FUNDING (AS OF 31 JANUARY)



## PROTECTION

### Achievements and Impact

- 240 refugees participated in a Child Protection Training, where they learned to report incidents on time and provide assistance to children in need.
- 50 solar lights installed at Youth Friendly Spaces, 20 street lights installed in a strategic areas of the camp and 11,500 individual lights were distributed to refugees.
- 268 new born babies birth registered and birth certificate provided.
- Seven refugees departed on resettlement to Sweden, whilst six refugees departed to Canada through complementary admission pathways (private sponsorship) providing durable solutions for three refugee families.
- Construction of a Child Friendly Space/Youth Friendly Space in Mahama village 5 has been completed.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need of space to construct more playgrounds as more than 50 clubs engaged in sports activities need to play and organize tournaments.
- There is a significant number of refugees with medical needs that cannot be addressed locally but that do also meet the medical resettlement criteria. There are currently 20 pending medical referrals that cannot be addressed through resettlement. At the same

time for those cases that are eligible for consideration very few resettlement countries are able to process on an urgent/emergency basis.



## EDUCATION

### Achievements and Impact

- School reopening: with the enrolment of 4,571 ECD children in ECD, 14,052 in primary and 4,767 in secondary.
- Distribution of uniforms and scholastic materials for all students in ECD, primary and secondary
- 238 Burundian refugees performed well at national exam and qualified for the schools of excellence

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Congested classrooms: some classes overcrowded with over 140 students per room which affects the learning conditions. This resulted from the change from double shift to single shift in primary as decided by the government.
- Not only are ECD classrooms in Mahama camp still in bad conditions as some of them are in old plastic sheets, but 16 classrooms were destroyed by heavy rains. This has affected the learning conditions as children are now grouped in the few overcrowded classrooms.
- Access to healthcare is still required for 304 Burundian students enrolled in secondary schools, universities, and vocational training centres away from the refugee camp
- Due to funding shortfall, 238 Burundian qualified refugee students could not be enrolled in schools of excellence.



## LIVELIHOODS

### Achievements and Impact

- 143 Burundian refugees in urban areas alongside 140 Rwandans, were trained by INKOMOKO in business skills and received business strategic consulting in January 2019.
- 100 Burundian women refugees from Umuco and Akeza Karigura cooperatives in Mahama camp earned a total of RWF 1, 994,000 in January 2019 from producing and exporting woven baskets to the US market with the facilitation of Indego Africa, contributing to their self-reliance and improving Rwanda's balance of trade. Ten percent of the total sales was saved on the cooperatives' bank accounts while 90% of the sales was distributed equally to all cooperative members.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Persons of Concern are willing to engage in agricultural activities to generate income, but the lack of land limits their opportunities.

- Limited access to Technical and Vocational Training opportunities as the number of refugees is increasing.



## **WATER AND SANITATION**

### **Achievements and Impact**

- The permanent water treatment plant (PWTP) has been kept operational/functional and ensured distribution of safe drinking water to host communities at an average of 50 m<sup>3</sup>/day and to the people of concerns (POCs) in the camp (20.0 litres/person/day),
- Daily hygiene promotion activities and community participation were conducted in all communities where 56% of camp population (32,903 individuals) were reached to increase awareness of best hygiene practices and prevention of waterborne diseases.
- Safe waste management was ensured with a weekly average 304.0 m<sup>3</sup> of solid waste removed from the camp, 410.0 m<sup>3</sup> of waste from latrines were dislodged on a weekly basis.

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

- There is a need to improve the intake structure by constructing a durable system at the river-intake.
- There is a need to improve the filtration in latrines since the same facility serves both as a latrine and shower-room. Toilet dislodging gaps is still an issue, latrines are getting full and the dislodging pace is slow



## **SHELTER AND NFIS**

### **Achievements and Impact**

- An assessment has been completed and plans are underway for repair 1,717 family shelters in Mahama camp constructed in reeds/poles during the emergency of 2015.
- Finalized new shelter door addresses sign for 6,907 family shelters in Mahama Camp. This is one of the measures that supports delivery of services to PoCs at village Level.
- Improvement in the two health centres is underway where modern maternity ward with theatre room, OPD, HIV block and Nutrition block are being constructed in Mahama at roofing level,
- Construction of eight (8) classrooms at Paysannat L School have been completed – these structures are being used for secondary level education. Currently, construction of a multipurpose ICT/Staff-room Block is at foundation level.

### **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 lack of proper drainage channel.
- Due to trickling influx of refugees from Burundi into Rwanda, additional space for camp extension in Mahama is required.
- There are public infrastructures in old plastic sheeting that require to be transformed to more durable materials i.e. nutrition sites, Food distribution sites

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

- 12,205 persons have benefited from outpatient medical consultations. 50 consultations per clinician per day; 316 referred to secondary and tertiary health care (0.45 referrals /1,000 population/month) referrals to secondary and tertiary level hospitals.
- 712 persons (100%) with HIV/AIDS received treatment and support.
- 49,553 male condoms were distributed to prevent HIV, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and unwanted pregnancies.
- 4,522 women of reproductive health (with a 38% contraceptive prevalence rate) were active in Family Planning services.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

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

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

- 3,441 (91%) children aged between 6 and 23 months were supported under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP).
- 22 Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and 186 Moderately Acute Malnourished children were admitted for treatment.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

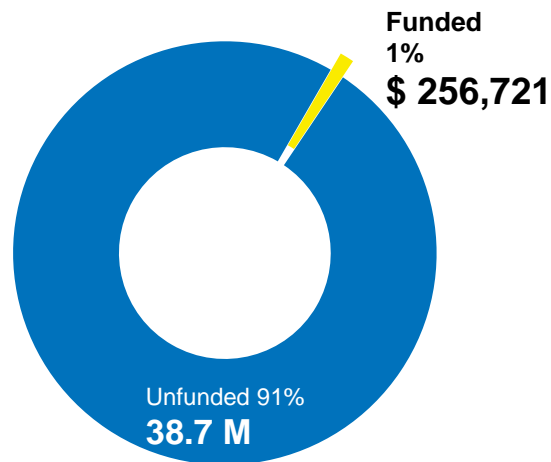
- Due to lack of resources fresh food for anaemic patients has not been provided.
- Due to funding shortfall, the operation could not support 7,475 people who are in need of the nutrition program.

# Congolese Refugee Programme Update

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

# USD 38.9 Million

## FUNDING (AS OF 31 JANUARY)



## DURABLE SOLUTIONS

### Resettlement

- Total submissions in January 2019: 153 individuals (39 cases)
- Total submissions in 2019: 153 individuals (39 cases)
  
- Total departures in January 2019: 296 individuals (135 cases)
- Total departures in 2019: 289 individuals (134 cases)

*\*Submissions by Location: Gihembe- 18 cases / 43 individuals; Nyabiheke- 04 cases/19 individuals; Kiziba- 16 cases /87 individuals; Kigali- 01 case/04 individuals;*

*\*Departures by Location: Gihembe- 75 cases/146 individuals; Nyabiheke- 49 cases/121 individuals; Kiziba- 03 cases/09 individuals; Kigali- 04 cases/6 individuals; Mahama – 03 cases/07 individuals*

**PROTECTION****Achievements and Impact**

- Protection counselling was conducted in Nyabiheke camp, 19 refugees, majority females were received and raised issues related to correction of the biodata details of their dependents and the status of their resettlement cases. Action has been taken on the issues related to resettlement while referral to continuous registration was done for the biodata issues.
- Four child protection staffs (1 female CP officer & 1 female CP coordinator in Gihembe) and (1 male CP officer & 1 female CP coordinator in Nyabiheke) were recruited to manage child protection programming and case management in the two camps respectively.
- One anti-SGBV club was established at Groupe Scolaire Muhondo, a public school hosting 143 refugee children in upper secondary. The club will support UNHCR and partner staff in the sensitization activities targeting school going children.
- In Kiziba camp, 22 people with disabilities were provided assistive devices: 12 people with disabilities (1 female and 11 males) got compensatory shoes (For people with unequal legs) and 10 people with physical disabilities (3 females and 7 males) got crutches (6 Elbow crutches and 4 Axillary Crutches).

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Child neglect continues to be a major challenge in Kiziba camp
- In Kiziba camp, attendance for the community sensitization programs is still minimal

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

- School reopening: with the enrolment of 4,595 children in ECD, 15,131 in primary and 8,030 in secondary levels.
- Distribution of uniforms and scholastic materials for all students enrolled in ECD, primary and secondary level schools is continuing.
- Construction of 16 classrooms and 12 latrines commenced at GS Kageyo accommodating refugee children from Gihembe. Once completed the facilities will facilitate the integration of over 1,200 children still attending school in the camp and this will improve the quality of learning conditions at GS Kageyo by reducing the ratio of student per class.
- 135 Congolese refugees performed well at national exam and qualified for the schools of excellence.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Per government decree all schools have moved from double shift to single shift. Due to funding shortfall, much needed additional classrooms cannot be constructed. As such, students are obliged to attend school in overcrowded classrooms
- 1,695 Congolese students enrolled in secondary schools, universities, and vocational training centres away from the refugee camp do not have access to healthcare services.

- Due to shortage of resources, 135 Congolese qualified refugees students could not be enrolled in schools of excellence



## LIVELIHOODS

### Achievements and Impact

- 50 Congolese women in Kigeme camp have been enrolled and started a training on weaving skills facilitated by Indigo Africa. Upon graduation, these women will be linked to the global artisan market.

### 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.



## HEALTH

### Achievements and Impact

- 15,121 persons benefited from outpatient medical consultation in total; 255 referrals to secondary and tertiary level hospitals. A total of 676 people are under care and treatment
- Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC) was performed on 8 persons (7 aged 10 years and 1 aged 23 years) in the Gihembe Health Centre
- Screening and testing of hepatitis B during a sport event organized by ARC Gihembe: 111 persons have been screened for hepatitis, among them 6 have been tested positive
- Health personnel from Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps benefited from different trainings offered by the Rwanda Biomedical Centre (RBC): training on Community Based Provision of Family Planning (CBP-FP); Training on SGBV; Training on Community Based Maternal and New Born; training on e-learning of Community Health Workers for mental health problems

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Gihembe HC needs an extension of maternity service in order to meet the national standards, Incinerator, Equipment for emergency room and the construction of reception room;
- Limited space for admission and lack of isolation centre in Kigeme HC;
- Lack of micro cuvettes for anaemia testing in all Congolese camps;
- Lack of mosquito bed nets
- Referral budget not enough compared to needs;
- Gaps in Ebola preparedness: Infrared thermometer, personal protective equipment, trainings, Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials, no isolation room in Kigeme and Gihembe camps (only one single room in Gihembe which does not have any cleaning/hygienic facility in place)





## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### Achievements and Impact

- 82 new moderately acute malnourished (MAM) and 15 new severely acute malnourished (SAM) were admitted;
- 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.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Lack of supplementary feeding for refugees with chronic illnesses (except diabetics) as well as elderly.



## WATER AND SANITATION

### Achievements and Impact

- The LDS funded latrines construction in Nyabiheke camp is currently at its final stage. 48 dischargeable latrines will be added to existing 12 blocks giving residents access to at least 20 persons per drop hole.
- An average of water supplied per person per day was:
  - 20.06 litres in Kiziba
  - 16 litres in Gihembe
  - 15.3 litres in Nyabiheke
  - 13 litres in Kigeme
  - 20 litres in Mugombwa
- Daily spray of chemicals was performed in all latrines in all the camps Kiziba Camp.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The average water supply in Nyabiheke camp remains 15.3 litres per person per day (below the minimum standard of 20 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 the regular supply.
- An average of 16 litres of water per person per day of potable water was supplied in Gihembe camp which is below the minimum standard of 20 litres per person per day
- 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, respectively, to meet the standard of 20 person per drop hole
- In Kiziba camp, there are 174 users per shower cubicle compared to standard of 50 persons per shower cubicle. 341 shower cubicles are urgently needed to cover the gap.

**SHELTER****Achievements and Impact**

- 500 plastic sheets were distributed in Gihembe camp for households requiring routine maintenance of the roof structure in old plastic sheeting.
- The construction of the new ECD in Gihembe camp have been finalized and is currently being used by approximately 700 students.
- Completed verification site in Kigeme camp to support in the verification process
- Construction of 16 classrooms and 2 blocks of latrines (12 drop-holes each) are at foundation level at GS Kageyo (Gihembe camp) and another 2 block (16 classrooms) are under upper floor construction in GS Nyabiheke and Nyabicwamba School (Nyabiheke camp).

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- The camps are congested with no proper access roads, no fire break points and shelters are very close and no space to construct new shelters; thus there is need for additional land to expand the camps.
- An estimated 3,000 shelters are still covered in plastic sheeting in Gihembe, Kiziba and Nyabiheke camps, creating discomfort and poor living conditions, especially during rainy seasons.
- In Kigeme camp shelters are old and in need of rehabilitation and of more than 1,000 shelters with some of the shelters located at high risk areas.

# Rwandan Returnee Programme Update

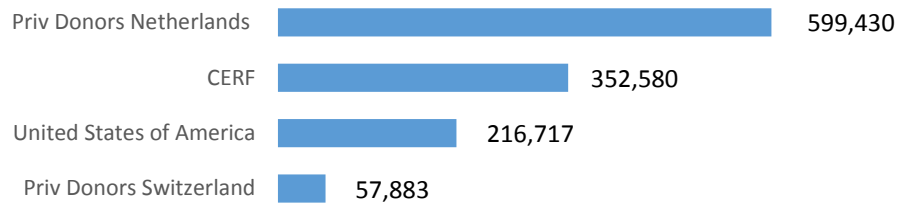
## Highlights:

- As in the previous years, the Rwandan refugees mainly in the DRC continue to voluntarily repatriate to Rwanda. In January 2019, a total of 94 individuals were assisted to voluntarily repatriate from the DRC to Rwanda. Out of whom six (6) individuals were found fraudulent and 88 genuine returnees.
- After going through the initial verification exercise at the transit centres, the 88 individuals (27 households) genuine returnees were assisted as follows:
  - Upon arrival the returnees go through medical screening,
  - Identification of vulnerable persons among returnees, such as UASC, pregnant women and lactating mothers and elderly persons who would be referred to appropriate
  - Access to basic healthcare services,
  - Access to WASH facilities and supplies,
  - Provision of health insurance per each returnee valid for a year,
  - Provision of a telephone apparatus and sim card per each household,
  - 20% of the Return Grant in form of cash through Mobile Money,
  - Transportation to their places of return,
  - 3 month food ration (through WFP).
- Returnees statistics:
  - 88 Returnees in January 2019
  - 90,178 Returnees since 2009
  - 3,455,121 Returnees since 1994

## 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 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, are grateful for 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: American Refugee Committee, CARE International, 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