

Rwanda

October 2019

The **Rwanda Government has been generously hosting refugees** a total of 148,684 as of end of October, mainly from Burundi and DRC, besides rolling out an Emergency Transit Mechanisms.

Through a joint **Strategy for Economic Inclusion of Refugees**, some 12,500 refugees have been allowed to reside in urban centers where they can exercise their right to work.

Strong engagement of **donors, the private sector, financial institutions as well as refugees and host communities** is required to sustain ongoing efforts.

KEY INDICATORS

2,830 Resettled

To third countries, including 2,733 Congolese and 97 Burundian refugees since January 2019.

1,443 Returnees

Have voluntarily returned from DRC to Rwanda since the beginning of 2019.

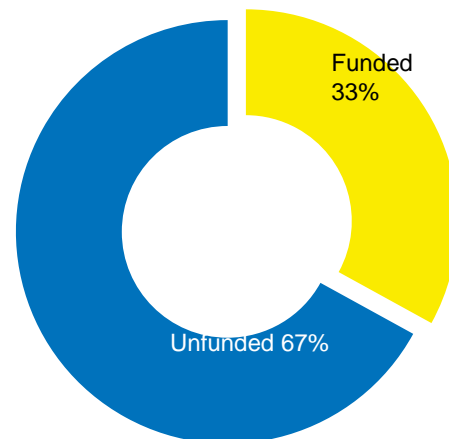
189 Evacuees

From Libya to Rwanda since the launch of an Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) in September 2019.

FUNDING (AS OF 22 OCTOBER MONTH)

USD102.8M

requested for Rwanda (Burundi, DRC and ETM situations)

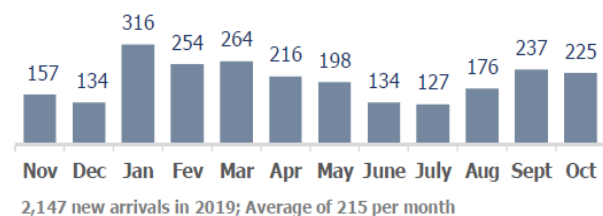


Rwanda
Population of Concern to UNHCR
as of 31st October 2019



POPULATION OF CONCERN

MONTHLY TREND OF NEW ARRIVALS



MAIN COUNTRIES



Burundi Refugee Response

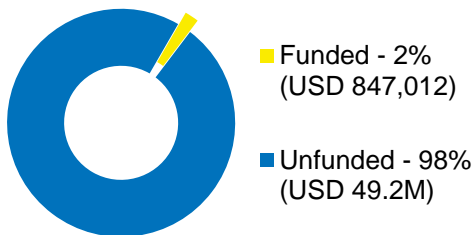


Mahama refugee camp in Kirehe Disitrc. © UNHCR/Eugene Sibomana

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 51.1 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 22 SEPTEMBER)



Achievements & Highlights



PROTECTION

- As part of ongoing efforts to improve registration data and identity management, the ongoing verification exercise in Mahama camp has reached 27% of the total population.
- A total of 2,414 birth certificates have been issued to Burundian refugees since the beginning of 2019.
- 264 refugee Burundians spontaneously departed to Burundi between August and October 2019. 1,280 returned to Burundi since the beginning of 2019.



EDUCATION

- 24,690 refugees have been enrolled in schools in Mahama refugee camp at various levels of

education, including Early Childhood Development, primary and secondary, while 290 refugee students are being supported to access tertiary education/university.

- Ongoing construction of a multipurpose facility with a laboratory, office spaces and eight additional classrooms at Paysannat L is expected to address some gaps in education infrastructure upon completion.



HEALTH

- The two health posts in Mahama camp continue to enable access to primary health care services to both refugees and host communities with a total of 11,864 consultations in the month of October.
- 344 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary health care levels (5.6 referrals/1,000 population/month).
- Some 39,000 persons accessed HIV prevention services, while over 700 persons received Antiretroviral treatment, nutritional and psychosocial support.
- Some 5,100 women of reproductive health age attended family planning services.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- 57,861 refugees (93.5%) received food assistance through monthly transfers or in-kind distributions.
- 94% of refugee children aged 6-23 months (3,543) were enrolled in the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) in addition to some 201 severely and moderately acute malnourished children enrolled in a curative feeding program.



WATER AND SANITATION

- Minimum average monthly clean water supply was maintained at 20.17 litres/person/day (1,234 m3/day) in Mahama camp and 89 m3/day in the host community.



SHELTER AND NFIS

- 301 shelters were rehabilitated in Mahama camp.
- Sanitary pads were distributed to 1,991 refugee women of reproductive age.
- 149 households of the new arrivals in Mahama camp received Kitchen sets and soap.
- Soap was distributed to 6,451 households with under-5 children.



ACCESS TO ENERGY

- 3,186 bamboo, papayas and avocados trees were planted in Mahama camp and communities around the camp.
- 11,120 households accessed the gas refilling services, enabling their access to energy and averting negative environmental impact.



LIVELIHOODS

- 16,975 individuals have been employed or engage in income-generating activities, including 273 refugees employed in the Mulinga plantation near Mahama camp.
- 408 refugees have been provided with financial support through loans from Voluntary Savings and Lending Groups to start or boost their businesses.
- Women including teenage mothers have benefited from livelihood skills training, notably 95 women who have been trained on handcrafting and linked to global markets through Indego Africa's market in the USA and 139 teenage mothers who graduated from a six-month tailoring training and assisted with a start-up package.



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

- A total of 97 Burundian refugees have departed on resettlement in 2019.

Needs & Gaps

- 63% of the Burundian refugee population is yet to be verified through the ongoing exercise, which is likely to complete by the end of December 2019.
- 96 additional classrooms are needed to maintain the single shift education program in primary schools and to reduce the current classroom-student ratio from 1:90 to 1:40.
- Need for academic materials, mainly for the new arrivals in Mahama camp.
- Refugees have not been immunised against hepatitis.
- Lack of access to the national health insurance system (for some urban refugees) due to delays in the issuance of refugee ID cards.
- Family planning intake still low at 37%.
- High prevalence of anaemia cases among under-5 children with multifactorial causes.
- Environmental degradation (soil erosion resulting from deforestation and lack of appropriate drainage systems) also impacting shelters.
- Congestion / need for additional space (at least 26 hectares) in Mahama to accommodate an expected increase in the population and to allow for expansion of infrastructure.
- Financial resources are inadequate to procure gas cylinders for all households.
- Slow gas refilling and exchange system.
- Need for more resources to increase vocational and technical training opportunities.



Marcelline, a Burundian refugee and mother of two children in Mahama camp.
 ©UNHCR/Eugene Sibomana

Congolese Refugee Response

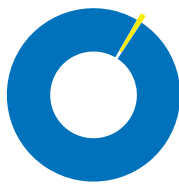


Gihembe refugee camp in Gicumbi District. ©UNHCR/Eugene Sibomana

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 38.9 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 22 OCTOBER)



■ Funded - 1%
(USD 344,246)

■ Unfunded - 99%
(USD 38.7 M)

Achievements & Highlights



PROTECTION

- As part of ongoing efforts to improve registration data and identity management, all Congolese refugees have been verified.
- A total of 2,922 birth certificates have been issued to Congolese refugees since the beginning of the year.
- The National Identification Agency registered 437 refugee households in Mugombwa camp to enable them to access refugee identity cards.



EDUCATION

- 28,018 Congolese refugee students are attending school at various levels of education, including Early Childhood Development, primary and secondary.
- 24 classroom blocks under construction in Mugombwa (8) and Kigeme (16) camps as part of the initiative aimed at integrating refugee students into the national school system.



HEALTH

- The maternal mortality rate is at zero while Crude mortality and under 5 mortality rates were at 0.14 death/1000/month and 0.2 deaths/1000/month, respectively.
- A total of 11,603 refugees and host community have accessed primary health care through health centres in camps, while 438 were referred to secondary and tertiary health care through the established referral system.
- Through a malaria prevention campaign, 12,177 mosquito nets were distributed in Kigeme, Mugombwa and Kiziba camps.
- HIV prevention, testing, counselling and care services have been provided to individuals and their families in camps and communities hosting refugees.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Cases of children with severe acute malnutrition (6), and moderate acute malnutrition (56) detected.
- 65% of refugee children aged 6-23 months enrolled in the supplementary feeding program in addition to 943 pregnant and lactating women, and 538 persons with chronic illness.



WATER AND SANITATION

- The average monthly clean water supply sustained in Kiziba camp (20.6 litres per person per day) and Mugombwa camp (21.1 litres per person per day).



SHELTER AND NFIS

- A feasibility study for the construction of pavement in 200 shelters in Mugombwa camp was conducted through a partner (30 Earth Enable, a local NGO).
- Sanitary kits (reusable sanitary pads, soaps, lotions, mirrors and bags) were provided to some 1,500 women and girls of reproductive age in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camp through a partner (the Rwandan Red Cross).



ACCESS TO ENERGY

- 15,661 households have received Cash for Energy (cooking energy).



LIVELIHOODS

- Refugees in Mugombwa camp received the 2nd instalment of the cash grant from the GiveDirectly project. The cash entitlement per household is approximately between US\$700-750. The project is already transforming the lives of refugees. Some of them have managed to buy some basic needs like mattresses, clothes and others is using it to clear debts, paying student tuition fees, buying cattle and purchasing land.
- 90 refugee entrepreneurs participated in the 2019 Youth Connect boot camp organised by MINEMA, the Ministry of Youth and UNDP in Kigali, enabling them to acquire business skills in a wide range of sectors such as in finance, accounting, marketing and communication among others.
- A joint Government and UNHCR agribusiness initiative, a marshland farming project in Mugombwa Misizi, was launched to improve food security and livelihoods for refugees and host communities.



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

- A total of 2,733 Congolese refugees have departed on resettlement in 2019.

Needs & Gaps

- Delays in the distribution of refugee cards undermining access to health insurance for some urban refugees.
- 200 classroom blocks are needed to shift from a double to a single shift system in primary and secondary school education, in addition to other school facilities/materials (libraries, desks, textbooks, laboratories) required for accreditation.
- Need to improve camps health facilities to meet Government accreditation requirements for health centres.

- No isolation facilities for communicable diseases in camps.
- A high number of costly referrals, including conducting diagnostic test procedures (CT scan and MRI) to tertiary level health cares.
- Delays in issuing refugee ID Cards is affecting Congolese urban refugees in accessing the Community-Based Health Insurance system.
- An inadequate number of Community Health Workers to conduct regular community monitoring of children's growth and nutrition status.
- Lack of resources to roll out a supplementary feeding program for persons with chronic illness and elderly persons.
- Average monthly clean water supply in Congolese camp was below minimum standards at 16.4 litres per person/day. Water shortage in Gihembe camp (14 litres/person per day) and Kigeme camp (11.3 litres per person per day) was due to a national reduction of water supply from the national water grid.
- Latrine dislodging activities in camps are limited by lack of access roads.
- 1,402 shelters in Kigeme camp, 401 shelters in Mugombwa camp need renovation, partially or a complete overhaul.
- The topography of the land and soil erosion in the Congolese camps are putting refugees in the camps at risks of natural hazards.
- Congestions in camps and lack of proper site planning/design at the inception of the camps impacting on some operational activities such as the expansion of WASH facilities.
- Limited start-up capital for livelihoods.



Francine (left), Rwandan and Francine (right), a Congolese refugee working together on the harvest in Mugombwa camp. ©UNHCR/Eugene Sibomana

Emergency Transit Mechanism



Arrival of Eritreans, Somalis, Sudanese and Ethiopians from Libya to Rwanda.
 ©UNHCR/Eugene Sibomana

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

USD 10.4 Million

FUNDING (AS OF 22 OCTOBER)



- Funded - 0% (USD 0)
- Unfunded - 100% (USD 10.4M)

Achievements & Highlights



PROTECTION

- 189 persons of concern have been evacuated from Libya to Rwanda.
- Psychosocial services including individual and group counselling sessions are being provided to all persons of concern in need at the transit shelter in addition to recreational therapy through a wide range of activities (sports, music, drama, and dance).
- A functioning case processing procedure has been established through which Best Interest Determination/Assessments are being conducted for unaccompanied/separated minors as well as alternative foster care arrangements.
- A participatory assessment has been conducted through focus group discussions, and one-on-one interviews to assess

protection risks, needs, capacities to inform strategies and interventions.

- A refugee committee was nominated with the representation of each of the five countries in the ETM.
- Community-based SGBV prevention activities were conducted.



EDUCATION

- 91 PoCs were enrolled in language classes of English and Kinyarwanda (beginner and intermediate levels).



HEALTH

- All evacuees have been medically screened and provided with vaccinations for polio, measles and yellow fever.
- Under-5 children had nutrition screening. No case of malnutrition was identified.
- Psychosocial support and counselling services were provided at the health post.
- Persons with specific needs (TP patients, under-5 child, pregnant and lactating women) were assisted through the supplementary feeding program.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- The PoCs are provided with hot-meals while a change from in-kind food to cash for food has been initiated in consultation with the persons of concern.



WATER AND SANITATION

- A temporary water plant with a capacity of 40m³ of clean water per day is fully operational at the centre, enabling access to more than 20 litres of water per person/day.
- Daily hygiene promotion and cleaning activities are conducted in the centre.



SHELTER AND NFIS

- Accommodation is being provided to all 189 evacuees and the ETM facility has a capacity to host 320 PoCs.
- The construction of the security screening facility was completed.
- Double-decker beds, mattresses, pillows, blankets and sanitation items were supplied for 500 persons.



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

- A total of 58 individuals have been assessed for permanent solutions, including 25 individuals whose cases have been submitted for resettlement to Sweden.
- 12 individuals are pending resettlement departure.

Needs & Gaps

- Persons of concern not participating regularly in language classes.
- Most partners do not have interpreters and are relying on UNHCR interpreters, which affects the work plans.
- There is a lack of adequate office equipment and unreliable internet connectivity.
- Need to connect the centre to the national water system and to upgrade the water network within the centre to anticipate the possibility of a breakdown of the current facility.
- Access roads, ring roads around the centre, wire fence and drainage systems need to be constructed to ensure better accessibility, service delivery, and minimising environmental degradation.
- Need to instal lights around the lac perimeter of the centre to prevent accidents.
- Need for short-period skills building activities, increasing the leisure activities.



Persons of Concerns in ETM Rwanda, Gashora TC playing volleyball.
©UNHCR/Eugene Sibomana

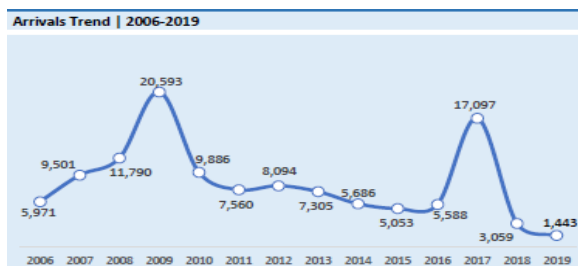
Return & Reintegration



Rwandan returnee after receiving a phone for communication and reintegration cash grant. ©UNHCR-Rwanda

Achievements & Highlights

- 1,443 have voluntarily returned to Rwanda since the beginning of 2019.
- Returnees are assisted with a reintegration cash grant assistance through mobile money transfers.



Needs & Gaps

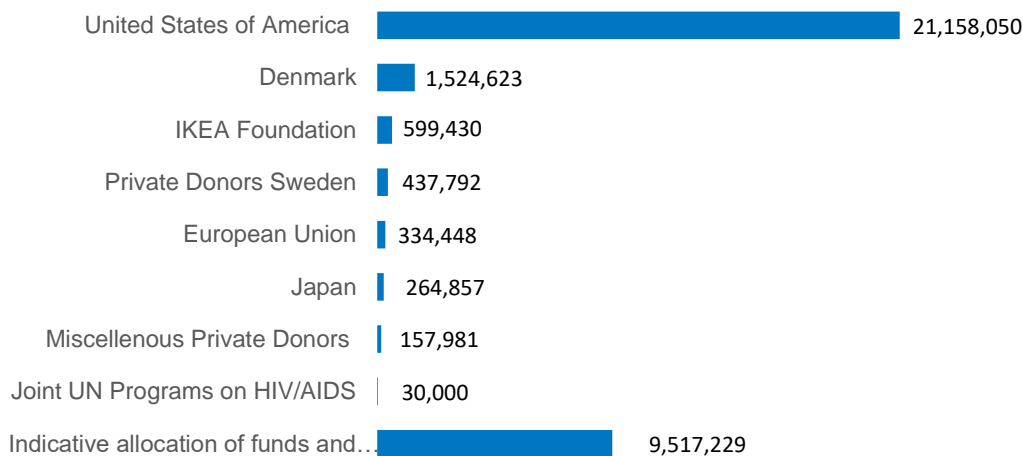
- Due to long screening process of genuine cases of returnees from fraudulent, 4,250 persons are still waiting to receive the reintegration cash grant assistance (total or partial amount).

Financial Information

UNHCR is grateful for the critical 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.

UNHCR Rwanda launched an urgent appeal for funding to implement the ETM and provide life-saving protection and assistance to the PoCs evacuated from Libya to Rwanda. No contribution has been recorded yet.

Funding received in million USD 34,229,421



Other softly earmarked contributions | USD

United States of America 27.1 million | **Private donors Australia** 10.2 million | **Canada** 4.6 million | **Germany** 4 million | | **Private donors Germany** 2.9 million | **Private donors Republic of Korea** 2.1 million

Azerbaijan | Denmark | Liechtenstein | Luxembourg | Sweden | Private donors

Unearmarked contributions | USD

Sweden 99.8 million | **Private donors Spain** 61.2 million | **United Kingdom** 44.6 million | **Norway** 44.5 million | **Netherlands** 37.5 million | **Private donors Republic of Korea** 31 million | **Germany** 26.7 million | **Denmark** 24.4 million | **Private donors Japan** 16.1 million | **Switzerland** 15.1 million | **Private donors Italy** 14.2 million | **France** 14 million | **Private donors USA** 11.7 million | **Private donors Sweden** 10.4 million | **Ireland** 10.2 million.

Algeria | Argentina | Australia | Austria | Azerbaijan | Belgium | Bulgaria | Canada | Costa Rica | Estonia | Iceland | Indonesia | Islamic Republic of Pakistan | Kuwait | Liechtenstein | Malta | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Peru | Philippines | Portugal | 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>

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Statistics: <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/burundi> **UNHCR Rwanda:** www.unhcr.org/rw **Twitter:** @RefugeesRwanda