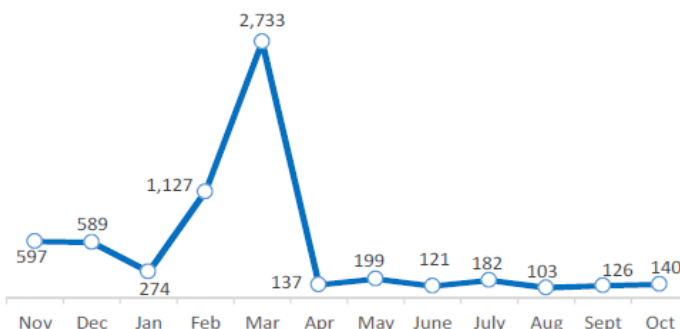


Rwanda

October 2018

140 Burundian new arrivals were received in October 2018.

Monthly New Arrivals Trend - Burundians | 2017-2018



KEY INDICATORS

200

Rwandan genuine **returnees received** in October 2018.

507

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

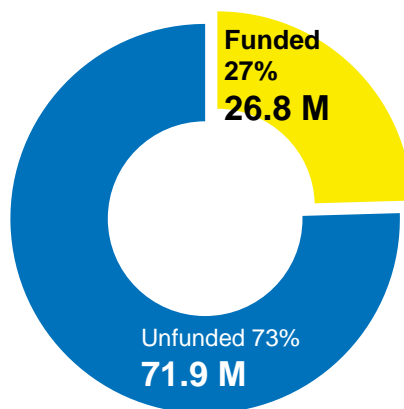
457

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

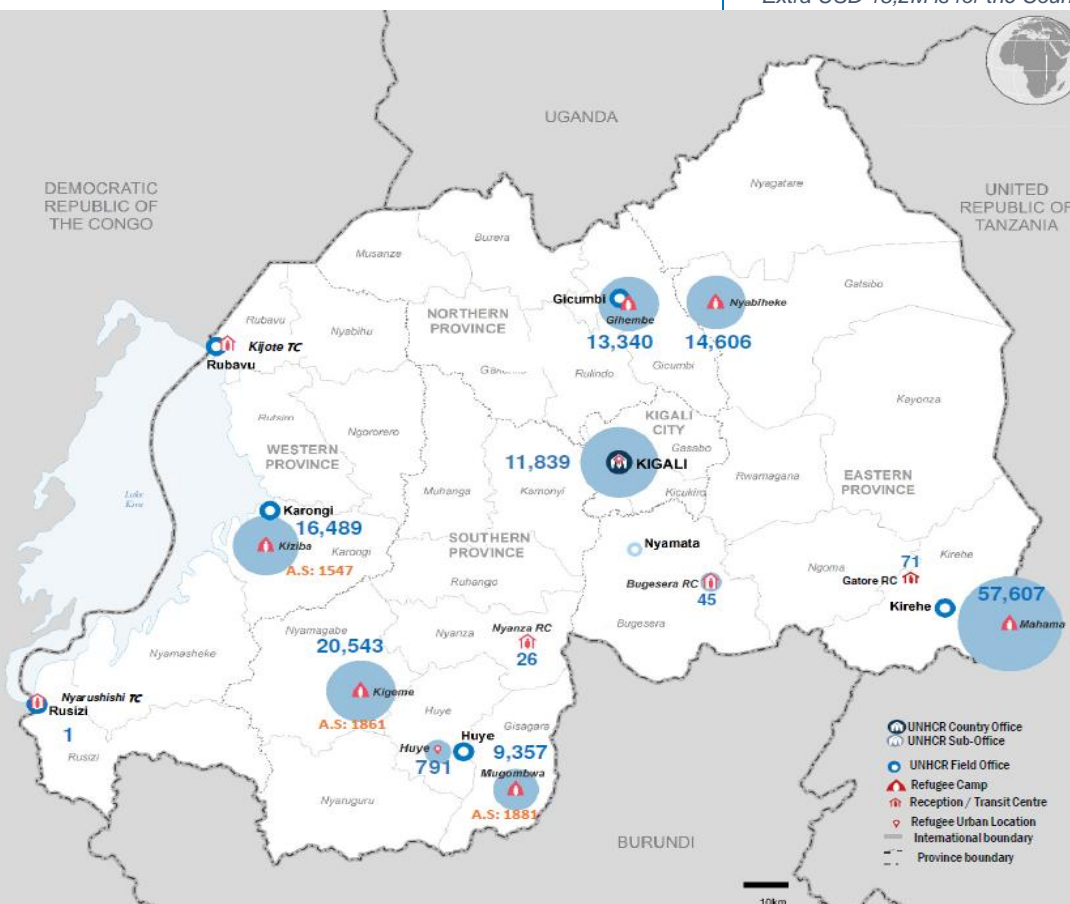
FUNDING (AS OF 31 OCTOBER)

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



Population Figures

Active Total 150,004
Refugees 144,715
Asylum Seekers (Pending) 5,289

CoO Breakdown

Burundi 68,614 47.4%
DRC 75,507 52.2%
Others 594 0.4%

Age Breakdown

0-17 51%
18-59 46%
60+ 3%

Monthly Registration Trends



Highlights

- A joint Government of Rwanda and UNHCR verification exercise in Kiziba camp had a completion rate of 82% by the end of October.
- UNHCR in collaboration with the Government of Rwanda launched the issuance of Machine Readable Refugee Travel Documents.
- A Participatory assessment which is a consultative process carried out on an annual basis for evaluation purposes, where the views and expectations of refugees are gathered and analyzed for a better understanding, planning, and implementation of activities to address their needs, was conducted.



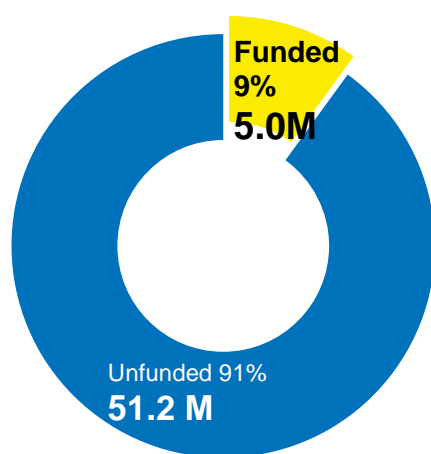
Irene a refugee from Kigeme camp who is using the DAFI scholarship

Burundi Emergency Programme Update

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 56.2 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 31 OCTOBER)



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- 182 children under 12 months have been issued birth certificates by the competent authorities for the month of October.
- 30 child protection community based committees (CPCs) were trained on child rights and child protection in order to engage refugees and strengthen community ownership for child protection activities
- 07 urgent medical cases of 25 individuals were interviewed for resettlement.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need of support to teenage mothers in access to education and vocational training to prevent SGBV.
- Refugees walk long distance to collect firewood and exposed to high risk of SGBV and community conflicts; lack of firewood constitutes the main gap in the delivery of assistance in Mahama camp.
- Limit access of employment of refugees with capacities and skills

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

- There was a launch of the procurement process for the constructions of 18 ECD classrooms in Mahama camp
- 368 out of 377 teachers are supported by UNHR and ADRA to take their in service training “Teacher Training College” (TTC) during the week-end.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- High number of students per classroom and need of construction of ECD centres for children.
- Insufficient classroom at paysannat L to host refugees at primary and secondary school
- Lack of nursery at paysannat L to support sick students.
- Access to healthcare is still required for 441 Burundian students enrolled in secondary schools, universities, and vocational training centres away from the refugee camp.
- Need to support Beneficiaries of DAFI program scholarship to end they school year.

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

- INKOMOKO started the enrolment for the 2019 cohort programme, 411 Burundians were registered for business skills training and access to finance stabilization
- Umuco and Akeza Karigura cooperatives in Mahama camp earned a total of RWF 1, 708,500 in October 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 average monthly clean water supplied to both refugees in Mahama Camp and host community was 20.0 liters/person/day
- Ensured safe waste management with a weekly average of 155.0 m3 solid waste collected from the camp, 435.0 m3 of waste from latrines were dislodged on a weekly basis.

- Daily hygiene promotion activities and community participation were conducted in all communities where 35% of camp population (19,937 individuals) were reached to increase awareness of best hygiene practices.
- There is an ongoing construction of 65 dischargeable latrines
- OXFAM ensured the operation of the permanent water treatment plant and the distribution of safe drinking water to host communities with average of 57 m³/day, at the schools and to the people of concerns (POCs) in the camp,

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Lack of sufficient sanitation tools for use in the camp
- High prevalence of theft/vandalism of water taps, plastic tanks and handwashing stands.
- The second deployed truck of 18 m³ volume for latrine dislodging has technical issues and is not being used to support in Mahama Camp



SHELTER AND NFIS

Achievements and Impact

- The construction of a durable fence in brick walls at the permanent water treatment plant was completed
- Construction of durable structures for communal hangar & multipurpose hall in Mahama, kitchen & multipurpose hall at Gatore RC are in progress at roof structure stage (75%); projects under direct implementation by UNHCR.
- 10 refugee housing units (RHUs) were installed in Mahama Camp for police accommodations.

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

- 11,885 persons have benefited from outpatient medical consultations. 50 consultations per clinician per day; 463 referred to secondary and tertiary health care (8 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
- 713 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.
- 4,734 women of reproductive health (with a 41% contraceptive prevalence rate) were active in Family Planning services

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Suspect typhoid fever cases continues to be detected (pending results of 2 samples)
- 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

- 3,774 (99%) children aged between 6 and 23 months were supported under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP);
- 18 Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and 135 Moderately Acute Malnourished children were admitted for treatment

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

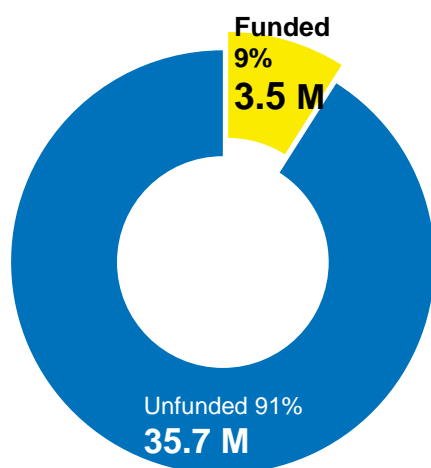
- The BSFP-SFP (Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program) distribution sites in Mahama camp need rehabilitation.
- Lack of fresh food for anaemic patients

Congolese Refugee Programme Update

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 39.2 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 31 OCTOBER)



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Resettlement

- Total submissions in October 2018: 457 individuals (85 cases)
- Total submissions in 2018: 2830 individuals (637 cases)

- Total departures in September 2018: 161 individuals (68 cases)
- Total departures in 2018: 700 individuals (250 cases)

* *Submissions by Location: Gihembe- 24 cases / 89 individuals; Nyabiheke- 60 cases / 367 individuals; Kigeme- 01 case / 01 individual*

**Departures by Location: Gihembe- 08 cases / 38 individuals; Nyabiheke- 09 cases / 18 individuals; Kiziba- 38 cases / 72 individuals; Kigali- 12 cases / 24 individuals; Kigeme- 01 cases / 09 individuals*

**PROTECTION****Achievements and Impact****Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- A new Law requires all late birth registration to pay a penalty of 10, 000 Rwandan francs. Refugees have indicated that they cannot afford it.

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

- 4 refugee students in Nyabiheke and Gihembe camps were granted university bursaries by DAFI.
- The construction of 8 ECD classrooms in Gihembe camp has started
- 66 refugees from Nyabiheke and Gihembe camps (3 per location) graduated from a 6 month vocational training Programme at Gitwe/ Ruhango District.

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
 - G.S Mugera and GS Nyabiheke hosting students from Nyabiheke camp faces an issue of insufficient desks obliging some students to sit on the floor.

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

- INKOMOKO started the enrolment for the 2019 cohort programme, 834 Congolese were registered for business skills training and access to finance stabilization. 214 nationals from the host communities were registered as well
- 14 Congolese refugee entrepreneurs received a total of 7,800,000 Rwf loans from INKOMOKO to grow 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 for start-up capital

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

- 12,523 persons benefited from outpatient medical consultation; 36 consultations per clinician per day; The top three morbidity diseases were: Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URI) 52%, Intestinal worms 9%, and Skin Disease 6%

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 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 100% while the average length of the stay in supplementary Feeding Programme (FP) for moderate malnutrition and therapeutic FP for severe malnutrition were 9.5 days and 90 days, respectively.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Semi-permanent nutrition structures in Nyabiheke camp need to be changed to permanent structures

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

- An average of 18.3 liters of water per person per day of potable water was supplied in Gihembe camp
- An average of 20.1 liters of water per person per day was provided in Kiziba camp

- Construction works on phase 5 of 6 phases of latrines donated by LDS in Nyabiheke is near completion. Each phase consists of 8 blocks of 12 drop holes. This project paved way for successful phasing out of the erstwhile pit latrines system.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Kigeme and Mugombwa camps, there is a lack of retaining walls and/or stairs around some dischargeable latrines, which creates a high risk of accidents and hinders accessibility
- The average water supply in Nyabiheke camp remains 14 litres per person per day which is below the minimum standard. \$500,000 dollars is needed to connect the camp to the district's water treatment plant which has the potential to supply water at UNHCR's standard to the camp and its host community.
- There is a need for an additional 295 showers 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.
- Vehicle for garbage collection is usually broken down hampering hygiene activities in both Gihembe and Nyabiheke.



SHELTER

Achievements and Impact

- New shelters have been constructed, especially in Nyabiheke camp where 30 traditional shelters and 76 RHU (Refugee Housing Units) have been built.
- The roofs of 476 shelters in Gihembe camp and 478 shelters in Nyabiheke camp have been renovated from plastic sheeting to corrugated iron sheets

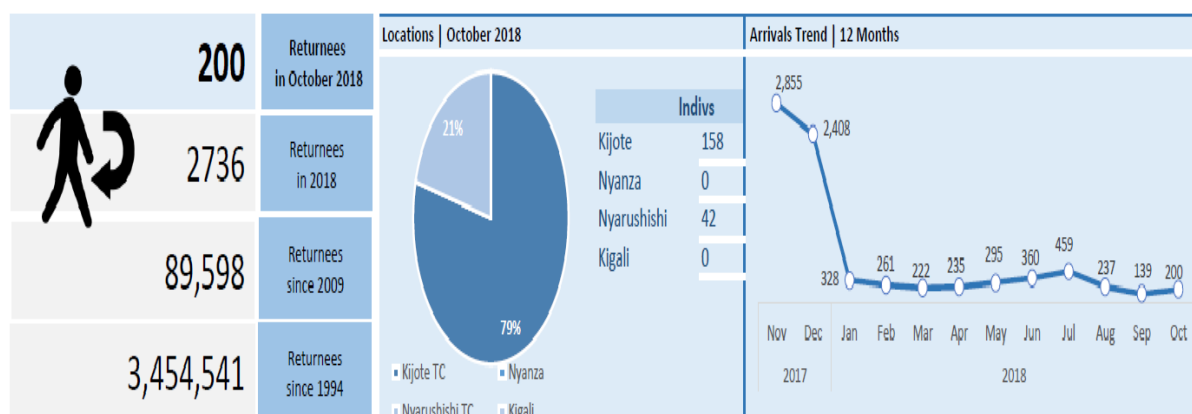
Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Shelters need to be expanded and increase in number in order to accommodate the natural growth of the population. The major thing restricting this is lack of available land.
- An estimated 1,500 shelters are still covered with plastic sheeting, creating discomfort and poor living conditions, especially during rainy seasons.
- Heavy rains destroyed ECD classrooms, the public market, 16 shelters and 2 public showers in Kiziba camp.

Rwandan Returnee Programme Update

Highlights

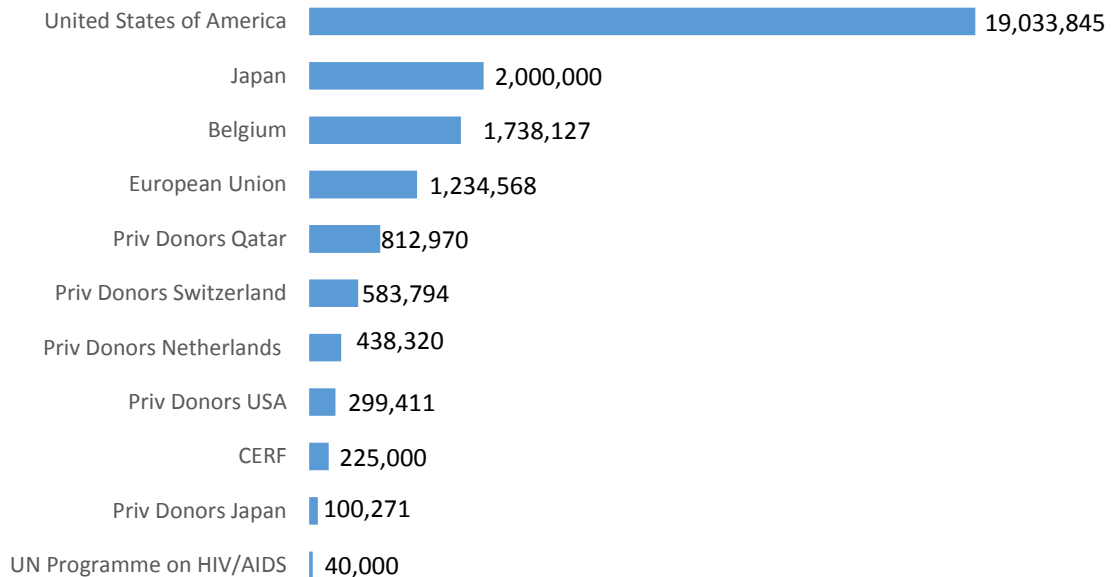
- 200 genuine returnees were received in October; 158 in Kijote Transit Centre, and 42 in Nyarushishi Transit Centre.
- There was a 44% increase in returnees received from September to October 2018.
- 2,736 genuine returnees have been received in 2018
- 15 fraudulent cases were identified in October; 2 in Kijote Transit Centre and 13 in Nyarushishi Transit Centre.
- The fraudulent cases identified in October represent 7% of all the individuals repatriated.
- In 2018, fraudulent cases (190) have been 7% of all individuals repatriated.
- No returnees were received through Kigali International Airport in the month of October.
- A total of 2,926 returnees have been received in 2018 (genuine + fraudulent).
- In October 83% of the returnees returned to Western Province.



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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Statistics: <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/burundi> **UNHCR Rwanda:** www.unhcr.org/rw **Twitter:** @RefugeesRwanda