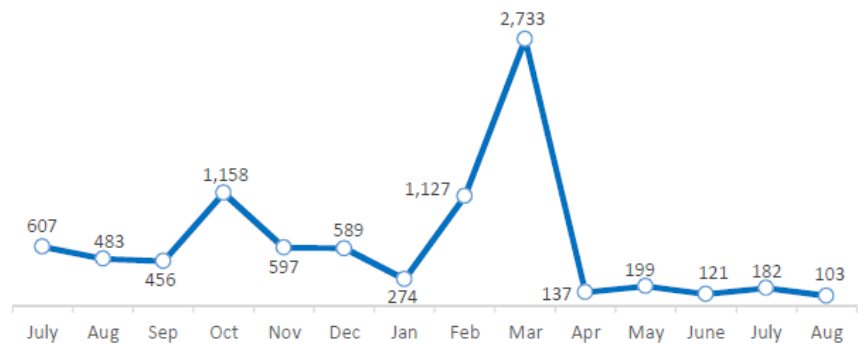


Rwanda

August 2018

103 Burundian new arrivals were received in August 2018.

Monthly New Arrivals Trend - Burundians | 2017-2018



KEY INDICATORS

237

Rwandan **returnees received** in August 2018.

796

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

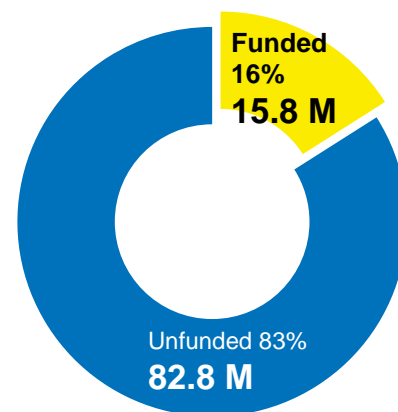
70

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

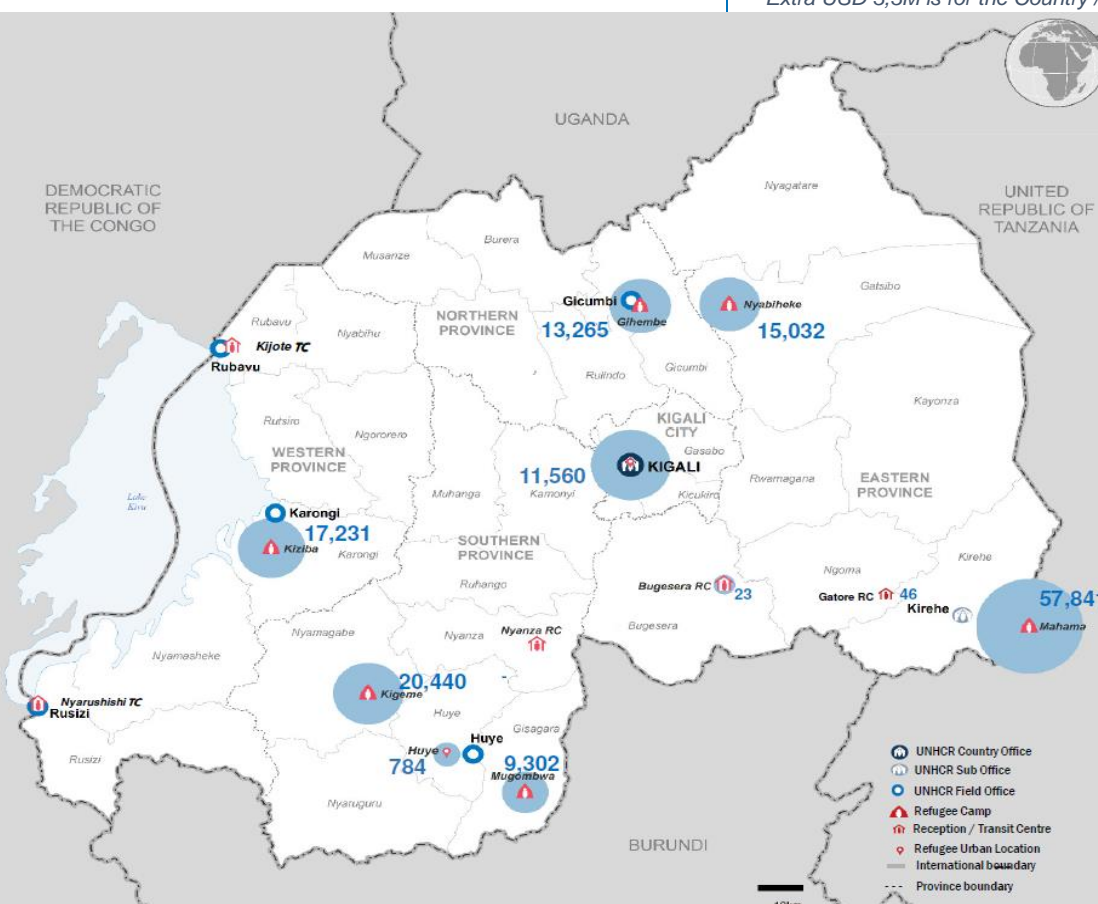
FUNDING (AS OF 31 AUGUST)

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 150,821
Refugees 145,524
Asylum Seekers (Pending) 5,297

CoO Breakdown

Burundi 68,496 (47.1%)
DRC 76,444 (52.5%)
Others 584 (0.4%)

Age Breakdown

0-17 50%
18-59 46%
60+ 3%

Monthly Registration Trends



Highlights

- A joint Government of Rwanda and UNHCR verification exercise in Nyabiheke camp started in July 2018 and as of 31 August 2018 there was a 91% completion rate. A total of 14,328 were verified. The Remaining 9% (1,476) are pending verification.
- On 6th August 2018, LAF Kigeme held a dialogue with the Rwanda Investigation Bureau, local leaders from Nyamagabe District (sectors and cells neighbours of Kigeme refugee camp), MIDIMAR, Immigration, UNHCR and the Refugee Executive committee. The dialogue mainly focused on the rights and obligations of refugees in Rwanda, crime prevention especially crimes in relation to SGBV, human trafficking and drug abuse as well as the role of different partners and stakeholders in providing services to refugees in Rwanda.
- The Government of Rwanda and UNHCR launched the issuance of national refugee identification cards in Kigali on 30 August 2018, the Refugee ID cards will facilitate refugees' access to public and private services, employment and movement within Rwanda.



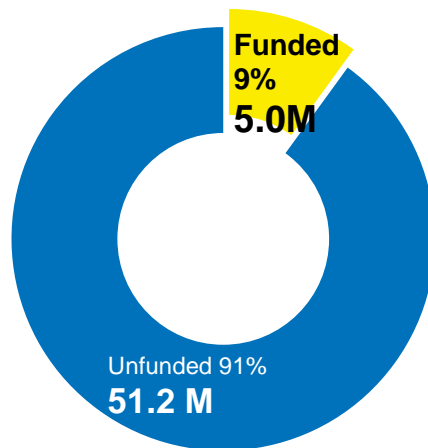
The Representative of UNHCR Rwanda handing an ID card to a refugee

Burundi Emergency Programme Update

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 56.2 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 31 AUGUST)



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- The American Refugee Committee conducted monitoring visits in Mahama camp for sixty Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) adult survivors to check on their recovery
- Weekly monitoring visits were conducted in Mahama camp for Child Protection survivors to assess the healing process. These children are victims of child neglect, physical abuse, psychological and emotional abuse, as well as child trafficking

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a lack of firewood, kitchen sets, mats and clothes for refugees in Mahama camp.
- High number of child neglect registered despite the weekly awareness campaign in Mahama camp.



EDUCATION

Achievements and Impact

- UNICEF committed to construct 18 semi-permanent ECD classrooms in Mahama camp. Discussions on the design and the project implementation continued in August 2018. Once the ECDs are constructed, they will provide ECD access to approximately more than 1,100 children

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 is required for 441 Burundian students enrolled in secondary schools, universities, and vocational training centres away from the refugee camp



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- 644 Burundian refugee entrepreneurs were trained in business skills in August 2018 and received strategic business consulting services from INKOMOKO.
- Umuco and Akeza Karigura cooperatives in Mahama camp earned a total of 574,000 Rwf in August 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 refugees in Mahama Camp was 20.4 liters/person/day.
- OXFAM ensured the operation of the water treatment plant and the distribution of safe drinking water with an average of 75m³/day to the People of Concerns in the camp, as well as to the host communities.
- GHDF ensured safe waste management with a weekly average of 85.5 m³ solid waste collected from the camp, 156 m³ of waste from latrines were dislodged on a weekly basis.
- All bacteriological water tests conducted during July showed zero total Coliforms and E. Coli. To date, 117 water points (702 taps) are functional with an average of 82.3 users/tap in the camp.
- Daily hygiene promotion activities and community participation were conducted in all communities where 87% of camp population (50,325 individuals) were reached to increase awareness on best hygiene practices.

- There is an ongoing construction of a brick fence wall at the permanent water treatment plant, this project is under the direct implementation of UNHCR.

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 are insufficient water points in the new areas of the camp in village 5,6,17, and 18. 15 water points are required to meet the standards within Mahama camp
- Insufficient sanitation tools for use in the camp.
- 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 the camp population (57,841 individuals)
- The construction of a community centre was completed
- 133 individuals (new arrivals) from Gatore Transit Centre, Gashora, and Nyanza Reception Centre were allocated to semi-permanent shelters
- The shelter verification exercise using Kobo Tool is in progress. Village 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6,7,8,9, and 10 were completed covering 10,416 households.
- The Construction of durable structures such as the communal hangar & multipurpose hall in Mahama, kitchen & multipurpose hall at Gatore RC is in progress. These projects are under direct implementation by UNHCR.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 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

- 10,997 persons have benefited from outpatient medical consultations. 46 consultations per clinician per day; 310 referred to secondary and tertiary health care (5 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

- 719 persons (100%) with HIV/AIDS received treatment and support
- 23,248 male condoms were distributed to prevent HIV, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and unwanted pregnancies.
- A cumulative of 4,255 women of reproductive health (37% contraceptive prevalence rate) were active in Family Planning services
- Ebola Virus Disease preparedness activities: Advocacy, social mobilization, surveillance, infection prevention and control, and identification of gaps in the camps/transit centres were conducted.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Insufficient mosquito bed nets
- Toilet dislodging gaps
- Water contaminated with faecal material(E.coli)
- Suspected typhoid cases (no outbreak)
- Gaps on Ebola preparedness: Infrared thermometer, personal protective equipment, trainings, Information Education and Communication materials



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- 3,874 (99%) children aged between 6 and 23 months were supported under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP);
- 18 Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and 82 Moderately Acute Malnourished children were admitted for treatment

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

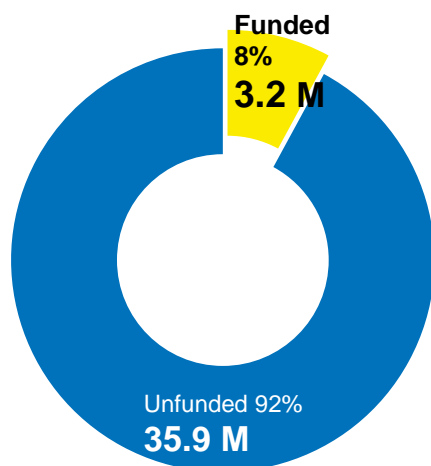
- The BSFP-SFP (Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program) distribution sites in Mahama need rehabilitation.
- Lack of fresh food for anaemic patients

Congolese Refugee Programme Update

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 39.1 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 31 AUGUST)



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Resettlement

- Total submissions in August 2018: 292 individuals (71 cases)
- Total submissions in 2018: 1560 individuals (400 cases)

- Total departures in August 2018: 70 individuals (30 cases)
- Total departures in 2018: 511 individuals (170 cases)

* *Submissions by Location: Gihembe- 66 cases / 259 individuals; Nyabiheke- 05 cases / 33 individuals;*

**Departures by Location: Gihembe- 28 cases / 56 individuals; Nyabiheke- 01 cases / 08 individuals; Kigali- 01 cases / 06 individuals*



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- The distribution of refugees ID started with 700 IDs distributed in Gihembe camp. More refugee IDs to be distributed in the coming months.

- A consultant called K-Lab has been contracted by the American Refugee Committee to run the computer lab program at the Kageyo School. The first batch of youth will start their computer training soon
- 21 refugees in Kiziba camp received legal assistance
- The Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) program provided services to 5 new cases in Kiziba Camp and followed up on 14 old cases

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Child friendly spaces are required in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps
- There is a delay in registering new births due to children being born out of Kiziba camp
- The Huye urban Child Protection project faces transport problems due to lack of vehicle to facilitate movement to follow up on cases



EDUCATION

Achievements and Impact

- The procurement process has started for the construction of 32 double storey classrooms funded by UNHCR (16 classrooms at GS Kageyo accommodating refugee students from Gihembe camp, 8 at GS Nyabiheke and 8 at GS Nyabicwamba accommodating refugee students from Nyabiheke camp).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Congolese students enrolled in secondary schools, universities, and vocational training centres away from the refugee camps have no access to healthcare



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- 495 Congolese refugee entrepreneurs were trained in business skills in August 2018 and received strategic business consulting services from INKOMOKO. After conducting their due diligence, INKOMOKO provided 5,400,000 Rwf loans to 14 Congolese refugees to grow their businesses. Previous loans provided to refugee entrepreneurs had 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**

- 10,387 persons have benefited outpatient medical consultation; 41 consultations per clinician per day; The top three morbidity diseases were: Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URI) 42%, Intestinal worms 5%, and Skin Disease 5%
- Ebola Virus Disease preparedness activities; advocacy, social mobilization, surveillance, infection prevention and control, and identification of gaps in the camps/transit centres were conducted as well as screenings of new arrivals and returnees and training health staff in case of an outbreak

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a limited budget for medical referrals in all camps which results in many needs not being met
- Essential medicines are low in stock
- Gaps on Ebola preparedness: Infrared thermometer, personal protective equipment, trainings, IEC materials, lack of isolation room in Kigeme camp
- A medical doctor is required in Kigeme camp

**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 89% and 100%, respectively while the average length of the stay in supplementary FP for moderate malnutrition and therapeutic FP for severe malnutrition were 7 days and 55 days, respectively.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Pregnant, lactating and person with chronic disease who are asylum seekers in Mugombwa and Kigeme camps are not receiving food assistance
- Semi-permanent nutrition structures in Nyabiheke camp need to be replaced to permanent structures

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

- An average of 22 liters/person/day was provided in Kiziba camp
- The daily spray of chemicals was performed in latrines in Kiziba camp
- An average of 14.8 liters/person/day was provided in Nyabiheke camp

- The hygiene promotion team composed of 69 WASH committee members and 24 community health workers is operational 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

- 80 shelters have been renovated from plastic sheeting to corrugated iron sheets in Kiziba camp
- The walls and roofs of 28 dilapidated shelters were rehabilitated in Nyabiheke camp
- 3107 and 2866 families currently occupy 2442 and 2866 shelters in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps respectively

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.
- An estimated 2,000 families continue to live in shelters roofed with plastic sheets with imminent risks of leakage and further deterioration as Rwanda currently faces another rainy season.

Rwandan Returnee Programme Update

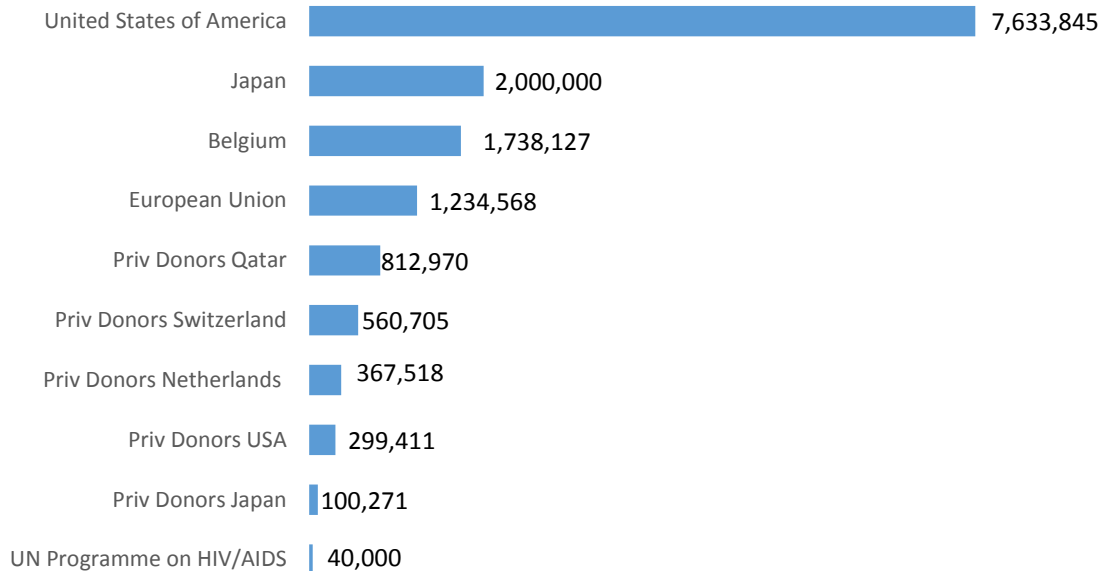
Achievements and Impact

- During the month of August 2018, 237 genuine returnees were received, 210 in Kijote, 20 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). They undergo an initial verification process in the transit centres. Where 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 mobile phone, sim card, mobile money service for each household and 20% of the return-grant (in the form cash through Mobile-Money transfer) for each of the returnees and a three-month food ration by WFP. The cash and the in-kind food assistance is meant to ensure their 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 from 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, 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 the protection and assistance they require 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