

# Rwanda

September 2019

MONTHLY TREND OF NEW ARRIVALS



The **verification exercise** is ongoing in Mahama camp with the purpose of **updating the information and capturing biometric data** of the refugees and asylum-seekers.

Rwanda received the first group of **66 Persons of Concern (PoCs) evacuated from Libya**. The PoCs are from Eritrea (51), Somalia (7) and Sudan (9). Of whom, 22 are unaccompanied children.

## KEY INDICATORS

**103**

Rwandans (mainly from the DRC) voluntarily returned.

**565**

Individuals registered in September 2019, including **303 New Arrivals (237 Burundians, 51 Eritreans, 8 Sudanese and 7 Somalis) and 262 new borns**.

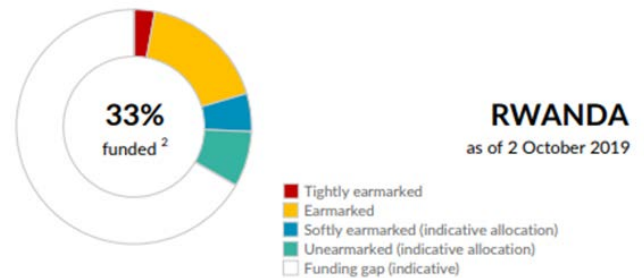
**192**

Refugees departed on resettlement to a third country.

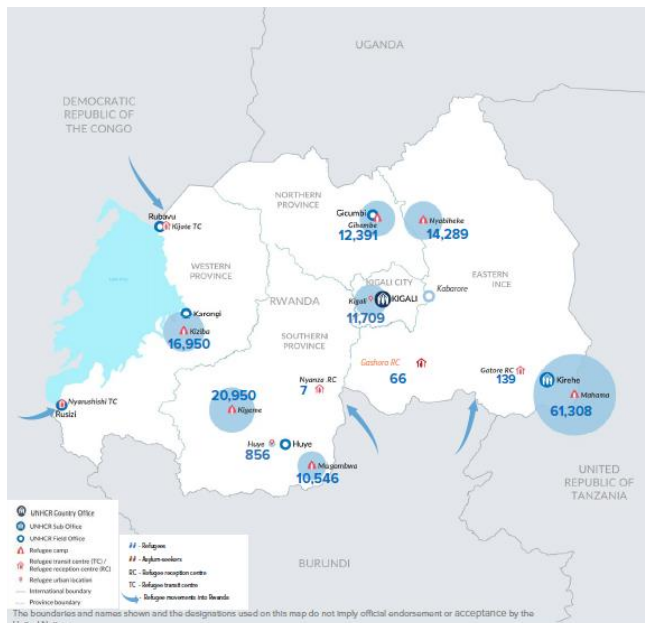
## FUNDING (AS OF 2 OCTOBER 2019)

**USD 102.8 M**

requested for the Rwanda situation (Rwanda).

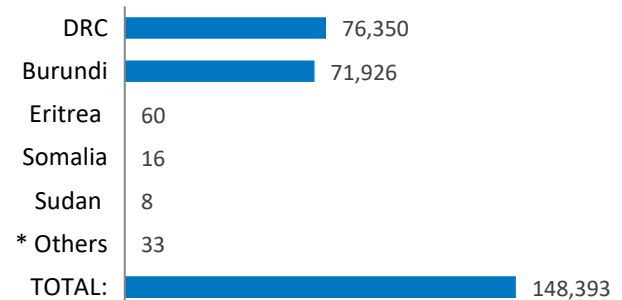


Figures only include recorded contributions



## POPULATION OF CONCERN

### Main Countries of Origin

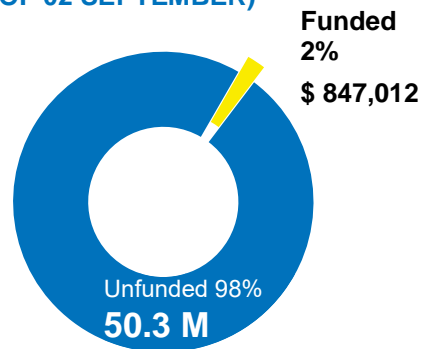


\* Others: South Sudan – 11, Angola – 8, Chad – 5, Ethiopia – 3, Tanzania – 3, Guinea – 1, Haiti – 1, and Uganda – 1.

# Burundi Emergency Programme Update

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

**USD 51.1 Million**  
 FUNDING (AS OF 02 SEPTEMBER)



## DURABLE SOLUTIONS

### Resettlement

- Total submissions in September 2019: 0 individuals (0 case) \*
- Total submissions in 2019: 50 individuals (15 cases).
- Total departures in September 2019: 07 individuals (02 cases) \*\*
- Total departures in 2019: 83 individuals (36 cases).

\* Submissions by Location: Kigali - 0 case / 0 individual; Mahama - 0 case / 0 individuals.

\*\*Departures by Location: Kigali - 01 cases / 06 individuals.

Private Sponsorship for Refugees (PSR) – Departures by location: Kigali – 01 case / 01 individual (CANADA)



## PROTECTION

### Achievements and Impact

- The total population of Burundian refugees in Rwanda was 72,745 persons, with 61,248 individuals in Mahama camp, and 11,497 individuals in urban settings (mainly in Huye District and Kigali City).
- 23% of the total population in Mahama camp was reached through the verification exercise.
- 484 birth certificates were issued by the competent authorities in Mahama camp.
- 5,500 out of the 5,870 persons with specific needs (including elderly and persons with disabilities) in Mahama camp were assisted through targeted programs (supplementary feeding, financial assistance, specialized health services and psychosocial support).
- 424 refugee children participated in the new UNICEF Child Protection tablet-based project conducted in different child and youth friendly spaces in Mahama camp.

- The SGBV screening initiatives in the health centres in Mahama camp reached 808 women and girls.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 56 asylum-seeker cases were still pending Refugee Status Determination (RSD) in Mahama camp.
- Delays in distribution of refugee cards is affecting Burundian urban refugees to access the Community-Based Health Insurance.



### EDUCATION

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Mahama camp, there are:
  - 5,381 school-aged children in Early Childhood Development (ECD),
  - 8,841 in primary education, and
  - 3,046 in secondary education (of whom, 197 are enrolled in boarding schools).
- The average attendance rate was 90.2%. Without considering the school-aged category, there was a total of 24,690 refugee students in school.
- 290 refugee students from Mahama camp are supported to access tertiary education/university by different partners, including Maison Shalom, Kepler University, Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund (DAFI) and African Leadership University. There are also 14 self-supported students.
- The construction works in Mahama continue a multipurpose facility with laboratory and office spaces and eight (8) additional classrooms at Paysannat L, as well as 18 ECD classrooms supported by UNICEF.
- 30 refugee girls are participating in the ITEME program organized by Kepler University with the purpose of preparing future university candidates in English and communication skills.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 96 additional classrooms need to be constructed in order to support the single shift program for primary education and to reduce the ratio of children per classroom from 90 to 40 students, as per the national standards.
- Additional 52 ECD caregivers are required to reduce the number of caregivers per class.
- 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 scholastic materials such as notebooks, pens and uniforms, especially for the new arrivals in Mahama camp.
- Need for literacy classes for adults in Mahama camp.
- Need for girl's safe room at Paysannat L.



## LIVELIHOODS

### Achievements and Impact

- In Mahama camp, 311 individuals received loans from Voluntary Savings and Lending Groups to support their businesses. The total loaned amount was RWF 12,984,000.
- 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 and computer skills including coding classes.
- 95 women received training in handcrafting skills utilizing raffia materials to supply the new Indego Africa's market in the USA.
- 123 refugee women headed households and other 38 from the host community in vicinity with the Mahama camp engaged in Voluntary Saving and Lending Associations were trained on entrepreneurship skills.
- 16,702 individuals were employed or engaged in income generating activities, including 312 refugees employed in the Muringa plantation near Mahama camp.
- 53 new refugees' accounts were opened in UMUTANGUHA Microfinance. The institution recorded RWF 3,575,060 of deposits and RWF 1,537,350 withdrawals.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

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



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Achievements and Impact

- The average monthly clean water supplied was 20.2 liters / person / day (1,234 m<sup>3</sup> / day) in Mahama camp and 33.2 m<sup>3</sup> / 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 18m<sup>3</sup> 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

- 90 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 52% completion.
- 2 Refugee Housing Units (RHU) were installed in the Police compound in Mahama camp.
- The construction of 10 communal kitchens started in Mahama camp to provide a safe and secured space to refugees for cooking.
- 500 refugee women in reproductive age received 5 packages of sanitary pads each in Mahama camp.
- 14,386 refugee households received mosquito nets (one piece per household) in Mahama camp.
- 123 households in Mahama camp received jerry cans.
- 484 households of new refugee arrivals and persons with specific needs received soaps for four months.
- 316 heads of households (new arrivals) were registered by the Equity Bank and were issued bank accounts and ATM cards.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Existence of big ravines and gullies due to soil erosion caused by deforestation and lack of appropriate drainage systems in Mahama camp.
- Urgent need for additional space of at least 26 Hectares in Mahama camp to cater for the continuous arrival of refugees in the camp. The additional space would be used to construct an additional 600 duplex shelters to accommodate approximately 4,800 new households.



## HEALTH

### Achievements and Impact

- Following the MoU between UNHCR and the Government of Rwanda providing 12,045 urban refugees with access to the national Community-Based Health Insurance. 6,231 (51.7%) urban refugees were enrolled in the health system while the remaining 5,814 are not currently eligible due to lack of refugee ID cards and other registration issues by the National Identify Agency (NIDA).
- Crude and under-5 mortality rates stand at 0.22 deaths/1,000/month and 0.28 deaths/1,000/month, respectively in Mahama camp.
- 11,554 persons including host community accessed primary health care in the two health posts in Mahama camp. The average consultation per clinician ratio was at 1:48 per clinician per day. 365 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary health care levels (5.9 referrals /1,000 population/month).
- 713 persons (100%) with HIV/AIDS received Antiretroviral (ARV), nutritional support and psychosocial support.
- 40,359 male condoms were distributed in Mahama camp to prevent new cases of HIV/AIDS, STDs and unwanted pregnancies.
- 4,919 women of reproductive health age attended family planning services in Mahama camp. Family Planning Prevalence stands at 39.9%.
- 235 babies were born in Mahama camp. 97% of deliveries were attended by trained health professionals.

- The Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) was conducted by the District in Mahama camp by the support of Rwanda Biomedical Centre (RBC) and Abt Associates (USA President Malaria Initiative) as part of malaria control measure.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Hepatitis treatment/management for Burundian refugees still an issue. Advocacy for inclusion of refugees to the national hepatitis control program with MoH is still ongoing.
- Stockout of some non-communicable disease (NCD) drugs. NCD screening increased the needs.



### FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

#### Achievements and Impact

- 94% of refugee children aged 6-23 months were enrolled in the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) in Mahama camp.
- 18 Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and 85 Moderately Acute Malnourished (MAM) children in Mahama camp were admitted in curative feeding program.
- 57,873 refugees (94.3%) received the monthly food assistance which consist of a hybrid of cash and in-kind food. There was a 5.7% no show rate. Persons missing food are inactivated after missing three consecutive distribution cycle.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Stockout of Micronutrient Powders (MNP) in camp due to stockout at district level.



### ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

#### Achievements and Impact

- 481 bamboo and “sena” trees were planted in Mahama camp and the host community.
- 2,527 households were assisted to refill and exchange their gas cylinders.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

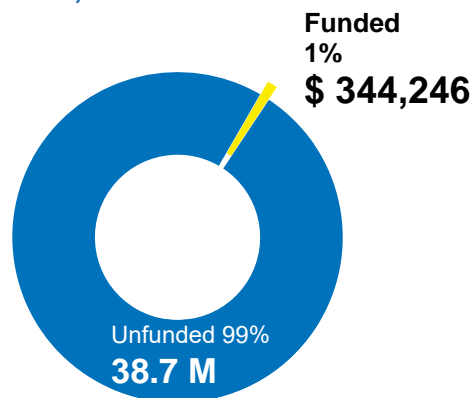
- Need for additional gas cylinders to solve sharing issues between households.
- Need to upgrade the slow gas refilling system and cylinders’ exchange system.
- Households waiting for LPG distribution had no access to alternative cooking energy.

# Congolese Refugee Programme Update

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

# USD 38.9 Million

### FUNDING (AS OF 2 OCTOBER)



## DURABLE SOLUTIONS

### Resettlement

- Total submissions in September 2019: 586 individuals (137 cases)\*
- Total submissions in 2019: 2,332 individuals (590 cases).
- Total departures in September 2019: 185 individuals (74 cases)\*\*
- Total departures in 2019: 2,705 individuals (1,051 cases).

\*Submissions by Location: Gihembe - 28 cases / 126 individuals; Nyabiheke - 54 cases/228 individuals; Kiziba - 55 cases / 231 individuals; Kigeme - 0 case / 01 individual.

\*\*Departures by Location: Gihembe- 46 cases / 85 individuals; Nyabiheke - 12 cases / 54 individuals; Kiziba - 15 cases / 45 individuals.

\*\*PSR-Departures by Location: Kiziba - 01 case / 01 individual (USA).



## PROTECTION

### Achievements and Impact

- The total population of Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers in Rwanda was 76,355 persons, with 75,327 individuals in camps, and 1,023 individuals in urban settings.
- A 3-month sign-language is ongoing for service providers in Gihembe to strengthen services provided to persons with specific needs. The training is organized through the UNHCR partner Humanity and Inclusion in collaboration with the National Union for Deaf (RNUD).
- The African New Life ministries (a Kigali-based church) donated food (rice and maize flour) and non-food items (washing soaps and sanitary pads) to the Gihembe refugee community.

- UNHCR and partners with the support of MINEMA applied to participate in the District Joint Action Development Forum (JADF) as part of the CRRF strategy for the socio-economic inclusion of refugee in national system.
- Refugee community leaders in Mugombwa camp were trained on Child Protection module with a focus on alternative care arrangements. The community leaders were sensitized to work with the community to find foster care solutions for unaccompanied children living in “Group-Living care”.
- 172 birth certificates were issued by competent authorities; (53 in Kigeme camp, 26 in Mugombwa camp, 14 in Kiziba camp, 53 in Kigeme camp and 26 in Mugombwa camp).
- The Karongi Intermediate court pronounced the judgement for the 28 refugees charged with illegal demonstration or public gathering, offense of disobeying enforcement of laws, rebellion and violence against public authorities during the unrest in Kiziba camp in 2018. UNHCR and its legal partner LAF will continue the detention monitoring and provide legal services to the refugees.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need for specialized psychosocial support for alcoholics and drug addict cases.
- Need for law enforcement (Police presence) in Nyabiheke camp for prevention and response to crimes, including theft and SGBV related crimes. UNHCR continue to advocate with MINEMA for a permanent presence of the Police in the camp.
- Some survivors of rape/child defilement are not willing to cooperate with the Rwandan Investigation Bureau (RIB) during the Preliminary Investigations leading to an inconclusive investigation. UNHCR and protection partners continue to conduct awareness-raising and sensitization to highlight the negative effects of the SGBV to survivors and the community at large.
- Delays in distribution of refugee cards is affecting Congolese urban refugees to access the Community-Based Health Insurance.



## EDUCATION

### Achievements and Impact

- A total of 28,018 Congolese refugee students are attending school;
  - 5,189 in ECD,
  - 15,123 in primary cycle, and
  - 7,706 in secondary cycle.
- The construction works on 40 classrooms is progressing (8 in Mugombwa, 16 in Kigeme and 16 Gihembe).
- The coding school started in Nyabiheke camp with a 6-month cohort of students selected from both refugees and host communities.
- Sensitization campaigns targeting refugee students and their parents were organized in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps to mitigate the issue of indiscipline and absenteeism in schools reported on individuals under resettlement process. As a mitigation measure, the DGIE office at the camp level communicated that the camp-exit permit will be issued after a student or caregiver going for resettlement has presented a good behaviour report from the school.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Needs for 200 additional classrooms to support the change to a single shift in primary and secondary education.



- Need for 23 new ECD classrooms for over 5,000 refugee-children; 15 in Kiziba, 4 in Gihembe and 4 in Kigeme.
- Need for libraries, students' desks, textbooks, laboratories and Information Technology (IT) rooms in primary and secondary schools.
- Need for a school feeding program for 1,500 refugee students attending secondary school in Kiziba camp.
- Refugee students under resettlement process are reported of misbehaviour and low school attendance.
- Refugee students require sweaters as part of their school uniforms.



## LIVELIHOODS

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR is engaging Districts' authorities in all refugee hosting areas to identify a marshland for a possible replication of the Mugombwa Misizi farming project. Discussions with Districts authorities of Nyamagabe and Gisagara hosting respectively Kigeme and Nyabiheke camps were conducted and potential farming land were identified for projects involving both the refugee and host communities.
- Nyamagabe and Gisagara Districts in collaboration with Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA) agreed to conduct a feasibility study for the construction of communal markets to be used by both refugees and host communities.
- Give Directly completed the first 20% instalment of the cash grant to refugees in Mugombwa camp. The second and last instalment is planned early October 2019.
- ICYEREKEZO Misizi Cooperative in Mugombwa comprising refugees and host community members received a donation of 5 irrigation motor pumps from World Vision and the Gisagara District.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need for vocational training opportunities, with a special focus on youth.
- Limited spaces in the camps for individuals to open shops or for agriculture livelihoods opportunities.
- Need to finalize the livelihood strategy with emphasize on the social and economic inclusion of refugees to guide the implementation process of livelihood interventions.
- Limited start-up capital for livelihoods activities. Currently, only existing businesses and those with a monthly profit of at least RWF 30,000 are considered for loan applications.



## 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.

- 169 babies were delivered (19 in Gihembe camp, 21 in Nyabiheke camp, 24 in Kiziba camp and 105 in both Kigeme and Mugombwa camps) by trained health professionals.
- 431 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary health care levels (115 in Kiziba camp, 90 in Kigeme camp, 51 in Mugombwa camp, 14 in Huye urban setting, 59 in Nyanza Transit Center, 37 in Gihembe camp and 65 in Nyabiheke camp).

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need for Ebola vaccination for camp-based health staff.
- Lack for appropriate and equipped isolation facilities for Ebola suspects in the camps.
- Need to expand the Gihembe camp maternity ward and the Nyabiheke camp HIV/AIDS block.
- Limited budget to respond to high number of requests of male circumcision.
- High number of costly referrals, including conducting diagnostic test procedures (CT scan and MRI) to tertiary level health cares.
- Lack of echography machine at the Nyabiheke Health centre which is increasing the number and costly referrals to secondary and tertiary hospitals.
- Delays in delivering supplies and medicines to camp-based health facilities due to long international procurement processes and issue in logistic capacity and coordination with partners.
- Hepatitis treatment/management for refugees is still a gap. Advocacy for inclusion of refugees to the national hepatitis control program with MoH is still ongoing.
- Delays in issuing refugee ID Cards is affecting Congolese urban refugees in accessing the Community-Based Health Insurance system.



### FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

#### Achievements and Impact

- 12 children cases of Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM); (3 in Gihembe camp, 1 in Nyabiheke camp, 8 in Kiziba camp) and 82 children cases of Moderately Acute Malnourished (MAM); (40 in Gihembe camp, 15 in Nyabiheke camp, 27 in Kiziba camp) were enrolled in the Curative Feeding Program.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need to tackle the stubbornly high anaemia among under five remains a major gap;
- Decreased small garden and rabbit rearing projects due to low budget allocation in Kigeme camp.



### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

#### Achievements and Impact

- The average monthly clean water supplied was 15.42 liters/person/day (20.6 liters in Kiziba camp, 10 liters in Gihembe camp, 15.4 liters in Nyabiheke camp, 16 litres in Kigeme camp and 20.1 liters in Mugombwa camp). The shortage of water distributed in Gihembe and Kigeme camps was due to reduction of water supply in the areas (not only the camp by the national Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC).

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need to build 50 shower blocks in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps.
- Out of 32 blocks of dischargeable latrines (12 Units each), the construction of sixteen blocks is in progress.
- Due to camp conjunction and limited access roads the dislodging activities in camps are hindered.



## SHELTER

### Achievements and Impact

- 1,048 shelters (489 in Gihembe camp, 420 in Nyabiheke camp, 139 in Kiziba camp) had their roofs replaced from plastic to iron sheeting.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need for roof transformation from plastic to iron sheets for 1,747 shelters (600 in both Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps, 156 in Mugombwa camp, 930 in Kigeme camp and 61 in Kiziba camp).
- 1,402 shelters in Kigeme camp and 401 shelters in Mugombwa camp need partial or total transformation.
- The topography of the land and soil erosion in the Congolese camps are some factors putting refugees in the camps at risks of natural hazards. Due to non-availability of significant funding within the humanitarian response did not allow to address environmental degradation, including landslides.
- Need for new shelters to accommodate households relocated due to the construction of latrine blocks in Kiziba camp.
- Lack of fencing of the volleyball and basketball field in Kigeme.



## ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

### Achievements and Impact

- A total of RWF 94,081,000 cash assistance for cooking energy was provided to 73,461 persons living in the five (5) refugee camps.
- Thanks to the RE4R project funded by the IKEA Foundation, 135 street lights were installed in two refugee camps (72 in Gihembe and 63 Nyabiheke). In addition to illumination in the camps, the light poles offer the services of charging phones, torch lights, computers, etc. Also, 476 households in Nyabiheke camp and 553 households in Gihembe camp have Solar Home Systems (SHS).

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

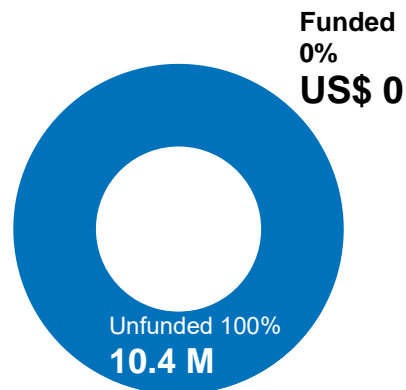
- The congestions in Congolese camps, the lack of proper allocation of roads or sanitation corridors, inadequate drainage channels and existence of big ravines/gullies are putting the population in the camps and surrounding host communities at environmental risk.

# Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM)

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

# USD 10.4 Million

## FUNDING (AS OF 2 OCTOBER)



## DURABLE SOLUTIONS

### Achievements and Impact

Six cases comprising 11 individuals have been assessed for durable solutions, including resettlement and are pending finalization. For unaccompanied children, Best Interests Procedures are in process to inform the most appropriate solutions.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

Most partners presently do not have their own interpreters and are relying on UNHCR interpreters which is affecting the rate of case processing.



## PROTECTION

### Achievements and Impact

- 66 asylum seekers of various nationalities were evacuated from Libya. The registration of the 66 Persons of Concerns (PoC) was completed. Their current legal status is Asylum-seekers while pending UNHCR assessment for solutions.
- 22 unaccompanied minors (UAM) were assisted with appropriate accommodation and care arrangements.
- 15 Best Interest Determination (BIDs) assessments were conducted and are pending panel assessment.
- Recreational activities were conducted in the centre, including distribution of balls and toys to younger children as well as organization of some games for the youth.

- Community-based SGBV prevention activities were conducted, including sharing key messages on SGBV prevention and response activities. Prevention from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse – PSEA information was shared with the PoCs.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were organized with the first group in the transit centre for information sharing, identification of challenges, identification of existing capacities among the group and discussing their solutions. The findings were shared with the concerned stakeholders for further follow up.
- Through the FGD, the community nominated volunteers among the group to assist in the community mobilization.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Most partners do not have their own interpreters and are relying on UNHCR interpreters, which affects their work plans.
- The PoCs are eager to engage in football and other sport activities but there is a lack of adequate sport facilities, supplies and equipment.



## EDUCATION

### Achievements and Impact

- An assessment was conducted to identify the education level and the capacity level of the PoCs for planning and relocation purposes.
- 2 PoCs with competency in English and with a good educational background were identified to be part of the English language class facilitators.



## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

### Achievements and Impact

- The 66 evacuees were medically screened upon arrival and provided with vaccinations for polio (3 individuals), measles (4 individuals) and yellow fever (6 individuals).
- Under-5 children had nutrition screening. No case of malnutrition was identified.
- 3 cases of Tuberculosis were identified (1 existing and 2 new cases), and the patients started the treatment. The cases are under isolation at the Gashora Health Centre.
- 65 individuals were dewormed.
- 144 consultation were conducted at the health services at the health centre, and 6 cases were referred for secondary health care. The most common causes of morbidities are respiratory tract infection (18%), suspected TB (10%), malaria (7%), and others (60%).
- Psychosocial support and counselling services were provided at the health post.
- 63 individuals were sensitized by the community health workers (CHW) on proper basic hygiene practices (including hand washing, toilet use, and personal hygiene) and prevention of TB and other communicable diseases.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need of supplementary feeding programme for children aged 6-23 months, patients with TB and lactating mothers.

- The rehabilitation and extension of the transit center health post is pending completion of the maternity ward, laboratory, isolation room, minor surgery, dressing room, postpartum, patient waiting area, MHPSS, nutrition room, kitchen and dining room.



## FOOD SECURITY AND COOKING ENERGY

### Achievements and Impact

- The PoCs are provided with three meals a day.
- The cash assistance for food will soon commence, together with the establishment of food preparation facilities and the distribution of equipment to allow the PoCs to cook their own food.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

As the PoCs have diverse origins and diet, it was difficult to identify a suitable menu. UNHCR organized several trials, feedback sessions including FGDs on food choice and preparation.



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Achievements and Impact

- The temporary water plant with a capacity of 40m<sup>3</sup> of clean water per day is served at center. The PoCs have access to more than 20 liters/person/day.
- Water distribution activities, including connecting the kitchen and health post and repairing six (6) water points were completed.
- The center will have 20 blocks of dischargeable latrines with 12 drop holes each, of which 2 were completed, 7 are in progress while the remaining 11 are at the planning stage.
- Out of the 25 shower blocks (4 stances each) 12 have been completed, 3 are in progress and 10 are at the planning phase.
- Out of six (6) public laundry slabs, two (2) have been completed and four (4) are in progress.
- 4 communal clothes drying places have been constructed and are being used.
- Daily hygiene promotion and cleaning activities are conducted in the center. The PoCs are participating in hygiene activities.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need to connect the centre to the national water system and to upgrade the water network within the centre to anticipate a possibility of a breakdown of the currently facility.
- The existing dischargeable latrines (24 drop holes) are in the same location, some 50 meters from the existing accommodation blocks, while it should not be at a more than 20 meters.
- With the expectation of more PoCs to be evacuated to ETM Rwanda, the current quantity of latrines may not be enough.

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

- The 66 individuals are accommodated in 11 completed houses. 12 houses to accommodate the second group are in the second phase of rehabilitation and will be completed in 2<sup>nd</sup> week of October.
- 28 houses with the capacity to accommodate 300 persons are also under renovation, including floor tiling, electrical installation, painting, etc.
- The new reception and medical screening facilities at the main entrance was completed. It will be used for different services, such as waiting area for new arrivals, medical screening, orientation classes, meetings, etc.
- The multipurpose hall was partitioned into eight (8) rooms for registration activities pending the construction of a registration centre. Four (4) rooms were also constructed in the same hall to be used for UNHCR interviews.
- The construction of the communal kitchen and the dining hall to also serve as a recreational area has been completed. The recreational room is equipped with TVs and ACs installed.
- 10 RHUs were installed to be used as offices for partners and accommodation facilities for the Police personnel deployed at the centre to ensure the safety and security of the PoCs as well as the humanitarian workers in the compound.
- The construction of a temporary isolation block for the Health Post was completed while pending the construction of the permanent structure.
- The rehabilitation of the Health Post is ongoing. The tiling of the floors of the rooms is almost completed while the construction of the waiting area, extension of the postpartum and dressing room, partitioning of the of the pharmacy and laboratory rooms are in progress.
- The construction of the security screening structure at the main entrance of the centre is ongoing.
- Double decker beds, mattresses, pillows and blankets were supplied for 176 persons. Procurement is ongoing for the remaining beds and other required accessories.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Additional office space is required. Currently, partners are using emergency office structures made of RHU's.
- Additional facilities are required to accommodate 200 persons.
- Access roads, ring roads around the centre, wire fence and drainage systems need to be constructed to ensure better accessibility, service delivery and minimizing environmental degradation.
- Need to build a Police post with complete structures, i.e. offices, accommodation, latrines, police mess, etc.

# Rwandan Returnee Operation Update

## Highlights:

- 103 Rwandan voluntary returnees were received; 87 through Kijote Transit Centre (TC) and 16 through Nyarushishi Transit Centre from DRC. Since the beginning of the year, 1,204 genuine returnees (971 in Kijote TC, 222 in Nyarushishi TC and 11 in Kigali) have voluntarily returned to Rwanda.
- A cash assistance (Return and Reintegration Grant):
  - The return grant in respect of the 103 voluntary returnees who arrived in September 2019 is in process.
  - Below table presents the statistics of voluntary returnees who have received the Return-Grants and pending cases:

	2017	2018	2019	Total
<b>Arrivals</b>	<b>17,097</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>21,360</b>
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	103	103
<b>Total pending receiving of the grant</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>4,350</b>



## 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.

UNHCR Rwanda launched an urgent appeal for funding to implement the ETM and provide lifesaving protection and assistance to the PoCs evacuated from Libya to Rwanda. The appeal can be found on the link here. No contribution has been recorded yet.

### FUNDING RECEIVED USD 34,229,421

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	128,246	
Joint UN Program on HIV/AIDS	30,000	
Indicative allocation of funds and adjust.		11,273,598

*Figures only include recorded contributions*

### OTHER SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

**United States of America** 54.3 million | **Canada** 4.6 million | **Germany** 4 million | **Private donors Australia** 9.1 million | **Private donors Germany** 2.9 million  
 Azerbaijan | Luxembourg | Sweden | Private donors

### UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

**Sweden** 99.8 million | **Private donors Spain** 54.5 million | **Norway** 44.5 million | **Netherlands** 37.5 million | **United Kingdom** 31.7 million | **Private donors Republic of Korea** 27.6 million | **Germany** 26.7 million | **Denmark** 24.4 million | **Private donors Japan** 16.1 million | **Switzerland** 15.1 million | **France** 14 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 (CRRP) for the DRC and Burundi Situations in Rwanda, the Rwandan Voluntary Repatriation Operation and the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) in Rwanda 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](http://www.unhcr.org/rw) **Twitter:** @RefugeesRwanda