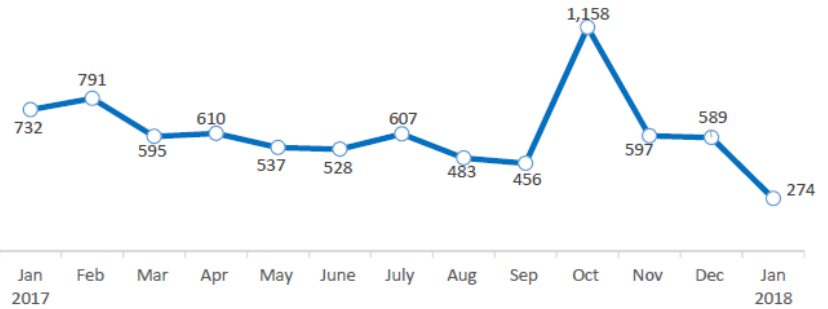


Rwanda

January 2018

274 Burundian new arrivals were received in January 2018.

Monthly New Arrivals Trend - Burundians | 2017-2018



KEY INDICATORS

514

Rwandan **returnees received** in January 2018.

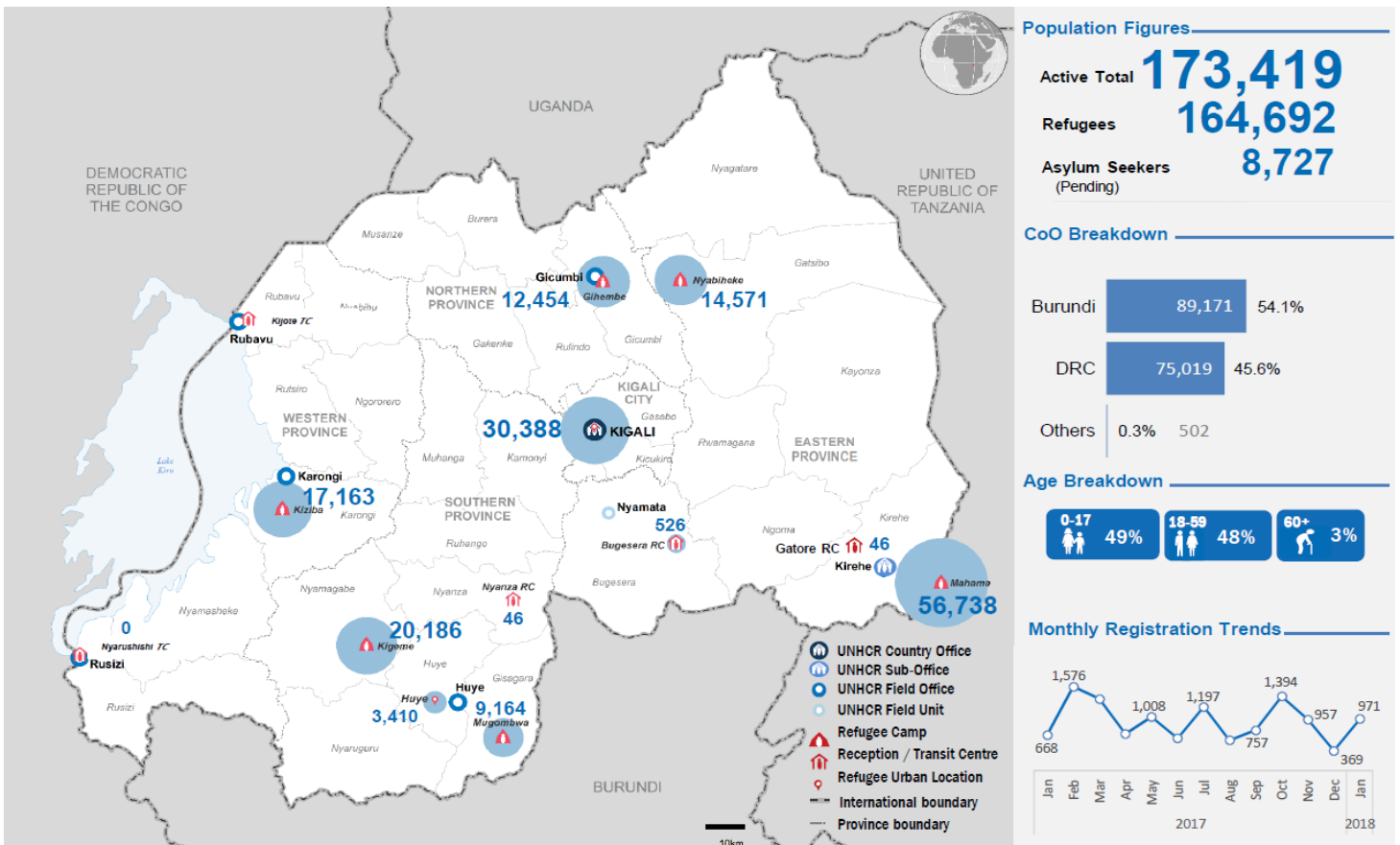
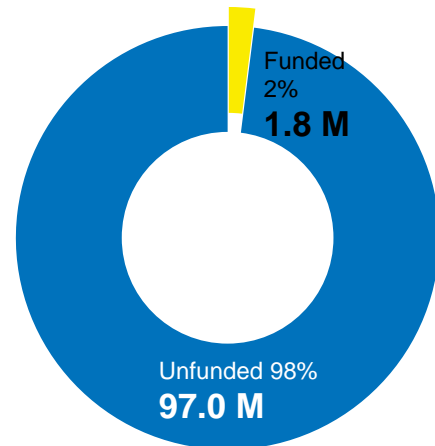
971

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

FUNDING (AS OF 28 FEBRUARY)

USD 98.8 M

requested for the Rwanda situation (UNHCR)



Highlights

- **Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF):** Rwanda is officially a new CRRF country. CRRF stems from the 2016 New York declaration on refugees and migrants. It seeks to insure that the response to large influxes is more effective, predictable and durable. CRRF comprises financial and economic inclusion as well as social protection. One of the outcomes expected from CRRF in Rwanda is transforming refugee camps into settlements.
- **Cash-Based interventions (CBIs):** UNHCR delivered assistance to refugees through CBIs for certain non-food items (blankets, mattresses and jerry cans) reaching all 2,782 refugee families in Nyabiheke camp. The cash assistance is covering the period from January until March 2018.
- **Launch of the verification exercise:** The Government of Rwanda through the Ministry for Disaster Management and Refugees (MIDIMAR), the National Identification Agency (NIDA), and Immigration together with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) have launched a joint verification exercise of refugees and asylum seekers residing in Rwanda for the purpose of updating information and verifying their physical presence in the country through biometric data. This will positively impact refugees by giving them greater access to identity documents which will facilitate their ability to access Government services, employability and to move more freely in the country and abroad. The exercise will start with urban refugees in Kigali and Huye before proceeding to the camps.
- **Food reductions in all camps by 25%:** Due to funding shortfalls, WFP has implemented a 25 percent reduction from January onwards in food or cash assistance for more than 140,000 refugees in Rwanda.
- **Results of the 2017 participatory assessment:** UNHCR published the recommendations of the 2017 Participatory Assessment (PA), a regular exercise conducted jointly by refugees and all service providers to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the situation of the persons of concern and the host communities in Rwanda, as well as the evolving context as they experience it. The aim of the assessment was to determine the level of knowledge and understanding, among persons of concern, of their rights and opportunities in Rwanda, as well as to hear their opinions on themes that are relevant to the provision of services by UNHCR and its partners under the Multi-Year Multi-Partner Protection and Solutions Strategy approach.



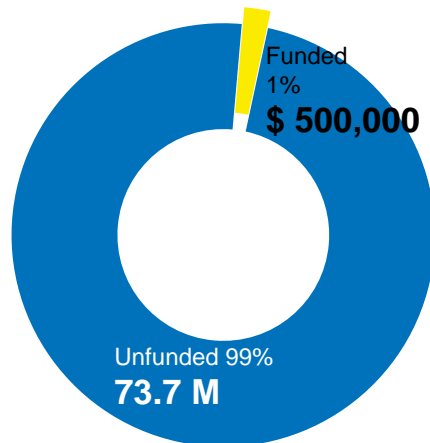
Ongoing verification Exercise that is currently taking place for the urban refugees in Kigali.

Burundi Emergency Update

FUNDING (AS OF 28 FEBRUARY)

USD 74.2 Million

Comprehensive needs for the 2018 **interagency** Burundi refugee response in Rwanda.



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- 215 birth certificates issued for the Burundian children between 0 and 4 years old in Mahama camp.
- Two SGBV incidents were identified in January, whereby survivors received multi sectoral responses.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The number of Child Protection Case Workers ratio in Mahama camp is still way lower comparing to the number of children at risk identified. More Chil Protection staff would be required, however, the limited fund is restricting qualitative intervention.



EDUCATION

Achievements and Impact

- The number of refugee students (in ECD, primary and secondary level) enrolled in different schools was still unstable as it is still early to confirm the attendance rate.
- 12 DAFI students from Mahama camp and 15 Burundian students in urban areas were supported to pursue their academic studies in national universities,
- Construction of 8 primary classrooms launched in Mahama camp, with funding from Educate A Child (EAC). The 8 classrooms are in double storey which will increase the absorption capacities of G S Paysannat L. Once completed, education facility will provide space for an additional 650 refugee students from Mahama.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres continue to remain in plastic sheeting.
- Due to budget constraints, UNHCR and partners are unable to enrol all refugee student best performers in the Schools of Excellence. In addition to 28 ongoing students, 160 new best performers at national exam need to be supported and enrolled in boarding schools through Howard G. Buffett Foundation. Thus additional USD 66,546.53 is needed to ensure enrolment of 188 refugee students.
- Due to the lack of funding, children in urban setting could not be supported.



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- Indego Africa launched the second cohort of Export Market Livelihood with 50 new women in Mahama Camp, who are being trained to weave banana leaf products that are in high demand in USA.
- A GIZ project worth USD 9.2 Million designed to improve economic inclusion of at least 1,500 refugees and host communities (Both Burundians and Congolese) was endorsed by MIDIMAR.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- OXFAM supports the host communities and Paysannat L and satellite Schools through the daily distribution of clean water.
- The average monthly clean water supplied to beneficiaries in Mahama Camp was 21.8 Liters/person/day. All bacteriological water test conducted during January 2018 showed zero Total Coliforms and E. Coli. To date, 115 water points (690 taps) are functional resulting in an average of 82 users/tap in the camp.
- Extension and increase of the capacity of the Permanent Water treatment Plant in Mahama is in progress at site excavation and leveling stage.
- The construction works on 42 blocks of 4 stance latrines (168 drop holes) were completed by GHDF. The latrines are constructed for dual purposes; as latrine as well as washrooms. Currently, 3,160 latrine drop-holes (or shower rooms) are in use giving 19 users/drop hole and 19 users/shower room.
- GHDF ensured the safe waste management with a weekly average 230m³ of solid waste collected from the camp and 182.5m³ of waste from latrines were dislodged. Daily hygiene promotion activities have been conducted through community participation in all villages in the Mahama to increase awareness on best hygiene practices.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The water supply in Village A, B, D & C is insufficient.
- The gap of 55 blocks of dischargeable latrines (220 drop holes) was identified;
- High prevalence of theft and vandalism of WASH facilities (taps, latrines, handwashing stands) in Mahama Camp has been noted. UNHCR with its partners

including MIDIMAR camp management are trying to address this matter with the involvement of the refugee community in Mahama camp..

- There exist lack of sufficient sanitation tools for use community clean up exercise in the Mahama.
- The hand washing facilities are inadequate.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- The camp performed 46 consultations per day and per clinician and the referral to secondary and tertiary level was 8%
- The camp has 762 people receiving HIV treatment and support
- The main cause of consultation are related to Upper and Low Respiratory Tract Infections at 30% followed by Malaria at 7%.
- After the training of trainers(TOT) on the diagnosis and management of Non-communicable diseases to medical coordinators and head nurses from all camps, the same training was provided to other health providers in Mahama I

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Inadequate hand washing facilities and insufficient water supply in Village A, B, D&C.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- On January 12th 2018 a meeting was held between UNHCR, Health and Nutrition partners and Partners In Health (PIH) on how to feed patients admitted in Kirehe District Hospital and care givers, which agreed that PIH will provide feed support to refugees admitted in Kirehe District Hospital
- 88% of 3570 of children aged 6-23 months targeted for by the support with Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) were covered

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- General food ration was cut (including Cash Based Interventions in lieu of in-kind food) by 25% during the month of January 2018
- Caritas stopped providing fresh food to inpatients and medically vulnerable people due to unavailability of funding.
- Waiting areas for People Living With HIV (premix distribution) site leaks and need repair in Mahama II
- Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program and the communal kitchen in Mahama I need to be repaired.

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

- At the end of reporting period; 252 shelters were constructed and complete, while 80 shelters are under construction at finishing stage. To date, 6,817 semi-permanent family shelters have been constructed that are accommodating 56,738 individuals. However approximately 4,500 individuals need to be given the shelters based on their family size.
- GHDF carried out the minor repair works on 12 semi-permanent family shelters on roofs/doors level. Four (4) old communal hangars were demolished to avoid the mass riot of the facilities.
- 3,408 Km of drainage works were constructed from Paysannat L & Satellite Schools towards the host community with the flow regulating manholes installed for agricultural purposes.
- The construction of MIDIMAR and Rwandan National Police Office block (Turikumwe Center) has been completed. The construction of durable registration center is in progress at roof level (64%); under implementation by the UNHCR partner.

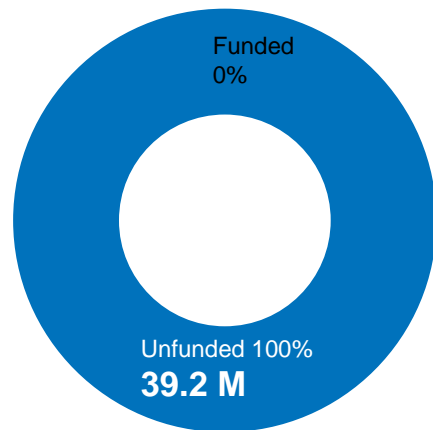
Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Public facilities (2 food distribution centers) in plastic sheeting need to be modified and reconstructed with durable materials.
- The gap of 593 semi-permanent family shelters was identified and there is no space for construction of more shelters.
- 1,717 semi-permanent family shelters require plastering works.
- There is a need of more funds for stabilization/restoration of 3,500 cubic meters of eroded gullies and also drainage construction within the camp and host community.
- High prevalence of theft and vandalism of doors for shelters in Mahama Camp,

Congolese Refugee Program Update

USD 39.2 Million

Required for 2018 for the Congolese program



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Resettlement

- Total submissions in January 2018: 85 individuals (25 cases)
- Total submissions in 2018: 85 individuals (25 cases)

- Total departures in January 2018: 1 individual (1 case)
- Total departures in 2018: 1 individual (1 case)

* January Submissions by Location: Kiziba- 11 cases / 33 individuals; Gihembe- 1 case / 1 individual; Nyabiheke- 10 cases / 42 individuals; Kigali- 03 cases / 9 individuals.



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- 199 birth certificates issued for Congolese children in three camps; (114) in Nyabiheke, (55) in Kigeme, and (30) in Mugombwa.
- 26 SGBV incidents were identified in all refugee locations, whereby survivors received multi sectoral responses. UNHCR's partner *The Legal Aid Forum (LAF)* received 11 cases, with 3 cases currently under legal investigation.
- Together with the Population Council, UNHCR organized "Lessons Learnt" workshop in Kigali, with a total of 31 participant, including partners such as ARC, AHA, SCI, as well as MIDIMAR/Camp Managers. The workshop summarises the experience of routine screening intervention that has been implemented by the Population Council in collaboration with UNHCR, its partners, and the relevant government authorities in two sites in Rwanda - Nyabiheke and Gihembe. As an outcome of the forum, UNHCR together with the Population Council will develop the way forward/work plan.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Challenges are still faced with the late birth registration in the Congolese camps due to lack of understanding and neglect of caregivers to register their children.



EDUCATION

Achievements and Impact

- 2,100 refugee students (1,400 from Gihembe and 670 from Nyabiheke camps) newly integrated into primary and secondary national schools.
- 30 laptops provided to Gicumbi district for GS Kageyo, a national school hosting both refugees from Gihembe camp and nationals from the local community in the school vicinity. As result, the school was upgraded to upper secondary and certified by the government to enrol also students in upper secondary level.
- 107 DAFI students from five Congolese camps and 7 students in urban were supported to pursue their academic studies in national universities.
- Launch of construction of 8 classrooms in Kiziba camp funded by Educate A Child (EAC). The 8 classrooms in double storey will increase the absorption capacities of Umuban primary school.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres continue to remain in critical conditions in Gihembe and Kiziba camps.
- Due to budget constraints, UNHCR and partners are unable to enrol all refugee student best performers in the schools of excellence. In addition to 486 ongoing students, 441 new best performers need to be supported and enrolled in boarding schools through Howard G. Buffett Foundation. Thus additional USD180,040 is required to ensure enrolment of 927 refugee students.
- The education of children in urban settings is still in dire need for support.



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- A GIZ project worth USD 9.2 Million designed to improve economic inclusion of at least 1,500 refugees and host communities (Both Burundians and Congolese) was endorsed by MIDIMAR.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- All CHWs were trained on community disease surveillance in Nyabiheke camp from 17th to 19th 2018.
- Binome (Community Health Workers in charge of under 5 years children) were trained on routine immunization calendar.

- The camp clinics performed 49 consultations per day and per clinician
- The main causes of consultations were Upper and Low Respiratory Tract Infections and malaria with predominance in Nyabiheke, Gihembe and Kiziba camps, then watery diarrhoea as the third cause.
- Activities to prevent malaria were regularly conducted by Health Staff and Community Health Workers through health education both at clinics and in villages within the camps. Mosquito bed nets are continuously distributed in ANC, vaccination and other distribution sites where needed
- Gihembe, and Nyabiheke trained health providers on Non-Communicable Diseases.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Persistence of high Malaria in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps
- The maternity block in Mugombwa camp needs to be extended with the inclusion of post-partum room



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- Management of severe and moderate malnutrition for under 5 children has been done at clinic levels and camp clinics
- Continuous IEC and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) sessions were conducted at the nutrition feeding centres for beneficiaries receiving CSB+ and CSB++ and pregnant women who came to ANC Key topics were: The importance of CSB+and CSB++, Causes and prevention of malnutrition, Exclusive and complementary feeding, The importance of family planning, Initiation of complementary feeding

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- General food ration was cut (including Cash Based Interventions in lieu of in-kind food) by 25% during the month of January 2018.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) has committed to construct 50 dischargeable latrine blocks of 12 stances in Nyabiheke camp. Currently, 16 blocks (12 drop holes each) have been completed and another eight (8) are under construction. This has brought Nyabiheke to 456 usable drop-holes, which gives an average of 32 persons/per drop hole.
- In Gihembe camp LDS constructed 40 dischargeable latrines (of 12 stances each). As a result, the current achievement is rated at 19 persons per drop hole – meeting the minimum UNHCR standard.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The average water supply in Nyabiheke remains below standard; as at the end of January it was at 14.3 liters per person per day. There is a need to connect the camp to the host district's water system (WASAC). This will cost approximately 50 million Rwandan Francs.
- Gihembe has 144 shower rooms serving a population of 12,454 refugees and 2,000 asylum seekers which does not meet the minimum standard. There is a need for additional 50 blocks of showers (250 shower rooms)
- 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 risks of SGBV.



SHELTER

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Shelters in both Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps need to be expanded in order to accommodate the growing population. Large family sizes lack adequate number of shelters which could result in protection risks. 404 shelters are needed to meet the standard in Gihembe while Nyabiheke has a gap of 306 shelters.
- Old shelters in the camps have been rehabilitated with temporary plastic sheeting, which is an unsustainable solution.
- Out of 2,442 shelters for Gihembe, only 1,142 have been roofed with galvanized iron sheets. 1,300 family shelters required galvanized iron sheets.
- In Nyabiheke, 1,548 out of 2,480 have been roofed with galvanized iron sheets; 932 need to be roofed with iron sheets but are currently roofed with plastic sheeting.
- The lack of drainages which lead to soil erosion remain a challenge in both Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps given that the camps were not well planned and laid out. There is a need for camp expansion and more shelters.

Rwandan Returnee Program Update

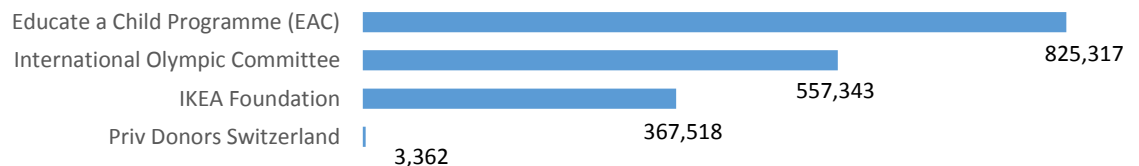
Achievements and Impact

- A total of **327 Rwandans voluntarily repatriated from the DRC to Rwanda** (80 persons through Nyarushishi Transit Centre and 247 through Kijote Transit Centre).
- Rwandan Voluntary returnees pass through the transit centres where they are welcomed by UNHCR, MIDIMAR, Rwanda National Police, and National Identify Agency (NIDA) to go through the initial verification process. They are provided with accommodation, primary health services, WASH supply/facilities and wet meal for the duration of their stay in the facilities. Those identified as genuine returnees will get a three month food assistance from WFP, as well as a cell-phone from UNHCR for the purpose of providing Return Grant.

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 million USD)



Working in partnership

- UNHCR, sister UN agencies and partners are grateful for the generous contributions of donors in support to refugees and voluntary returnees in Rwanda in 2018. . Partners involved in the 2018 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for both Burundi and DRC Situations in Rwanda include: UNWOMEN, 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 the collective efforts and capacities of all partners involved. The RCM is also functional in all refugee camps.

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