

# Rwanda

February 2019

**254 Burundian new arrivals** were received in February 2019.

## MONTHLY TREND OF NEW ARRIVALS



## KEY INDICATORS

**169**

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

**977**

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

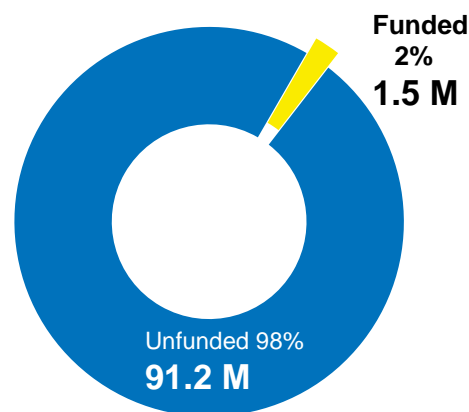
**239**

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

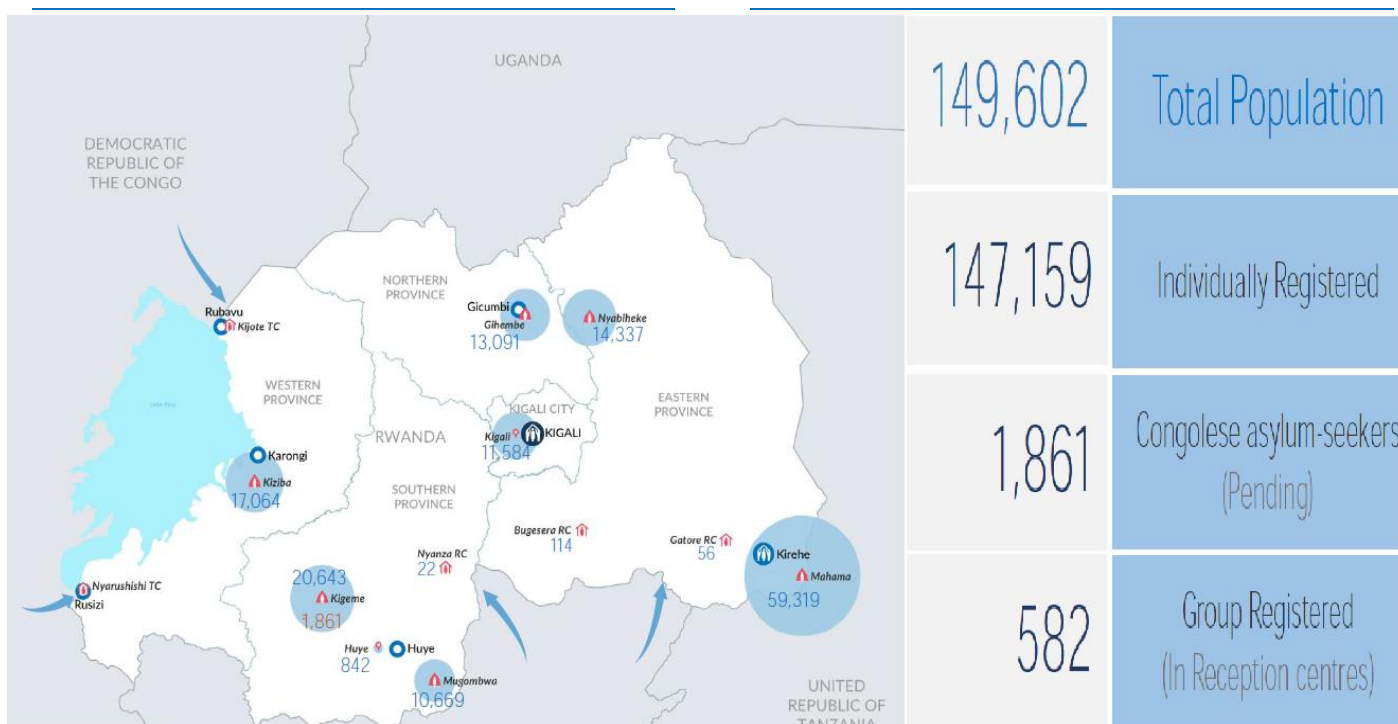
## FUNDING (AS OF 28 FEBRUARY)

**USD 92.7 M**

requested for the Rwanda situation (UNHCR)



Figures only include recorded contributions

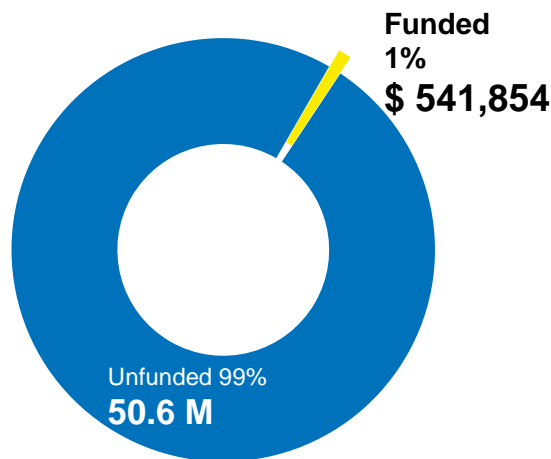


# Burundi Emergency Programme Update

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

# USD 51.1 Million

## FUNDING (AS OF 28 FEBRUARY)



## PROTECTION

### Achievements and Impact

- 238 new born babies birth registered and birth certificate provided
- 61 marriage certificates issued to 61 couples who concluded their marriage
- 94 refugees (caregivers of unaccompanied children) participated in a Child Protection Training on positive parenting in everyday life. They learned to support extremely vulnerable children and to provide assistance to these children in need of care on a daily basis.
- 231 children (127 boys, 104 girls) received services in the Community Based Rehabilitation Centre. Inclusive rehabilitation sessions were provided. Parents of children with disabilities are involved and engaged after being trained on providing basic home exercises to their children and positioning techniques.
- 125 refugees received legal assistance during the trial, legal proceedings and sentencing.
- One refugee family of five individuals was submitted to the USA while 12 refugees departed to Canada through complementary admission pathways (private sponsorship) providing durable solutions for six refugee families.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need for more training and vocational training to give job opportunities to refugee youth in order to prevent drug abuse and SGBV.

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

- 14,533 refugee children (7,458 boys, 7,075 girls) in primary, 4,548 children (2,162 boys, 2,386 girls) in ECD and 4,731 refugees (2,728 males, 2,003 female) in secondary level are attending schools.
- All students were provided with school uniforms.
- UNHCR and ADRA facilitated 9 children (5 boys and 4 girls) including 02 with visual and 07 hearing impairment to attend specialized schools-HVP GATAGARA and school for visual impairment in *Nyagatare*.
- The construction of a multipurpose facility (laboratory and office) for teachers in Paysannat L school is progressing,
- The construction work of 16 ECD classrooms with the supported of UNICEF has commenced in Mahama camp,

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Due to the government policy of moving from double shift to single shift in primary schools the classrooms are now congested (some 140 students per classroom) – this affects the learning conditions/environment.
- The ECD classrooms in Mahama camp are in bad condition as they are constructed using plastic sheets and they could not resist against the heavy rains and wind. In addition, 16 classrooms were destroyed due to heavy rainfall. This has affected the learning conditions as children are now grouped in the few already 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 camps
- Due to funding shortfall, 238 Burundian qualified refugee learners could not be enrolled in schools of excellence – instead they are attending secondary level education at Paysannat L School in Mahama.

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

- 298 members of Village Savings and Loan Associations were provided with loans from VSLA to support their livelihood projects.
- 16,723 persons employed or self-employed, were engaged in income generating activities.
- 323 persons were provided with entrepreneurship / business and cash flow inventory management training in order to improve the management of their business.
- 100 Burundian women refugees from Akeza Karigura and Umuco cooperatives in Mahama camp earned a total of 1,016,000 Rwf from selling woven baskets in local and the US market with the facilitation of Indego Africa. 10% of the total sales is saved in

the cooperatives' bank account while 90% of the sales is distributed equally to all cooperative members.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Persons of Concerns are willing to engage in agricultural activities to generate income, but the lack of land limits their opportunities.
- Lack of funds to engage many youth who obtained their diploma in income generating activities and job opportunities.



### 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 83,000 litres/day and to the people of concerns (POCs) in the camp (20.0 litres/person/day).
- HQ Contract Committee (HCC) approved the contract award to AYATEKE STAR COMPANY LTD to take over the management of the water supply system in Mahama camp from Oxfam beginning March 2019.
- Daily hygiene promotion activities and community participation were conducted in all communities where 58% of camp population (34,410 individuals) were reached to increase awareness of best hygiene practices and prevention of waterborne diseases.
- Safe waste management was ensured with a weekly average 285.0 m<sup>3</sup> of solid waste removed from the camp, 327.0 m<sup>3</sup> of waste from latrines were dislodged on a weekly basis.
- 15 additional water points (90 taps) constructed in Mahama were commissioned and a total of 132 water points (792 taps) in use with 75 users per tap

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Subject to availability of sufficient funding there is a need to improve the intake structure by constructing a durable system at the river-intake.
- There is a need to improve latrines to reduce the frequency of dislodging.



### SHELTER AND NFIS

#### Achievements and Impact

- Improvement in the two health centres is ongoing with a modern maternity ward with theatre room, OPD, HIV block and Nutrition block being constructed in Mahama at roofing level,
- Plans and BoQs are ongoing for the Improvements of Persons With Disabilities family shelters accessibility

- Ongoing construction of a multipurpose ICT Block and staff rooms at Paysannat L in Mahama (13% progress)
- Plans and BoQs are ongoing for the rehabilitation of semi-permanent/shelters in Mahama II constructed in 2015 with reeds and poles (1,917 shelters).

#### 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 new arrivals of refugees from Burundi into Rwanda, additional space for camp extension in Mahama is required. The camp is designed for 60,000 refugees and the camp population is 59,319 as of 28 February 2019.



#### HEALTH

##### Achievements and Impact

- 10,726 persons have benefited from outpatient medical consultations. 45 consultations per clinician per day; 278 referred to secondary and tertiary health care (4.6 referrals /1,000 population/month) referrals to secondary and tertiary level hospitals;
- 712 persons (100%) with HIV/AIDS received treatment and support
- 48,176 male condoms were distributed to prevent HIV, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and unwanted pregnancies.
- 4,584 women of reproductive health ( with a 39% contraceptive prevalence rate) were active in Family Planning services

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Teenage pregnancies rate is 2.5%;
- Non Communicable Disease (NCD) drugs has been depleted (insulin);
- Lack of mosquito bed nets
- Hepatitis care and treatment is a gap which is not integrated to the national hepatitis program



#### FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

##### Achievements and Impact

- 3,512 (92%) children aged between 6 and 23 months were supported under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP);
- 13 Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and 105 Moderately Acute Malnourished children were admitted for treatment
  - 8,149 persons in need (100%) have access to nutrition programmes in Mahama Camp

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

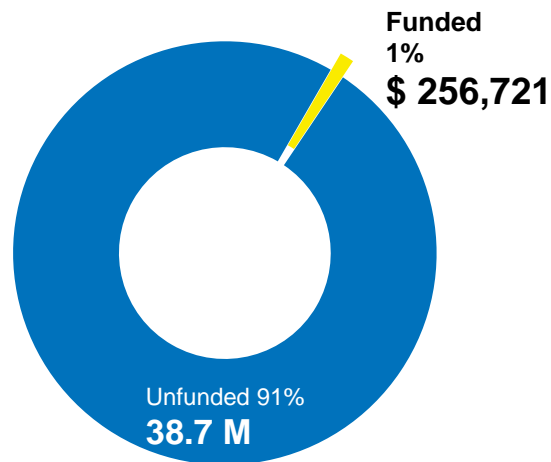
- Shortage of Micronutrient powder (MNPs)

# Congolese Refugee Programme Update

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

**USD 38.9 Million**

## FUNDING (AS OF 28 FEBRUARY)



## DURABLE SOLUTIONS

### Resettlement

- Total submissions in February 2019: 99 individuals (31 cases)
- Total submissions in 2019: 258 individuals (70 cases)
  
- Total departures in February 2019: 239 individuals (84 cases)
- Total departures in 2019: 535 individuals (219 cases)

*\* Submissions by Location: Gihembe- 23 cases / 62 individuals; Nyabiheke- 07 cases/29 individuals; Kiziba- 01 cases /08 individuals;*

*\*Departures by Location: Gihembe- 20 cases/68 individuals; Nyabiheke- 24 cases/88 individuals; Kiziba- 28 cases/55 individuals; Kigali- 12 cases/28 individuals;*

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

- Weekly protection counselling were conducted in Gihembe and Nyabiheke Refugee Camps. A total of 62 cases with protection concerns majority related to registration and documentation were counselled
- UNHCR and Plan International co-facilitated basic child protection/SGBV refresher training for 67 girls' mentors (27 males & 40 females) recently recruited in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps under the "Empowering Girls for Equality" project which is funded by Plan International Belgium through Plan International Rwanda office
- In Gihembe camp community based rehabilitation services were provided to 14 children (8 girls and 6 boys) with disabilities (11 with physical disabilities and 3 with multiple disabilities)
- 9 new cases of SGBV were reported in Kiziba camp, they were provided with psycho-social counselling, material support was given to 5 of the cases, 3 referred to medical services and 3 received legal assistance

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Lack of a safe space in Mugombwa camp for safety and security for urgent Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) incidents that need safety temporally.

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

- A total of 27,470 refugee students have been attending ECD, Primary and Secondary level education.
- Construction works of 16 classrooms and 2 blocks of gender segregated latrines (12 units each) in progress at GS KAGEYO School where refugee learners from Gihembe camp are enrolled in.
- Construction of 8 (eight) classrooms and a block of gender segregated latrine is in progress at GS Nyabiheke School, where refugee learners from Nyabiheke camp are enrolled in.
- Construction of 8 (eight) classrooms is in progress at GS Nyabicwamba School, where refugee learners from Nyabiheke camp are enrolled in.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- There is a dire need to construct ECD classrooms in Kiziba, as the one that exist were constructed using temporary construction materials and with time the structures are deteriorated – not in the state of providing safe learning environment.
- There is also a need to construct additional ECD classrooms in Kigeme in order to ensure better learning condition/environment,
- Limited access to Technical Vocational Education and Training opportunities in all locations
- The CTA that existed in Kiziba camp has become dysfunctional due to lack of equipment. It is important to establish and maintain CTA for the benefit of learners in all camps

- Due to the government policy of moving from double shift to single shift in primary schools the classrooms are now congested and the situation affects the learning conditions/environment.



## LIVELIHOODS

### Achievements and Impact

- 428 Congolese refugees as well as 147 Rwandan entrepreneurs from the host communities were trained by Inkomoko in business. The trainings included; Intro and Business Model Canvas, Cash flow and Inventory Management training, boot camp and business consulting.

### 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

- 15,000 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
- Indoor Residual Spraying was done in Mugombwa camp
- 43,720 condoms were distributed by Community Health Workers, Peer Educators, and through Home Based Care Provision and Anti AIDS Clubs for HIV prevention and Family Planning

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Upper Respiratory Tract Infection remains the main cause of consultation at 31.6% except in Mugombwa camp where Malaria was predominant at 33%. Other causes were skin diseases at 7, 5% (Kigeme camp had many cases of scabies:163 ) and eye disease at 4,8%;
- There are insufficient midwives in all camps
- The maternity building in Nyabiheke Camp is not meeting the national standards
- Viral Hepatitis drugs are still the major challenge for all the health centers;
- Access to health care services is a challenge for Congolese refugees living out of Kiziba camp as the health facility is far
- There is an overload of patients in the observation rooms in Kiziba camp
- The observation block and laboratory room in Kiziba camp are leaking
- Lack of micro cuvettes for anaemia screening in Mugombwa health post.
- Limited space for admission and lack of isolation centre in Kigeme HC;
- Gaps in Ebola preparedness: 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) admitted;
- The management of severe and moderate malnutrition for children under 5, pregnant and lactating mothers was done for both refugees leaving outside and inside the camp.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

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



## WATER AND SANITATION

### Achievements and Impact

- An average of water supplied per person per day was:
  - 20.32 litres in Kiziba camp
  - 15 litres in Gihembe camp
  - 15 litres in Nyabiheke camp
  - 11.96 litres in Kigeme camp
  - 20.13 litres in Mugombwa camp
- 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 15litres per person per day which is below the minimum standard of 20 litres per person per day due to the fact that they use generators to get water from underground and the water pump capacity only provides 15 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 11.96 litres of water per person per day of potable water was supplied in Kigeme camp which is below the minimum standard of 20 litres per person per day
- An average of 15 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 due to a technical problem with WASAC
- At least 50 shower blocks needs to be built in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps to bridge the gap in shower facilities
- The usage of toilets in the community is currently 41 users per drop hole compared to the standard of 20 persons per drop hole. Four hundred and forty-two (442) drop holes (37 latrines) are urgently needed to meet the standard in Kiziba camp.
- In Kiziba camp, there are 178 users per shower cubicle compared to the standard of 50 persons per shower cubicle. There is a need for 250 shower cubicles urgently to cover the gap.

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

- Construction of new retaining walls and grills at GS Kageyo have been completed in order to create a more safe and sustainable environment for the students
- An exercise to identify shelters that needs rehabilitation was conducted in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps
- 9 families in Kiziba camp were provided with construction materials for the rehabilitation of their shelters

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Lack of land to construct new shelters in all camps

## Rwandan Returnee Programme Update

**Highlights:**

As in the previous years, the Rwandan refugees mainly from the DRC continue to voluntarily repatriate to Rwanda. In February 2019, a total of 179 individuals were assisted to voluntarily repatriate from the DRC to Rwanda. Out of whom 10 individuals were found fraudulent and 169 were genuine returnees. After going through the initial verification exercise at the transit centres, the 169 individuals (108 households) genuine returnees were assisted as follows:

- Ensured access to basic healthcare services through the Health Posts. 82 patients were provided with medical services in Kijote Transit Centre Health Post and 14 patients in Nyarushishi Transit Centre Health Post, while none (0) required medical referrals to secondary/tertiary hospitals. Upon arrival the returnees were medically screened, including Ebola screening. Information on basic health services available in the Transit Centres and relevant health information and infectious disease prevention messages are effectively shared with the returnees.
- Identification of vulnerable persons among returnees, such as UASC, pregnant women and lactating mothers and elderly persons was conducted. 6 vulnerable returnees were identified (2 pregnant women and 4 elderly persons). Ante-natal consultation provided to two pregnant women. Special diet composed of maize flour and porridge was availed for four elderly persons who were unable to eat maize grain and beans.
- Access to WASH facilities and supplies was ensured.
  - Kijote Transit Centres: one bloc of latrines with 17 drop holes and one bloc of showers with 24 rooms are regularly maintained and functional. Potable water is available in 5 water tanks of 5,000 litres capacity each. Also, 2 water reservoirs with the 5,000 cubic meters capacity serve to collect rainfall water for domestic use.
  - At Nyarushishi Transit Centre: 3 blocks of latrines with 36 drop-holes and 3 blocks of washrooms with 32 units are regularly maintained and functional. Three (3) water reservoirs with a capacity of 10,000 litres

each are regularly maintained and functional. Also, 30 reservoirs with a capacity of 5,000 litres each are in use and serve to harvest water from rainfall for the purpose of domestic use.

- Return and Reintegration Grant: In February 2019, cash assistance was provided to total of 244 families (673 persons) of which : 82 families (190 persons) received 20% of the grant, 84 families (271 persons) who returned in 2017 and 2018 received 100% of the grant, 78 families (212 individuals) received their second instalment of 80%.
- Food Assistance: WFP provided all returnees (169 individuals) with a 3-month food ration

## Overview of Cash Assistance to Returnees

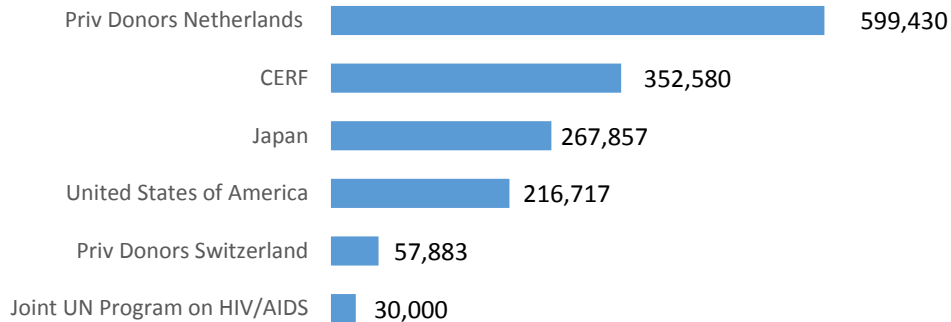
As of 1 March 2019

	2017	2018	2019	Total
<b>Arrivals</b>	<b>17,097</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>20,413</b>
Paid 100%	15,321	712	0	16,033
Paid 80%	0	338	0	338
Paid 20%	0	2,124	257	2,381
<b>Total who received 100% grant</b>	<b>15,321</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,371</b>
Unpaid 100%	1,776	223	0	1,999
Unpaid 80%	0	1,786	257	2,043
Unpaid 20%	0	0	0	0
<b>Total pending receiving of 100% grant</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>4,042</b>

## 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