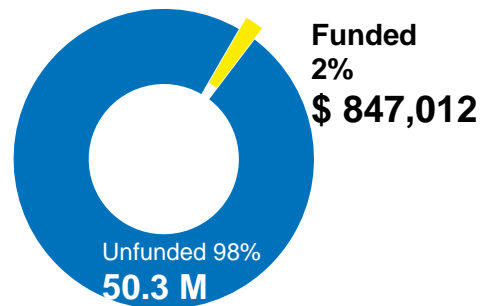


Burundi Emergency Programme Update

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 51.1 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 15 AUGUST)



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Resettlement

- Total submissions in August 2019: 26 individuals (04 cases)*
- Total submissions in 2019: 50 individuals (15 cases).
- Total departures in August 2019: 02 individuals (02 cases)**
- Total departures in 2019: 76 individuals (34 cases).

* Submissions by Location: Kigali- 01 cases / 08 individuals; Mahama - 03 case/18 individuals.

**Departures by Location: Kigali- 02 cases / 02 individuals.



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- The total population of Burundian refugees Rwanda was 72,853, with 61,382 individuals in Mahama camp, and 11,471 individuals in urban settings (Huye District and Kigali).
- In Mahama camp, 381 parents graduated on Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting (PDEP) training organized by Save the Children.
- In Mahama camp, 62 birth certificates were issued by competent authorities.
- 5,504 persons of specific needs (older persons and persons with disabilities) from the existing 5,711 in Mahama camp were assisted through targeted programs (supplementary feeding, financial assistance, specialized health services and psychosocial support).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Mahama camp, 56 asylum seeker cases were still pending Refugee Status Determination (RSD).
- Limited opportunities for vocational training in Mahama camp, mostly targeting children mothers and out-of-school children.

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

- In Mahama camp, 5,381 children in Early Childhood Development (ECD), 8,841 refugee children in primary, and 3,046 students (197 in boarding schools) were in secondary education.
- The construction of a multipurpose facility (laboratory and office) for teachers at Paysannat L School is in progress in Mahama camp.
- The construction of 18 ECD classrooms with the support of UNICEF is ongoing.
- 288 refugee students from Mahama camp were supported for the higher education/university by different partners, including Maison Shalom (241), Kepler University (16), Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund (DAFI) (12) and African Leadership University (05). Also, there were also self-supported students.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Needs for 96 additional classes to support the shift to a single program for primary and provision of ECD education as well as reduce the ratio of children per classroom from 90 to 40 as per the standard.
- Need for increased number of ECD caregivers to 88. Currently, 36 caregivers are available.
- Additional tertiary education opportunities for refugee students required.
- Need for scientific combination subjects for the upper level secondary education at Paysannat L School.
- Need for educational materials such as notebooks, pens and uniforms especially for new arrivals in Mahama camp.
- Need for literacy classes for adults in Mahama camp.
- Need for girl's safe room at Paysannat L E.

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

- In Mahama camp, 297 individuals received loans from Voluntary Savings and Loan groups to support their businesses. The total loan provided to members was 10,755,500 RWF.
- 251 refugees were provided with vocational training; 149 young mothers and youth are enrolled in tailoring training and 102 adults are learning baking, shoemaking, culinary skills, computer skills including coding classes.
- 282 refugees were employed daily in the Muringa plantation near Mahama camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need for more vocational training for the youth and adults in Mahama camp.
- Need for funds to support groups of refugees with disabilities.
- Need for land for agricultural activities. Limited access to land is one of the main challenges for refugee self-reliance in Mahama camp.

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

Achievements and Impact

- The average monthly clean water supplied was 20.2 litres/ person/day (1,234 m³/day) in Mahama camp and 33.2 m³/day in the host community.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need to improve the latrines design to reduce the frequency of dislodging.
- Need for a second dislodging truck with an 18m³ tank in Mahama camp.
- Prevalence of theft and vandalism of water distribution facilities, including water taps, water collection tanks and handwashing stands.



SHELTER AND NFIS

Achievements and Impact

- 418 shelters were rehabilitated (plastering, fixing doors, windows and roofs) in Mahama camp.
- The construction of a Multipurpose Information and Communication Technology (ICT) block and staffrooms at Paysannat L in Mahama camp is at 47% of completion.
- Construction of the refugee verification site was completed.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Delays in delivering the construction materials for shelter rehabilitation in Mahama camp.
- Existence of big ravines and gullies due to soil erosion caused by deforestation and lack of appropriate drainage system in Mahama camp.
- Urgent need for additional space of a least 26 Hectares in Mahama refugee camp to cater for the continuous arrival of refugees in the camp.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- 11,743 persons accessed primary health care in the two health posts in Mahama camp. Average consultation per clinician ratio was at 1:47 per clinician per day. 364 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary health care levels (5.9 referrals /1,000 population/month).
- 727 persons (100%) with HIV/AIDS received Antiretroviral (ARV), nutritional support and psychosocial support.
- 38,184 male condoms were distributed in Mahama camp to prevent new cases of HIV/AIDS, STDs and unwanted pregnancies.
- 4,867 women of reproductive health age attended family planning services in Mahama camp. Family Planning Prevalence stands at 39%.
- 170 babies were born in Mahama camp. 96% of deliveries were attended to by trained health professionals.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need of access to hepatitis treatment and management to refugees in camps.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- 3,489 (94%) children aged between 6 and 23 months were supported under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) in Mahama camp.
- 17 Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and 92 Moderately Acute Malnourished children in Mahama camp were admitted to the curative feeding program.
- Health and Nutrition partners were trained in Infant and Young Child Feeding in Emergencies (IYCF-E).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A considerable number of anaemia cases were reported in under five children.
- Need for replenishment of the Micronutrient Powders (MNP) storage.



ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

Achievements and Impact

- 146 bamboo trees were planted in Mahama camp.
- 5,571 households received LPG in Mahama camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

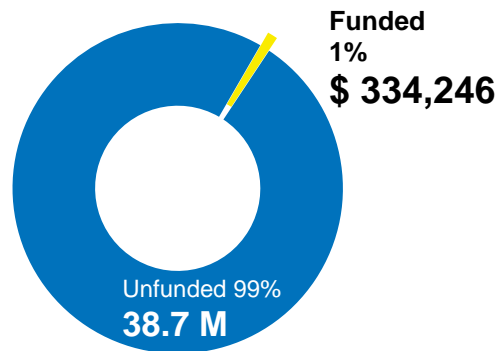
- Need for the LPG station to provide the gas to households who have exhausted the LPG allocated to them.
- Households waiting for LPG distribution had no access to alternative cooking energy.

Congolese Refugee Programme Update

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 38.9 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 15 AUGUST)



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Resettlement

- Total submissions in August 2019: 272 individuals (71 cases)*
- Total submissions in 2019: 1,746 individuals (453 cases).
- Total departures in August 2019: 526 individuals (231 cases)**
- Total departures in 2019: 2,520 individuals (977 cases).

*Submissions by Location: Gihembe - 20 cases / 72 individuals; Nyabiheke - 24 cases / 106 individuals; Kiziba 27 cases / 94 individuals.

**Departures by Location: Gihembe - 154 cases / 358 individuals; Nyabiheke - 19 cases / 34 individuals; Kiziba - 43 cases / 112 individuals; Kigali - 15 cases / 22 individuals;



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- The total population of Congolese refugees and asylum seekers in Rwanda was 76,375, with 75,343 individuals in camps, and 1,032 individuals in urban settings.
- The 2019 World Humanitarian Day was celebrated in Gihembe camp under the theme #WomenHumanitarian.
- Commemoration ceremonies were organized in Congolese camps in remembrance of Congolese Tutsi killed in DRC, Burundi and Rwanda during different times. The 2019 theme was Remember, Rebuild, Strive for Justice and Repatriation.

- 456 birth certificates were issued, of which 96 were issued to address the backlog of children without birth certificates.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need for specialized psychosocial support to support the cases of refugee alcoholics and drug addicts.
- Need for law enforcement (Police) presence in Nyabiheke camp for prevention and response to crimes.
- Need for recreational facilities (Child and Youth Friendly facilities) and adequate materials to provide age appropriate psychosocial support services to children in all the Congolese camps and reception centres.



EDUCATION

Achievements and Impact

- A total of 28,018 Congolese refugee students were attending schools; 5,189 in ECD, 15,123 in primary cycle and 7,706 in secondary cycle.
- The construction of 8 classrooms and one block of latrines at Group Scholaire (G.S) Mugombwa was completed.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Needs for 200 additional classes to support the change to a single shift program in primary education.
- Need for new ECD classrooms in Kiziba and Gihembe camps for over 5,000 refugee children.
- Need for libraries, students' desks, textbooks, laboratories and Information Technology (IT) rooms required in primary and secondary schools.
- Need for a school feeding program for over 1,500 refugee students from Kiziba camp in secondary schools.
- Over 300 top-performing refugee students require financial support to be enrolled in secondary boarding schools.
- Need for appropriate and inclusive education for children with specific education needs, including teacher's training, assistive devices as well as appropriate learning materials.
- Support required for refugee secondary school students to access tertiary education (only 5% of graduating students were assisted to access tertiary education).
- Refugee students require sweaters as part of their school uniforms.



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- 508 refugees from Kiziba, Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps as well as from the host communities graduated from the Inkomoko's 3rd cohort entrepreneurship and business training.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need for vocational training opportunities, most especially targeting youth.
- Limited spaces in the camps for individuals to open shops or for livelihood opportunities.

- The finalization of the livelihood strategy with emphasize on the social and economic inclusion of refugees to guide the implementation process of livelihood interventions remains pending.
- Limited start-up capital for livelihood activities. Currently, only existing businesses and those with a monthly profit of at least RWF 30,000 are considered for loan applications.
- Delay in provision of Refugee ID cards continue to hinder the Give Directly project in Mugombwa camp.
- Limited land for farming activities.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- Crude mortality and under 5 mortality rates were at 0.13 death/1000/month and 0.40 deaths/1000/month, respectively.
- 15,329 persons accessed medical consultation in the Congolese camps' health facilities with an average consultation per clinician ratio of 35:1 per day (within normal). 410 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary health care levels (1,5% secondary and 1,5% tertiary).
- 691 persons, including 120 from Kiziba host community (100%) with HIV/AIDS received treatment, nutritional support and psychosocial care.
- 79,452 male condoms were distributed in the health facilities and in the community to prevent new cases of HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and unwanted pregnancies.
- 186 babies were delivered. 100% of deliveries were attended by trained health professionals.
- Hand washing facilities were installed at camps' entrance to allow everyone entering the camps to wash their hands as one of the Ebola prevention measures. EDV communication materials were posted in different places in the camps.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need for Ebola vaccination for camp-based health staff.
- Need for the rehabilitation of the Gihembe camp maternity ward and the Nyabiheke camp HIV/AIDS block.
- Lack of appropriate and equipped isolation facilities for Ebola cases' prevention and response.
- Limited budget to respond to high number of request of male circumcision.
- High number of referrals to tertiary level health care due to budget constraints and limited facilities in the camps.
- Urgent need to rehabilitate the Mugombwa Health Post as the building is at the verge of collapse.
- Delays in delivering supplies of medicine in camp-based health posts.
- Need for access to hepatitis treatment and management.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- 11 cases of Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and 81 Moderately Acute Malnourished (MAM) children were enrolled in the Curative Feeding Program in Congolese camps.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need to address the high anaemia cases among under-5 children.

- Lack of supplementary feeding for refugees with chronic illnesses and elderly persons other than diabetics.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Achievements and Impact

- The average monthly clean water supplied was 16.3 liters/ person/day; 20.8 litres in Kiziba camp, 15 litres in Gihembe camp, 16 litres in Nyabiheke camp, 9.5 litres in Kigeme camp and 20.43 litres in Mugombwa camp. The reduction of water supply in Kigeme camp was due to shortage of water supply by Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC) caused by dry season.
- The construction of 11 shower blocks was completed in Kiziba camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need to construct 50 shower blocks in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps to address the gap in shower facilities.
- Need for new shelters to accommodate households relocated due to the construction of latrine blocks in Kiziba camp.
- Need to rehabilitate the water drainage system in the camps.
- Inaccessibility of WASH facilities, especially latrines hindering the dislodging activities in camps.
- Limited availability of the dislodging truck.
- Vandalism of WASH facilities.



SHELTER

Achievements and Impact

- Shelter rehabilitation works were at 50% of completion in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps.
- The rehabilitation of the basketball/volleyball playground was completed in Mugombwa camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need to construct shelters in Congolese camps.
- Need to label shelters to facilitate monitoring.



ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

Achievements and Impact

- 32 street lights were installed in Gihembe camp out of the 72 planned. In addition to illumination in the camp, the light poles offer the services of charging phones, torch lights, computers, etc.
- 300 households in Nyabiheke camp and 385 households in Gihembe camp have installed Solar Home Systems (SHS).
- 100% of the refugee population had access to CBI for cooking energy.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The congestions in Congolese camps, lack of proper allocation of roads or sanitation corridors, inadequate drainage channels and existence of big ravines/gullies are putting the population in the camps and surrounding host communities at risk.

Rwandan Returnee Programme Update

Highlights:

- 179 Rwandan returnees were received in Kijote Transit Centre (TC) and Nyarushishi TC from DRC. Since the beginning of the year, 1,091 genuine returnees (135 in Kijote TC and 44 in Nyarushishi TC) have been received in Rwanda.
- Cash assistance Return and Reintegration Grant:
 - 93 (38 adults, 55 children) returnees received return payment during the month of August 2019.
 - The below table presents the statistics of returnees who have received cash grants and pending cases:

	2017	2018	2019	Total
Arrivals	17,097	3,059	1,091	21,247
Paid 100%	15,331	712	0	16,043
Paid 80%	0	338	0	338
Paid 20%	0	2,124	629	2,753
Unpaid 100%	1,766	223	462	1,989
Unpaid 80%	0	1,786	629	2,415
Unpaid 20%	0	0	0	0
Total pending receiving of the grant	1,766	2,009	462	11,639

- UNHCR continues to process payments (20%) for new arrival returnees and is actively following up on the unpaid returnees jointly with MINEMA.
- UNHCR is processing ID card payments to National Identity Agency (NIDA) for the release of ID cards of already confirmed returnees and subsequent payment of 80%. This is ongoing and is expected to be concluded by October 2019.
- MINEMA has actively commenced the monitoring process and is compiling a list to be shared to UNHCR for processing the payment.

Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM)

Highlights:

- The Government of Rwanda, UNHCR and the African Union agreed to establish an Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) for refugees and asylum seekers evacuated from Libya to Rwanda. The concepts considered under the ETM are not limited to resettlement but include:
 - Voluntary return and reintegration to the country of origin;
 - Return to a previous country of admission, where agreed by the authorities of that country;
 - Resettlement in third country;
 - Family reunification in a third country or in country of origin (e.g. for an unaccompanied or separated child following best interest determination);
 - Longer Term Stay in Rwanda, subject to the agreement of the competent authorities;
 - Access to other solutions in third countries, including through humanitarian admission programmes, community or private sponsorship, scholarships or labour mobility schemes, etc.
- Gashora Transit Centre located in Bugesera District, Eastern Province has been identified as the place to host the ETM.

Financial Information

UNHCR appreciates the support provided by Donors to the UNHCR Rwanda operation as well as contributions to UNHCR programmes with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

FUNDING RECEIVED (USD)

United States of America					21,158,050
IKEA Foundation	■	599,430			
Private Donors Switzerland	■	437,792			
European Union	■	334,448			
Japan	■	267,857			
Miscellaneous Private Donors	■	125,975			
Joint UN Program on HIV/AIDS		30,000			
Indicative allocation of funds and adjustments			4,334,571		

Figures only include recorded contributions

OTHER SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

United States of America 18.4 million | **Canada** 4.6 million | **Germany** 4 million | **Private donors Australia** 6.1 million | **Azerbaijan** | **Luxembourg** | **Sweden** | **Private donors**

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

Sweden 99.8 million | **Norway** 44.5 million | **Private donors Spain** 39.6 million | **Netherlands** 37.5 million | **United Kingdom** 31.7 million | **Germany** 26.7 million | **Denmark** 24.4 million | **Private donors Republic of Korea** 20.6 million | **Switzerland** 15.1 million | **France** 14 million | **Private donors Japan** 12.1 million | **Ireland** 10.2 million

Algeria | Argentina | Australia | Austria | Azerbaijan | Belgium | Canada | Costa Rica | Estonia | Iceland | Indonesia | Kuwait | Malta | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Peru | Philippines | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Slovakia | Sri Lanka | Thailand | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | Private donors

For more information: <http://reporting.unhcr.org>

Working in partnership

- UNHCR and its partners, including UN Agencies and NGOs, appreciate the generous contribution of Donors in support of the refugee assistance programme in Rwanda. Partners involved in the Country Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for the DRC and Burundi Situations in Rwanda as well as for the Rwandan Voluntary Repatriation Operation include: The American Refugee Committee, United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, Humanity & Inclusion, Save the Children International, United Nations International Organization of Migration, Plan International, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Red Cross, World Vision 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 and United Nations World Food Programme.
- 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 **Twitter:** @RefugeesRwanda