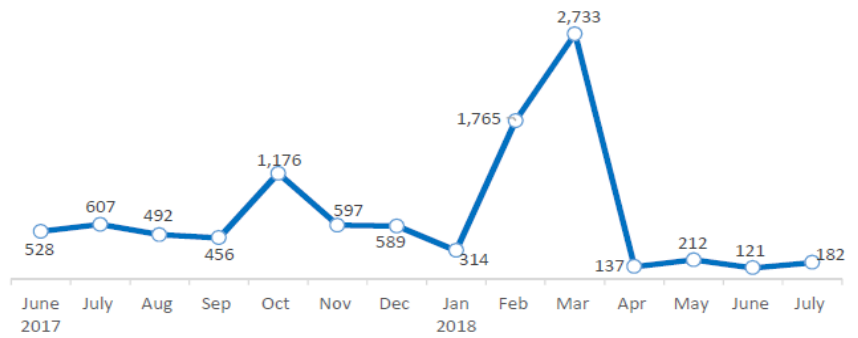


Monthly New Arrivals Trend - Burundians | 2017-2018

Rwanda

July 2018

182 Burundian new arrivals were received in July 2018.



KEY INDICATORS

459

Rwandan **returnees received** in July 2018.

522

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

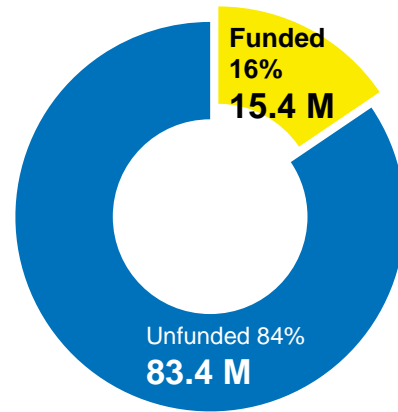
168

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

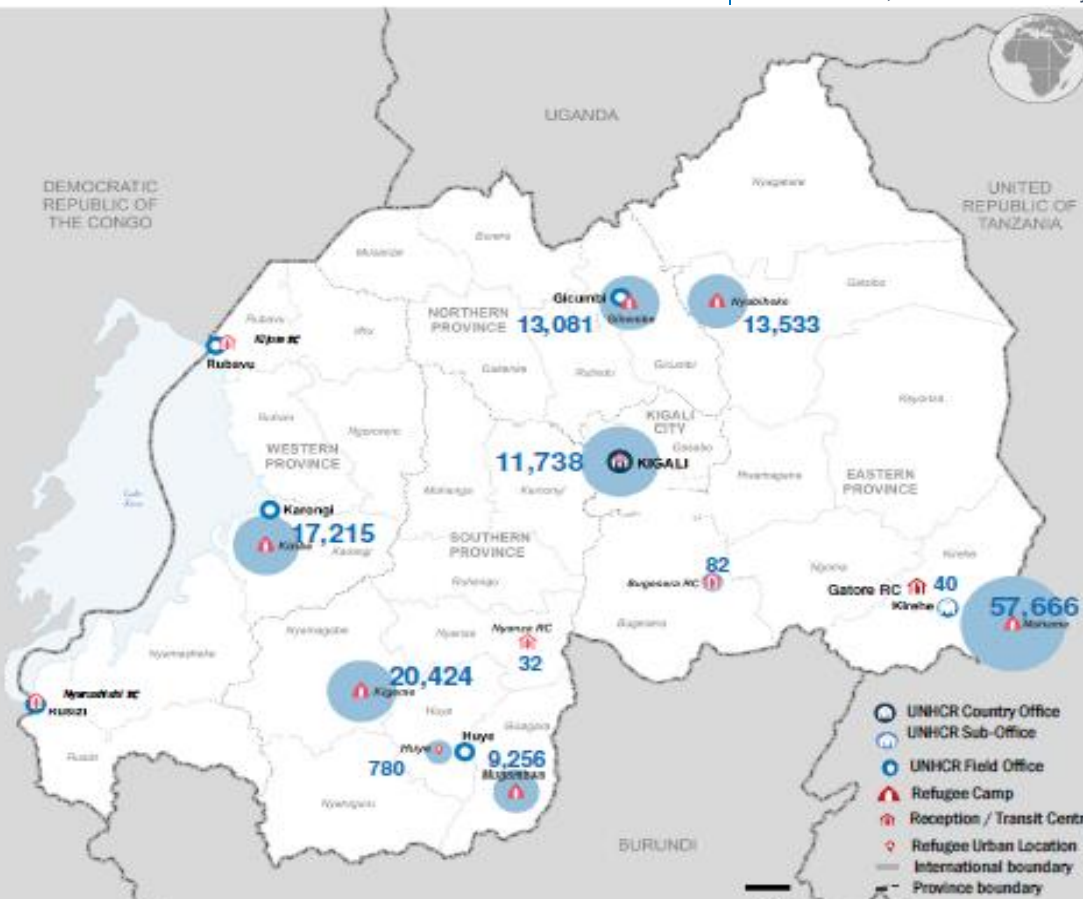
FUNDING (AS OF 30 JULY)

USD 98.8 M

requested for the Rwanda situation (UNHCR)



*Figures only include recorded contributions
Extra USD 3,3M is for the Country / Regular programme*



Population Figures

Active Total 150,226
Refugees 143,847
Asylum Seekers (Pending) 6,379

CoO Breakdown

Burundi	68,417	47.6%
DRC	74,847	52.0%
Others	0.4%	583

Age Breakdown

0-17	50%
18-64	47%
65+	3%

Monthly Registration Trends



Highlights

- The United Nations system in Rwanda signed a second, five-year United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II) for the period of 2018 to 2023. UNDAP II will address both development programming and a robust humanitarian response.
- A joint GoR and UNHCR verification exercise in Nyabiheke camp started on 09 July 2018. There was a 71% completion rate at the end of July.
- The German International Cooperation (GIZ) and UNHCR released a report presenting the findings of an assessment regarding peaceful coexistence in and around Mahama refugee camp. The full report can be found on: <http://www.unhcr.org/rw/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2018/07/Assessment-of-peaceful-coexistence-in-Mahama-refugee-camp.pdf>



The United Nations and the Government of Rwanda UNDAP II signing ceremony which took place at

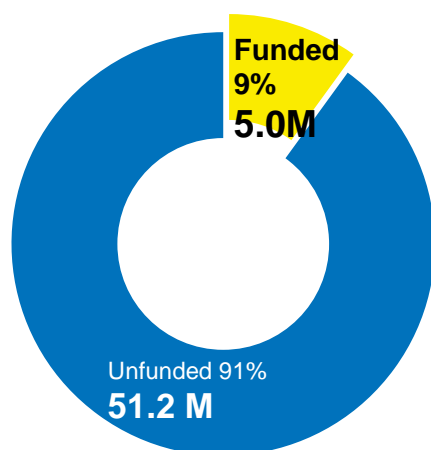
UNDP

Burundi Emergency Programme Update

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 56.2 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 30 JULY)



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

On 17th July 2018, a mobilization campaign to eradicate early pregnancy and early marriage took place in Mahama camp. The mobilization was conducted by SGBV (Sexual and Gender Based Violence) and CP (Child Protection) community volunteers who raised awareness discussing some of the factors that contribute to early marriage such as culture and poverty.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

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



EDUCATION

Achievements and Impact

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

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Three ECD centres are still covered with plastic sheeting. Urgent action is required to renovate the ECDs which are in bad condition and pose a serious risk of collapsing. About 60 permanent classrooms are still required for over 4,000 refugee students in ECDs.
- Access to healthcare remains a challenge for 441 Burundian students enrolled in secondary, universities, and vocational training centres away from the refugee camp
- UNHCR has provided funding for eight ECD classrooms. Construction is yet to begin, tendering is ongoing.



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- 95 Burundian refugee entrepreneurs were trained in business skills and received strategic business consulting services from INKOMOKO. After conducting a due diligence, INKOMOKO provided 8,110,000 Rwf loans to 32 refugees to grow their businesses with a 98% successful repayment rate.
- Umuco and Akeza Karigura cooperatives in Mahama camp earned a total of 778,000 Rwf in July 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 on 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 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 the host community near Mahama Camp was 19.43 liters/person/day. All bacteriological water tests conducted showed zero total Coliforms and E. Coli.
- OXFAM ensured the distribution of safe drinking water to the PoCs in the camp, host communities.
- The extension of the permanent water treatment plant has been completed
- GHDF ensured safe waste management with a weekly average of 113.5 m3 solid waste collected from the camp, 157 m3 of waste from latrines were dislodged on a weekly basis.
- Daily hygiene promotion activities were conducted in communities in the camp where 49,225 individuals were reached, as well as in surrounding villages to increase awareness on best hygiene practices.

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.
- There is a need to enhance the security at the permanent water treatment plant with durable fences, lighting arrestors and public lights.
- Insufficient 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).
- The construction of a community centre is at a finishing stage and the community rehabilitation centre is completed.
- The construction of an eight-classroom-storey building at Paysannat L School has been completed.
- The shelter verification exercise using Kobo Tool is in progress. Village 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6 were completed covering 7,936 households.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Public facilities are in a poor state. Two food distribution centers and three ECDs are 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

- 46 consultations per day per clinician were performed with 5/1,000 referrals to secondary and tertiary level hospitals; The top three morbidity diseases were: Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URI) 28%, Malaria 4%, Skin Disease 4%
- 4,825 persons (2,157 males and 2,668 females) were reached by peer educators through the community outreach services focusing on HIV prevention, drug abuse, SGBV and Sexually Transmitted Infections.
- 23,965 male condoms were distributed to prevent HIV, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and unwanted pregnancies.
- A cumulative of 4,080 women of reproductive health (35%) were active in Family Planning services

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Insufficient mosquito bed nets and malaria has increased in Mahama camp compared to last month.
- Lack of software which can confidentially keep client's information



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- The food ration was returned to 100% (7,600RWF per person)
- 1,715 (42%) children aged between 6 and 23 months were supported under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP);
- The Ministry of Health organized a 3 day training in July 2018 on the new nutrition guidelines, which are now being implemented.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

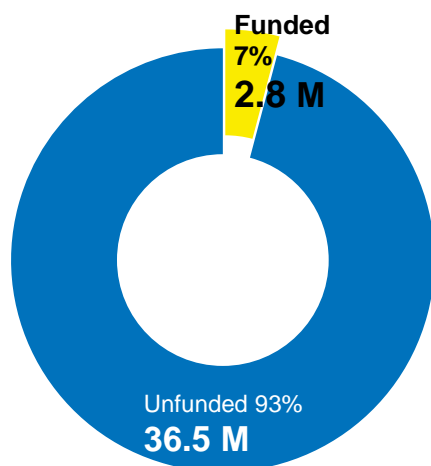
- The BSFP-SFP (Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program) distribution sites in Mahama need rehabilitation.
- There is not enough fresh food for anaemic patients

Congolese Refugee Programme Update

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 39.3 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 30 JULY)



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Resettlement

- Total submissions in July 2018: 135 individuals (41 cases)
- Total submissions in 2018: 1268 individuals (329 cases)

- Total departures in July 2018: 168 individuals (59 cases)
- Total departures in 2018: 441 individuals (140 cases)

* *Submissions by Location: Gihembe- 35 cases / 125 individuals; Nyabiheke- 04 cases / 08 individuals; Kigali- 02 cases / 02 individuals*

**Departures by Location: Kiziba- 07 cases / 31 individuals; Gihembe- 48 cases / 125 individuals; Kigali- 04 cases / 12 individuals*

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Despite the completion of the verification exercises in Kigali, Huye, and Gihembe Camp. As at the end of July 2018, no National refugee ID cards had not yet been issued by the Government of Rwanda. This resulted in delays in processing the exit permits for refugees who did not have refugee ID cards and had been accepted for resettlement. Sixteen refugees failed to depart for resettlement in July as the exit permits were not issued on time.

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

- A computer lab furnished with 16 computers and a 4G internet connectivity was officially opened in Nyabiheke camp. The lab is a donation by the Change Makers through American Refugee Committee.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Child friendly spaces are required in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps

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

- The construction of an eight-double-storey primary classrooms is still ongoing in Kiziba camp
- The construction of eight ECD classrooms in Gihembe camp funded by UNHCR is at the tendering stage. Once they are finalized they will provide ECD access to more than 500 children.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Access to healthcare remains a challenge for Congolese students enrolled in secondary, universities, and vocational training centres away from the refugee camps

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

- 103 Congolese refugee entrepreneurs were trained in business skills and received strategic business consulting services from INKOMOKO. After conducting their due diligence, INKOMOKO provided 24,750,000 Rwf loans to 31 refugees to grow their businesses with a 98% successful repayment rate.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limited livelihoods opportunities
- Limited land for farming activities
- Limited access to Technical Vocational Education and Training opportunities

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

- 46 consultations per day per clinician were performed; The main causes of consultations were: Upper and Low Respiratory Tract Infections (46% and 4% respectively), intestinal worms at 6%, and skin diseases at 4%
- There is an ongoing screening of Non-communicable diseases at the Gihembe camp health center. A total of 120 persons were screened, out of which, 12 cases of hypertension were identified.
- In kiziba, a family planning and breast feeding campaigns were conducted in collaboration with the Karongi district hospital, 134 new users were registered.
- During a visit of a South Korean team from Chon Buk medical school, consultations and prescriptions treatment were made for gastrointestinal diseases (113), kidney diseases (37), respiratory diseases (31), and others (53)

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a limited budget for referrals in all camps which results in many needs not being met



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 10 days with a recovery rate at 85%

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 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 14.8 liters/person/day was provided in Nyabiheke camp
- 63 mm discharge water pipeline were maintained in Nyabiheke camp
- The construction of 8 blocks of latrines by LDS (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) was completed in Nyabiheke camp

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The average water supply in Nyabiheke camp remains 14.8 litres per person per day, which is below the minimum standard of 20liters/person/day. 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 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.

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

- The materials to be used for the transformation of shelter roofing from plastic sheets to corrugated iron sheets have arrived in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps. Construction has commenced.
- 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

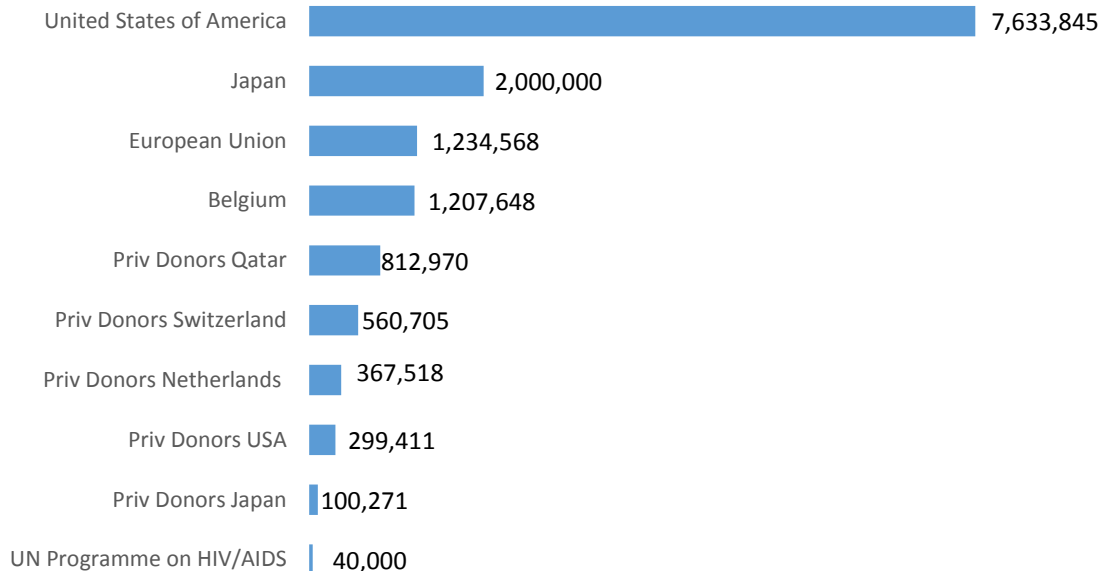
Achievements and Impact

- During the month of July 2018, 459 genuine returnees were received, 351 in Kijote, 89 in Nyanza, 12 in Nyarushishi, and 7 in Kigali
- 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). Where 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 issued with National Identity Cards.
- MIDIMAR provides UNHCR with the list of genuine returnees together with details of their national identity cards, after which, UNHCR pays 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 (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