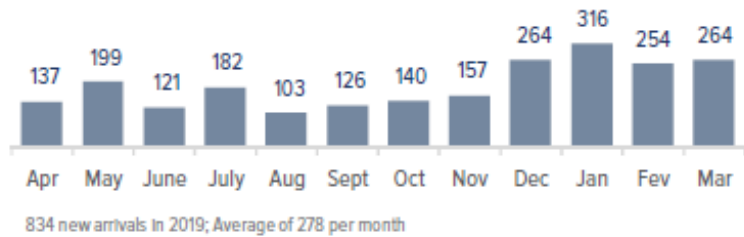


# Rwanda

March 2019

**264 Burundian new arrivals** were received in March 2019.

MONTHLY TREND OF NEW ARRIVALS



KEY INDICATORS

**164**

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

**1,077**

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

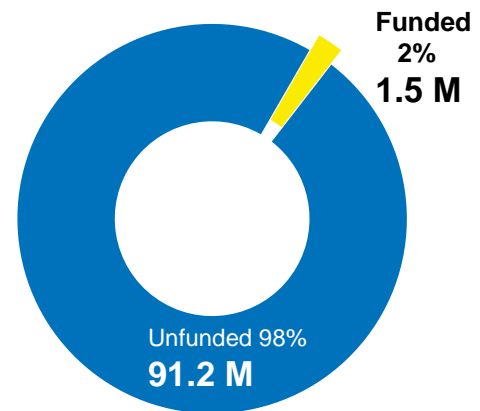
**222**

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

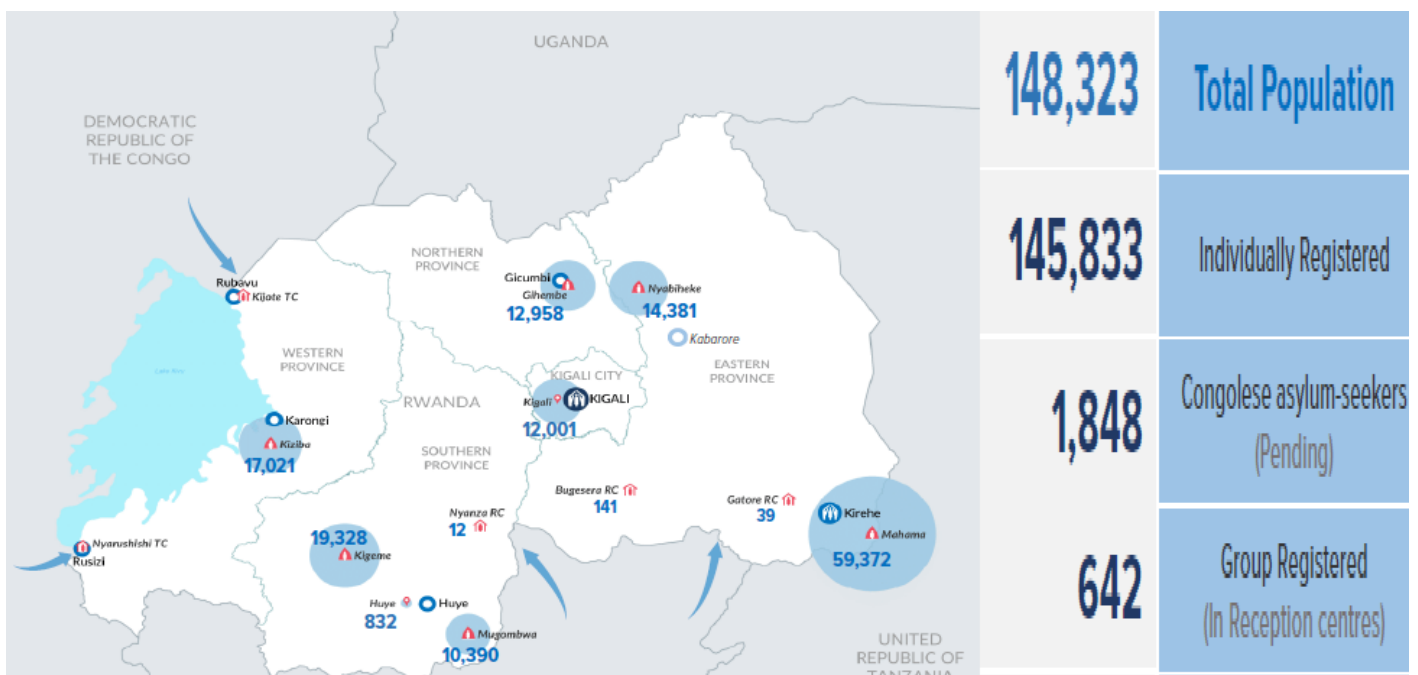
FUNDING (AS OF 31 MARCH)

**USD 92.7 M**

requested for the Rwanda situation (UNHCR)



Figures only include recorded contributions

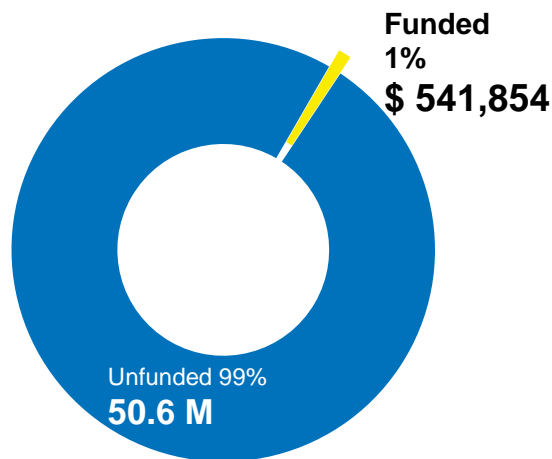


# Burundi Emergency Programme Update

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

# USD 51.1 Million

## FUNDING (AS OF 31 MARCH)



## PROTECTION

### Achievements and Impact

- 107 refugees participated in a Child Protection training.
- 169 cases of child protection were supported.
- 12 Child Protection cases were closed with consent of the survivors after completing the case management plan.
- 23 Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) cases received medical assistance and 48 received psychosocial support.
- 12 refugees with specific needs were assisted financially.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Although sensitization is conducted in different villages due to lack of opportunities in Mahama refugee camp, parents still leave their children unattended, leading to protection risks including child neglect, child defilement and other issues.
- Different SGBV mobilization activities were facilitated with SGBV Prevention Officers and the Community mobilisers on prevention of SGBV & HIV/AIDS in Mahama refugee Camp.
- Lack of child care for the teenage mothers to enable them to return to school, mostly for those without family members in the camp.

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

- 8,837 refugee children (4,439 boys and 4,398 girls) in primary, 7,159 children (3,667 boys and 3,492 girls) in ECD and 7,964 refugees (4,152 males and 3,812 female) at secondary level are attending schools.
- 6, 863 uniforms were distributed to refugee students in all schools: G.S Paysannat L A, B, C, D, and E.
- UNHCR and ADRA assisted 9 children (5 boys and 4 girls) including 2 with visual and 7 hearing impairment to attend specialized schools: HVP *GATAGARA* and school for visual impairment in *Nyagatare*.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Insufficient classes to support single shift program for P5 and P6 students. There is a need of 96 classes.
- Insufficient ECD classrooms in permanent material; Some ECD classrooms are in a dilapidated state and others are at risk of total collapse during heavy the rains thus posing protection risks to children and lowering the quality of education delivered.
- Lack of girls' safe room at Paysannat L E (former Paysannat satellite).

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

- 311 Burundians were trained by Inkomoko in business skills. The trainings included: bookkeeping, cash flow and inventory management training, bootcamp and business consulting.
- 100 Burundian refugee women from Akeza Karigura and Umuco cooperatives in Mahama camp earned a total of 987,000 Rwf from selling woven baskets in the 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 cooperative members.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Insufficient vocational training for the youth and young adults.
- Indego Africa does not have full-time staff in the field at the Mahama Refugee Camp and this occasionally causes some challenges because they miss out on regular livelihood sector meetings.



## **WATER AND SANITATION**

### **Achievements and Impact**

- The permanent water treatment plant (PWTP) has been kept operational/functional ensuring the distribution of safe drinking water to the host communities at an average of 68,000 litres/day and to the people of concerns (POCs) in the camp (19.7 litres/person/day) the quantity of the water consumption reduced due to the rainy season.
- Daily hygiene promotion activities and community participation were conducted in all villages. 56 % of the camp population (about 33,656 individuals) benefited and increased their awareness of best hygiene practices and the prevention of waterborne diseases.
- All bacteriological water tests conducted during March showed zero total Coliforms and E. Coli. 132 water points (792 taps) are functional with an average of 75.0 users/tap in the camp.
- A total of 3,532 latrine's drop-holes (or shower rooms) were in use with 16.8 users/drop hole (16.8 users/shower room).
- GHDF ensured safe waste management with a weekly average of 160.0 m<sup>3</sup> of solid waste collected from the camp, 390.0 m<sup>3</sup> of waste from latrines were dislodged on a weekly basis.

### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- There is a need to construct the durable water intake structures inland for the permanent water treatment plant and to upgrade the pumping line to the camp.
- High prevalence of theft/vandalism of water taps, plastic tanks and handwashing stands.
- There is a need to improve the latrines (change the floor slopes, construct the soak away pit) to reduce the frequency of dislodging in the camp.



## **SHELTER AND NFIS**

### **Achievements and Impact**

- 10 Shelter doors and 2 shelter roofs were repaired
- 12 Refugee Housing Units (RHU) were installed in the Police post area (9 RHU installed in Mahama camp and 3 RHU installed at Gatore Reception center).
- The progress of the construction of the multipurpose ICT block and staffrooms at Paysannat L is at 20%.
- A site visit was conducted by the District Engineers and UNHCR to jointly identify land for the construction of 8 new classrooms in Mahama refugee camp. The inspection of ICT block construction works was conducted at Paysannat L School.

### **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 the absence of a proper drainage channel.

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

- 12,653 persons have benefited from outpatient medical consultations. 51 consultations per clinician per day; 295 referred to secondary and tertiary health care (4.1 referrals /1,000 population/month) referrals to secondary and tertiary level hospitals;
- 713 persons (100%) with HIV/AIDS received treatment and assistance.
- 71,300 male condoms were distributed to prevent HIV, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and unwanted pregnancies.
- 4,555 women of reproductive health (with a 38% contraceptive prevalence rate) were active in Family Planning services.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Non Communicable Disease (NCD) drugs has been depleted (insulin).
- Need for 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 refugee camp.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

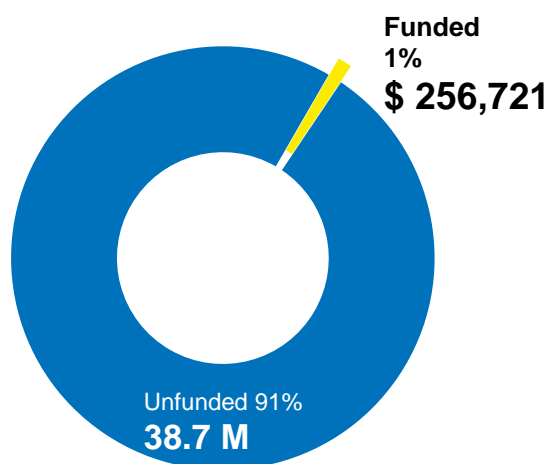
- Shortage of Micronutrient powder (MNPs).

# Congolese Refugee Programme Update

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

# USD 38.9 Million

## FUNDING (AS OF 31 MARCH)



## DURABLE SOLUTIONS

### Resettlement

- Total submissions in March 2019: 522 individuals (120 cases)
- Total submissions in 2019: 784 individuals (189 cases)
  
- Total departures in March 2019: 222 individuals (68 cases)
- Total departures in 2019: 743 individuals (283 cases)

\* Submissions by Location: Gihembe- 59 cases / 200 individuals; Nyabiheke- 28 cases/146 individuals; Kiziba- 33 cases /175 individuals; Kigali- 01 individual

\*Departures by Location: Gihembe- 43 cases/125 individuals; Nyabiheke- 02 cases/08 individuals; Kiziba- 12 cases/54 individuals; Kigali- 11 cases/35 individuals;

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

- Refugees participated in the ANOCA ZONE 5 Youth Games 2019 which took place in Huye. Details as follows:
  - Kiziba refugee camp: 2 refugees (1 boy & 1 girl in Taekwondo)
  - Nyabiheke refugee camp: 4 girls in 3x3 basketball + 1 coach
- In Gihembe camp Humanity and Inclusion conducted a refresher training for 40 individuals including parents of children with disabilities and community mobilisers on the inclusion of children with disabilities. The training equipped participants with basic knowledge on the rights and needs of children with disabilities.
- In Nyabiheke camp 10 refugees (6 males and 4 females) with disabilities were supported to travel to Kigali for measurements of the Prosthesis and orthosis to be provided.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Lack of outdoor recreational material for children in Nyanza TC.
- The basketball court's fence in Kigeme camp has collapsed.

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

- A total of 27,470 Congolese refugee students are attending ECD, Primary and Secondary schools.
- The construction of 16 classrooms and 2 blocks of gender separated latrines (12 units each) is in progress at GS KAGEYO School where refugee learners from Gihembe refugee camp are enrolled.
- The construction of 8 classrooms and a block of gender segregated latrine is in progress at GS Nyabiheke School, where refugee learners from Nyabiheke refugee camp are enrolled.
- The construction of 8 classrooms is in progress at GS Nyabicwamba School, where refugee learners from Nyabiheke refugee camp are enrolled.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Insufficient classrooms for ECD site B in Kigeme refugee camp.
- No fence at the GS Gasaka School and ECD site A and GS Gasaka in Kigeme camp.
- Due to the Government policy of moving from double shift to single shift in primary schools, classrooms are now congested and the situation affects the learning conditions/environment.

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

- 621 Congolese refugees as well as 261 Rwandan entrepreneurs from the host communities were trained by Inkomoko in business. The trainings included; bookkeeping, 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.
- Limited budget for start-up capital for Congolese refugees in all camps.



### HEALTH

#### Achievements and Impact

- 17,528 persons benefited from outpatient medical consultation in total; 282 referrals to secondary and tertiary level hospitals. A total of 569 people are under HIV care and treatment.
- 70,591 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.
- 7,828 persons in Gihembe refugee camp were reached through the Community Health Education and different topics were covered: nutrition, anaemia, hygiene, Tuberculosis, Family Planning, Ebola, Diarrhoea, Condom utility, Ante Natal Care (ANC) 1<sup>st</sup> visit, Safe Delivery, Pregnancy Hygiene, HIV, scabies, dental hygiene, varicella, drug abuse, and condom utility.
- A Balanced Score Card Assessment was conducted in health facilities in Mugombwa, Kigeme and Kiziba camps.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Lack of management capacity for Viral Hepatitis infection.
- Access to health care services is a challenge for Congolese refugees living out of Kiziba refugee camp as the health facility is far.
- There is overcrowding of patients in the observation rooms in Kiziba refugee camp.
- The observation block and laboratory room in Kiziba refugee camp are leaking.
- Limited space for admission and no isolation centre in the Kigeme Health Centre.
- Need for increased budget for secondary and tertiary level health care.
- Need for ultrasound machine in Nyabiheke refugee camp.



### FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

#### Achievements and Impact

- The management of severe and moderate malnutrition for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating mothers was done for both urban and camp-based Congolese refugees.

#### 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 refugee camp
  - 16 litres in Gihembe refugee camp
  - 15 litres in Nyabiheke refugee camp
  - 12 litres in Kigeme refugee camp
  - 20.05 litres in Mugombwa refugee camp
- LDS latrines construction in Nyabiheke refugee camp is currently at the final stage (phase 6 consisting of 8 latrines of 12 drop holes each). 48 dischargeable latrines will be added to existing 12 blocks giving residents access to at least 20 persons per drop hole.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The average water supply in Nyabiheke camp remains 15 litres per person per day which is below the minimum standard of 20 litres per person per day due to the fact that generators are used 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 12 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 16 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. This shortage was due to the WASAC pumping station technical problem which they are trying to resolve.
- At least 50 shower blocks needs to be built in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps
- The usage of toilets in the community is currently at 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 refugee camp.
- In Kiziba refugee 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.
- Dislodging activities are being hampered in Kigeme camp and Mugombwa camps because of the limited availability of the dislodging truck



## SHELTER

### Achievements and Impact

- 47 shelters were rehabilitated in Nyabiheke, Kigeme and Kiziba refugee camps in order to improve the shelter conditions.

- A joint technical assessment team in all the five Congolese camps, managed to identify more than 2,700 shelters through door to door visit which require roof transformation from plastic sheeting to corrugated iron shelters as well as routine repair work.
- The construction of 16 classrooms and one block of latrine in Nyabiheke refugee camp and GS Kageyo School, are in the final stage of completion.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- There is a gap of more than 1,700 family shelters which requires to be constructed in all the five Congolese refugee camps but the lack of land is a major challenge.
- Congolese refugee camps have old shelters and require reconstruction. Kigeme refugee camp has major shelter issues such as shelters located in high risk zones.
- The Congolese refugee camps are very congested with no proper delineation in terms of access roads, fire break points, sanitation corridors and shelters being very close. In addition, due to inadequate drainage channels within the camps towards the host communities, big ravines/gullies have developed.

# Rwandan Returnee Programme Update

## Highlights:

UNHCR continue to assist Rwandan refugees who opt to voluntarily repatriate to their country of origin. In March 2019, a total of 170 individuals were assisted to voluntarily repatriate from the DR Congo, the Republic of the Congo and the Republic of Angola to the Republic of Rwanda. Four persons from the Republic of the Congo and one individual from the Republic of Angola were assisted to travel to Kigali by air, while the remaining returnees from the DRC were transported by road. During the first verification process conducted in transit centres 6 individuals (3 households) were found fraudulent and 164 individuals (92 households) were genuine returnees. The returnees were supported with:

- Access to Basic Health Services
- Access to WASH facilities and supplies
- Return Grant:
  - In March 2019, cash assistance was provided to total of 51 families (134 persons) of which:
  - 47 families (127 persons) received 20% and the other 4 families (7 persons) received 100% of the return-grant.

## Overview of Cash Assistance to Returnees

As of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019

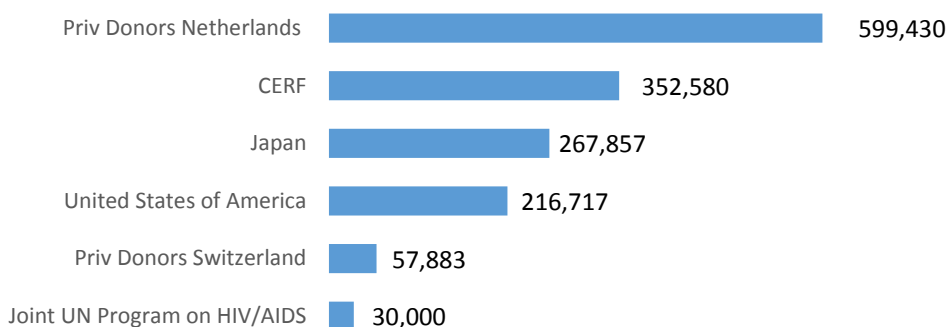
	2017	2018	2019	Total
<b>Arrivals</b>	<b>17,097</b>	<b>3,059</b>	421	20,577
Paid 100%	<b>15,324</b>	712	<b>4</b>	<b>16,040</b>
Paid 80%	0	338	0	338
Paid 20%	0	2,124	<b>384</b>	<b>2,508</b>
<b>Total who received 100% grant</b>	15,324	<b>1,050</b>	4	16,378
Unpaid 100%	<b>1,773</b>	223	0	<b>1,996</b>
Unpaid 80%	0	1,786	<b>421</b>	<b>2,207</b>
Unpaid 20%	0	0	0	0
<b>Total pending receiving of 100% grant</b>	1,773	<b>2,009</b>	421	4,203

- Food Assistance:
  - WFP provided all returnees (159 individuals – 92 households) with a 3-month dry food ration.
- The major issue remains the delay in paying cash grants, which requires the following action:
  - MINEMA to accelerate registration as the District level
  - UNHCR to expedite the flow of information with the service providers so that the GSM will be activated and Return Grants reach beneficiaries as intended.

## 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)



*Figures only include recorded contributions*

## 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 (RRRP) 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, 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