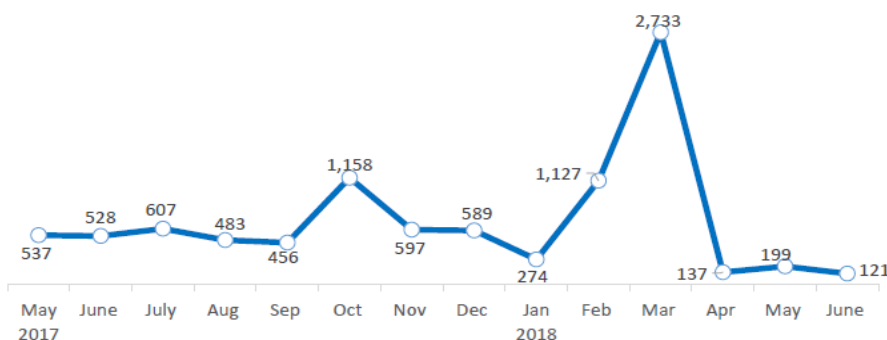


Monthly New Arrivals Trend - Burundians | 2017-2018

Rwanda

June 2018

121 Burundian new arrivals were received in June 2018.



KEY INDICATORS

377

Rwandan **returnees received** in June 2018.

692

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

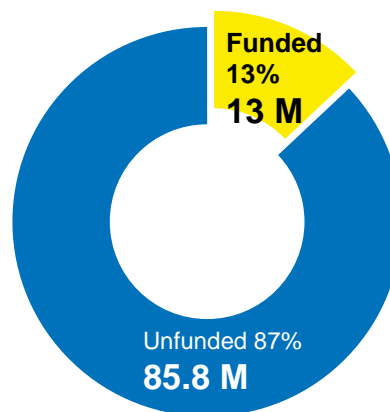
29

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

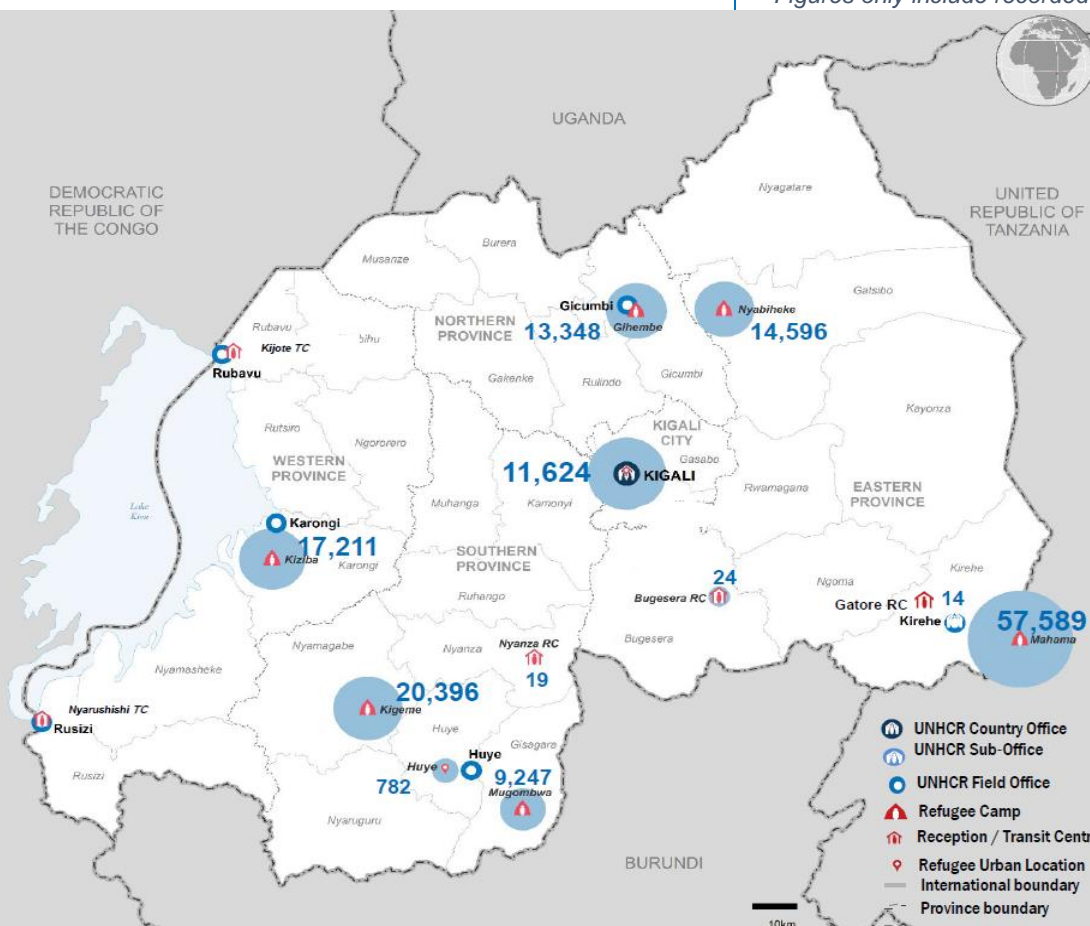
FUNDING (AS OF 30 JUNE)

USD 98.8 M

requested for the Rwanda situation (UNHCR)



Figures only include recorded contributions



Population Figures

Active Total 151,250
Refugees 144,850
Asylum Seekers (Pending) 6,400

CoO Breakdown

Burundi	68,306	47.2%
DRC	75,958	52.4%
Others	0.4%	586

Age Breakdown

0-17	50%	18-59	47%	60+	3%
------	-----	-------	-----	-----	----

Monthly Registration Trends



Highlights

- In June 2018, in collaboration with the SCORT Foundation accompanied by international instructors from SV Werder Bremen, FSV Mainz 05, FC Basel and FC Schalke 04 and two Ugandan young coaches alumni conducted a second module training on grassroots football activities for 101 young refugee coaches and nationals from six refugee camps and surrounding communities.
- A joint GoR and UNHCR verification exercise in Gihembe camp was completed on 22 June. There was a 93% show rate for refugees and 47% show rate for asylum seekers residing in the camp.
- On 20 June, the Government of Rwanda through the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR), UNHCR and refugees hosted in Rwanda celebrated the World Refugee Day. The theme for 2018 is “With Refugees”



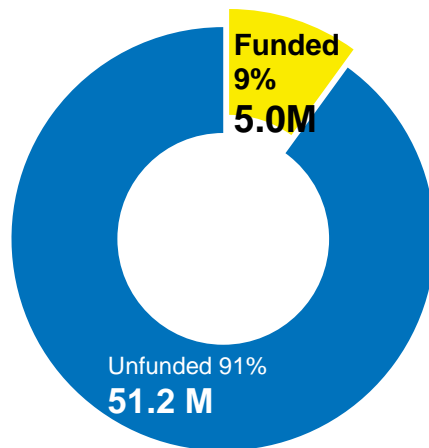
UNHCR, MIDIMAR, Refugees and Host community gathered in Nyabiheke Camp for the World Refugee Day 2018 Celebrations

Burundi Emergency Programme Update

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 56.2 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 30 JUNE)



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR facilitated the departure of 20 individuals to Canada, UK and Switzerland using complementary admission pathways (private sponsorship). 10 cases were also submitted for resettlement due to urgent medical needs.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Although sensitization is ongoing in Mahama camp, there is still an increase in reported cases of child neglect because parents leave their children alone in the camp and go out to look for employment opportunities



EDUCATION

Achievements and Impact

- The construction of eight primary classrooms is still ongoing in Mahama camp, with funding from Educate A Child (EAC). Once completed it will provide space for an additional 650 refugee students from Mahama camp.
- Construction of six Early Childhood Development (ECD) classrooms in Mahama by UNICEF is still ongoing. Once completed, the facilities will accommodate approximately 500 children in the camp.

- UNICEF committed to construct 18 semi-permanent ECD classrooms in Mahama refugee camp. Discussions on the project implementation started in June 2018. Once the education facilities are constructed they will provide ECD access to more than 1,000 children.
- On 12 June 2018, five Burundian refugee students graduated from Kepler Kigali. The graduates were conferred with a Bachelor of Arts degree in different disciplines. Graduates were placed in different organisations for internships.

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 still required for over 4,000 refugee students in ECDs.
- Access to healthcare remains a challenge for students in boarding schools (away from the refugee camp)



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- Umuco and Akeza karigura cooperatives in Mahama camp produced and sold woven baskets worth USD 696.25 during the month of June 2018. 10% of the total sales amount was saved in the cooperatives' bank account, while 90% was distributed equally to all cooperative members.
- 493 refugee entrepreneurs in Mahama camp were trained in Business skills
- The construction of a Vocational Training Centre has been completed and inaugurated

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limited access to capital loans
- 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 beneficiaries in Mahama Camp was 20.2 Liters/person/day. All bacteriological water tests conducted showed zero total Coliforms and E. Coli.
- Ensured the distribution of safe drinking water to the POCs in the camp, host communities and the schools
- The extension of the permanent water treatment plant is in progress and the backup power generator has been installed.

- Ensured safe waste management with a weekly average of 130.5 m³ solid waste collected from the camp, 251.0 m³ of waste from latrines were dislodged on a weekly basis.
- Daily hygiene promotion activities were conducted in all communities in the camp where 46,846 individuals were reached, and in surrounding villages to increase awareness on best hygiene practices.
- The rationing schedules for water from the public taps within the parts of the camp was established.

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.
- 80% of hand washing facilities in front of toilets have been stolen in Mahama camp, there is a need to replace them 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. 57,589 individuals).
- 64 individuals were relocated to semi-permanent shelters in Mahama camp from Gatore TC and Nyanza RC
- The construction of a community centre is almost completed and the community rehabilitation centre is at the final stage
- The construction of an eight-classroom-storey building at Paysannat L School is almost completed
- The shelter verification exercise using Kobo Tool is in progress. Village 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6 were completed covering 4,811 households

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.
- There is a high prevalence of theft and vandalism of doors for shelters in Mahama Camp.

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

- 49 consultations per day per clinician were performed with 5/1,000 referrals to secondary and tertiary level hospitals; The top 3 morbidity diseases were: Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URI) 34.2%, Non-Bloody Diarrhea 4.2%, Gastritis 3.7%
- 5,410 persons (2,659 males and 2,751 females) were reached by peer educators through the community outreach services focusing on HIV prevention, drug abuse, SGBV and Sexually Transmitted Infections.
- 40,592 male condoms were distributed as to prevent HIV, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and unwanted pregnancies.
- 1,065 health education sessions were conducted with 20,603 (8,375 males and 12,228 females) beneficiaries reached in Mahama II

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Insufficient mosquito bed nets while malaria is noted to increase in summer
- Lack of software which can confidentially keep client's information (Electronic Medical Records)

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

- 26 (0.2%) children aged between 6 and 59 months were admitted for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM);
- 3,704 (91%) children aged between 6 and 23 months were supported under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP);

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

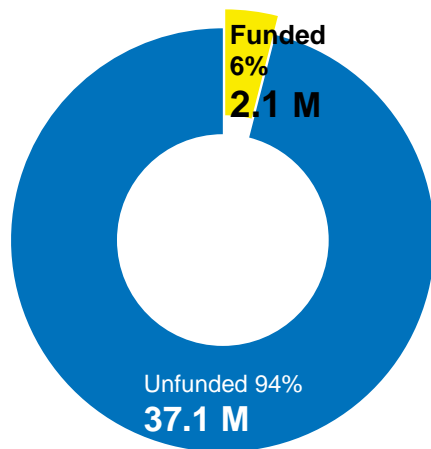
- The General Food Ration cut remained at 10% although there was an increase of 15%;
- The BSFP-SFP (Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program) distribution sites in Mahama need rehabilitation.
- There is not enough fresh food for anaemic patients
- Lack of mosquito net in Mahama while there are complaints about mosquitos and an increase in malaria reported cases.

Congolese Refugee Programme Update

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 39.2 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 30 June)



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Resettlement

- Total submissions in June 2018: 185 individuals (56 cases)
- Total submissions in 2018: 1099 individuals (274 cases)

- Total departures in June 2018: 30 individuals (8 cases)
- Total departures in 2018: 273 individuals (80 cases)

* Submissions by Location: Kiziba- 07 cases / 08 individuals; Gihembe- 34 cases / 131 individuals; Nyabiheke- 14 cases / 35 individuals; Kigali- 01 cases / 02 individuals

*Departures by Location: Kiziba- 04 cases / 19 individuals; Gihembe- 12 cases / 58 individuals; Nyabiheke- 01 case / 03 individuals; Kigali- 02 cases / 06 individuals



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- The Youth center renovation in Kiziba camp was completed
- An SGBV training was conducted for the ISANGE One Stop Center staff in order to strengthen their ability to provide appropriate services to SGBV survivors

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a need for a safe room in Kiziba camp to be used for cases that require safety/protection measures



EDUCATION

Achievements and Impact

- There is an ongoing campaign in Kiziba camp for children to return to school. 90% of school attendance was recorded at the end of June.
- The construction of an eight-double-storey primary classrooms is still ongoing in Kiziba camp
- On 12 June 2018, four Congolese refugee students graduated from Kepler Kiziba, the graduates were conferred with a Bachelor of Arts degree in different disciplines. Graduates secured internships with different organisations

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The replacement of lost scholastic materials for students in Kiziba camp such as notebooks and pens is still needed
- The issue of different names on PoRs and at school for a number of students in Kigeme and Mugombwa camps is hindering their possibility to register for national exams
- The absence of school fees support to Urban refugees has resulted in some refugees relocating to camps to ensure access to education
- Access to healthcare remains a challenge for refugee students in boarding schools



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- 566 Congolese refugee entrepreneurs were trained in Business skills
- Humanity and Inclusion (HI) supported existing Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) in Kiziba Camp. 10 associations were supported via their union “Imfuranzima za Kiziba” in a mushroom project.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limited livelihoods opportunities in Kiziba Camp
- Limited land for farming activities, in particular in Kigeme camp
- Limited access to TVET opportunities



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- 49 consultations per day per clinician were performed; The main causes of consultations were: Upper and Low Respiratory Tract Infections (55% and 3% respectively), intestinal worms at 6%, and skin diseases at 6%
- There is an ongoing rehabilitation and fencing of the maternity and laboratory services in Gihembe Health Center
- There is an ongoing screening of Non-communicable diseases in Gihembe health center. A total of 164 persons from three quarters were screened, out of which, 41 and 2 are cases of hypertension and diabetes were identified
- 240 males were circumcised as a result of a voluntary male circumcision campaign conducted in the Kiziba health center
- 40 Community Health Workers were trained in severe malaria treatment and Neglected Tropical diseases (NTDs) and the use of Rapid SMS in reporting emergencies with danger signs for under 5 children and maternal child health.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Upper Respiratory Tract Infections remain high in all Congolese camps;
- The medical referrals are minimized due to budget constraints



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 length of the stay in the program for moderate malnutrition was 7.9 days

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The general food ration cut remains at 10% in all Congolese camps;
- There is a need for supplementary feeding for refugees with chronic illnesses (excluding diabetics) as well as the elderly in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps;



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- An average of 20.7 liters/person/day was provide in Gihembe camp
- Pit-latrines have successfully been phased out in Gihembe camp following the completion of LDS latrines project.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The average water supply in Nyabiheke camp remains 14 litres per person per day, which is below the minimum standard. Over USD 60,000 is needed to connect the camp to the district's water system (WASAC) to ensure the regular supply of the required quantity of water.
- 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.

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

- The materials to be used for the transformation of shelter roofing from plastic sheets to corrugated iron sheets have started arriving in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps. Construction is expected to commence soon
- Shelters were redistributed to refugees with shelter needs following resettlement departures in Gihembe camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Shelters need to be expanded in order to accommodate the growing population.
- There is an urgent need to expand/extend the refugee camps.

Rwandan Returnee Programme Update

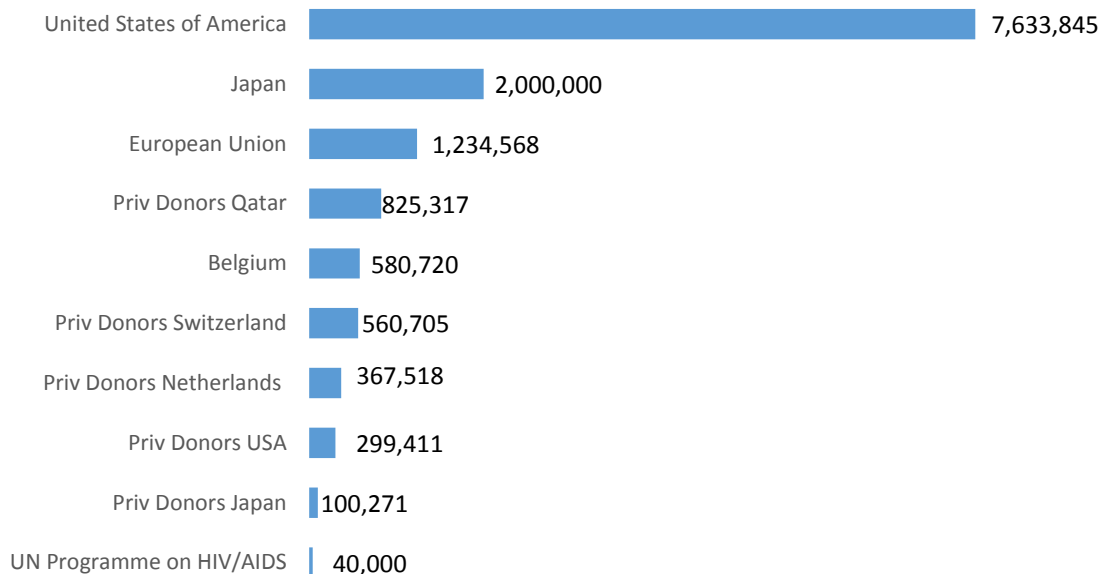
Achievements and Impact

- Since the beginning of the year, out of 1,832 persons who were assisted to voluntarily return from DRC to Rwanda, 1,738 persons were declared genuine and 94 persons were found fraudulent.
- Rwandan voluntary returnees from the DRC continue to pass through the transit centres where they are welcomed by UNHCR, MIDIMAR, Rwanda National Police and the National Identity Agency (NIDA). Then they 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 a cell phone apparatus, sim card, mobile money service per each household and 20% of the return-grant (in the form cash through Mobile-Money transfer) per each of the returnees and a three-month food ration by WFP. The cash and the in-kind food assistance is meant to ensure the return is safe, dignified and sustainable.
- 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 National Identity Cards.
- 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 mobile money.

Financial Information

UNHCR is grateful for the 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 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 the protection and assistance they require through collective efforts and capacities of all partners involved.

Contacts:

Daniela Ionita, External Relations Officer, ionita@unhcr.org, Cell +250 (0) 78-831-0125

Hamida Katamara, Executive Assistant, katamara@unhcr.org, Cell +250 (0) 78-626-1429

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