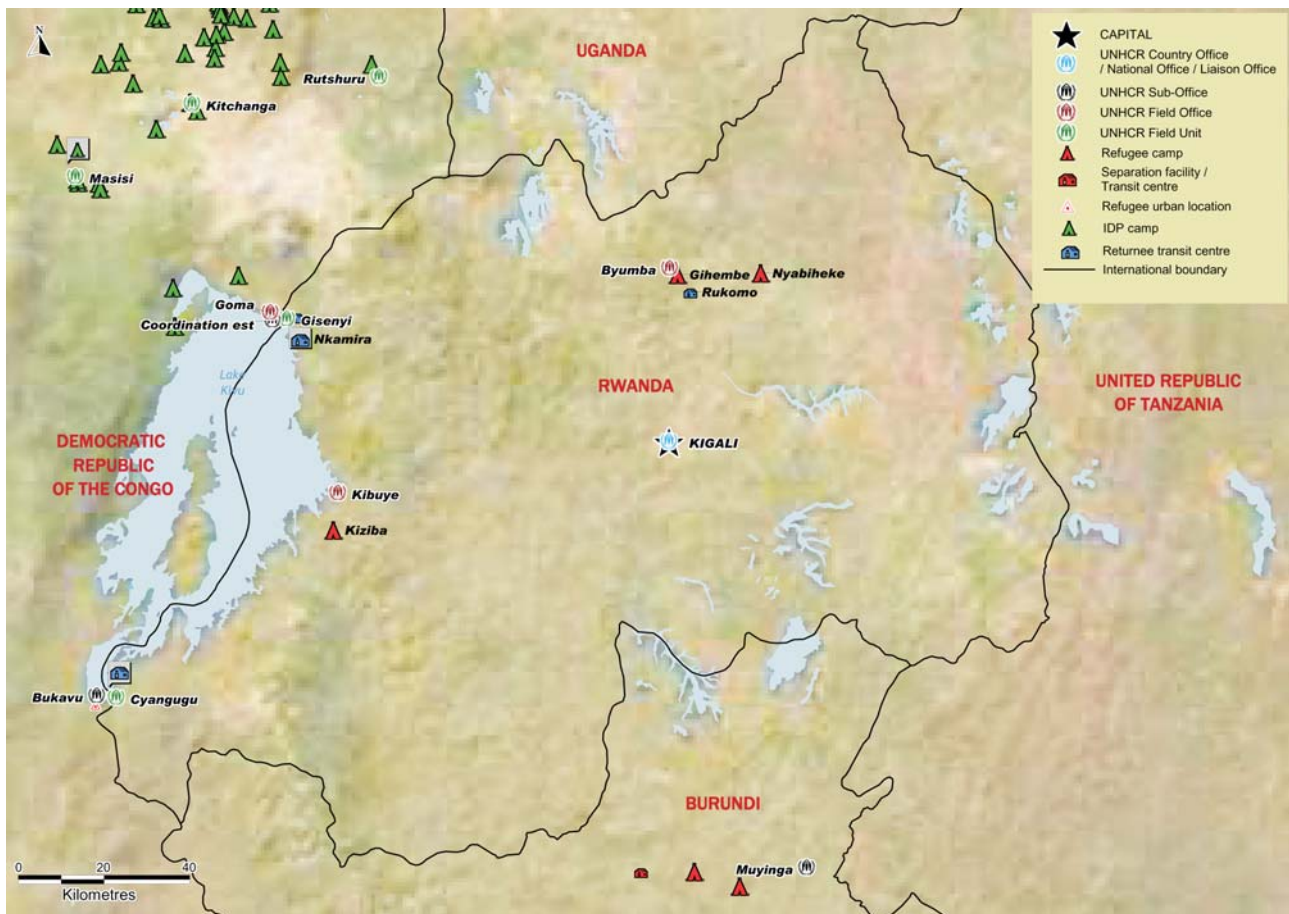


RWANDA



Operational highlights

- UNHCR protected and assisted 55,400 refugees in Rwanda, the vast majority from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), along with smaller groups from Burundi, Chad and Somalia.
- Approximately 11,000 Rwandan refugees were assisted to return to Rwanda, mainly from the DRC, but also from Burundi, Cameroon, the Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda and Zambia.
- UNHCR signed a tripartite agreement in February 2010 with Rwanda and the DRC for the reciprocal return of refugees from the two countries. No returns took place from Rwanda to eastern DRC due to the volatile security situation in the area.

- Nearly 650 refugees were resettled in third countries.
- Following UNHCR’s advocacy, the Government of Rwanda agreed to issue individual identity cards to nearly 11,000 refugees.

Working environment

The overall political situation in Rwanda remained stable, and general elections were held without major problems in August 2010. The country strengthened its cooperation with other countries from the subregion in the wake of its accession to the East African Community (EAC) in 2007 and the Commonwealth in 2009.

The precarious security situation in the subregion remained a source of worry, although it did not affect the

Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	DRC	55,000	55,000	55	59
	Various	370	370	49	40
Asylum-seekers	DRC	260	260	53	59
	Various	30	30	45	42
Returnees (refugees) ¹	DRC	10,800	10,800	61	54
	Various	90	90	61	54
Total		66,550	66,550		

¹ Demographic breakdown of returnees refers to the total 10,890 Rwandan returning refugees.

return of Rwandan refugees. However, UNHCR was concerned by the forced return of Rwandan nationals by Ugandan authorities.

Rwanda made impressive efforts towards the realization of the Millennium Development Goals. For example, the primary school enrolment rate reached 97 per cent in 2010. Yet some obstacles remained in the way of the country's development. These included insufficient investments in infrastructure for energy, water, sanitation, and transportation. At the same time, the combined pressures of intensive agricultural production, high population growth, economic expansion and rising energy needs deepened environmental stresses. Some observers also raised concerns about the human rights situation in the country.

| Achievements and impact |

● Main objectives

UNHCR's main objectives for 2010 were to ensure protection and assistance for all refugees in Rwanda; promote the voluntary repatriation of Rwandans in exile; facilitate the reintegration of returnees in Rwanda; and pursue resettlement for refugees with specific protection and health concerns.

Furthermore, UNHCR sought to build the Government's capacity to clear refugee status determination (RSD) backlogs, and also to strengthen its partners' ability to provide international protection and manage programmes.

Favourable protection environment

- Rwanda's refugee framework has been in line with international refugee law since the amendment of the national Refugee Law in 2006. In addition, Parliament adopted a national gender policy in July 2010 aimed at implementing the Gender Law, which directs that women and girls should enjoy the same socio-political and economic opportunities as their male counterparts.

Fair protection processes and documentation

- Some 11,000 identity cards were issued to refugees following a registration exercise conducted in December 2009 by UNHCR and the Government. The National Council for Refugees, the body responsible for eligibility determination, did not meet in 2010 owing to delays in the appointment of its members. These delays were related to the establishment of a new ministry to take charge of refugee affairs and disaster management.

Security from violence and exploitation

- All survivors of sexual and gender-based violence received appropriate support, including psychosocial, medical and material assistance. In addition, four training sessions on the prevention of sexual violence benefited over 170 refugee men and women, as well as 40 UNHCR and partner staff. Two training sessions on reproductive health counselling and preventing and responding to sexual violence were also organized for refugee youth.

Basic needs and services

- All camp-based refugees received health care. Some 31,000 mosquito nets were distributed to refugees, who also benefited from antenatal care and immunization campaigns. Some 450 mentally ill patients in the camps received medical and psychiatric attention.
- There was a general decline in the rate of malnutrition in the camps. In Nyabiheke the rate declined from 7.8 per cent in 2009 to 7.2 per cent in 2010. However, that is still higher than the standard of 5 per cent. The exception was Gihembe, where the rate was 4.5 per cent.
- During the reporting period, almost 9,000 out of 11,000 primary school-age children in the three camps were enrolled and attended school.
- Sanitation remained a source of concern, particularly with regard to the number of latrines in the camps, constrained by land and resource limitations.
- Nearly 3,300 children in the camps benefited from child protection activities. Best interest determination (BID) sessions were conducted for more than 60 unaccompanied minors and separated children.
- Water supplies improved in Kiziba Camp, which received an average of over 35 litres per person per day, well above the standard. However, in Nyabiheke, less than 15 litres per person per day was provided. In Gihembe, the supply of potable water was extremely low as services provided by the local water company were inadequate.
- Urban refugees in Kigali were provided with basic medical assistance, with some 4,500 medical consultations during the year, while 26 refugees received mental-health care. Anti-retroviral drugs were provided to 26 refugees, and 22 people living with HIV and AIDS were trained in entrepreneurship and benefited from microloans.
- Refugee children's attendance in primary education reached 91 per cent in 2010. However, owing to insufficient resources, the rate for secondary school was only 14.5 per cent. Twenty-six refugee students benefited from DAFI scholarships during the year.

Community participation and self-management

- Twenty-four age, gender and diversity mainstreaming (AGDM) sessions were conducted in the camps. The sessions touched upon topics such as domestic violence, school drop-out rates, income-generating activities and survival sex. In Kigali, six AGDM sessions were organized, covering the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, education and income-generating activities.

Durable solutions

- Resettlement continued to be used as a protection tool, in particular for Congolese (DRC) refugees. Nearly 650 people were resettled in 2010.
- There were no voluntary returns of Congolese refugees due to the prevailing security situation in the DRC. However, the modalities of return for Congolese refugees in Rwanda and Rwandan refugees in the DRC were worked out, further to the signing of a tripartite



Congolese refugees in a primary school in Kiziba camp.

UNHCR / A. BRONNE

agreement between UNHCR and the two respective Governments in February 2010.

- Almost 11,000 Rwandan refugees were assisted to return to Rwanda, mainly from the DRC, along with smaller groups from Burundi, Cameroon, the Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda and Zambia. They were provided with non-food items (NFIs) and cash grants to help with their initial reintegration.

External relations

- The Office provided locally-based donors and partners with regular updates on the humanitarian situation in Rwanda, including on the progress made towards a possible invocation of the cessation clauses for Rwandan refugees.

Logistics and operations support

- Some 12,000 tons of non-food items, equipments and materials were transported from Kigali to the different camps and 5 million litres of water were delivered. Transport assistance was also provided for Rwandan returnees.

| Constraints |

With the National Council for Refugees holding no sessions in 2010, the backlog of asylum applications increased significantly. In addition, the number of newly arrived asylum-seekers in the capital remained uncertain, as the

Immigration Department did not register them in a systematic manner.

The lack of enough land for refugee camp expansion caused overcrowding. However, there was a positive development towards the end of the year, when 2.5 hectares were allocated by the Government for the expansion of Nyabiheke Camp. The scarcity of land in Rwanda also poses a problem for refugees in terms of local integration and self-reliance.

The volatile security situation in neighbouring DRC and Burundi continued to obstruct voluntary repatriation for many refugees living in Rwanda.

| Financial information |

UNHCR's budget in Rwanda amounted to USD 22.6 million in 2010, although only USD 9.6 million was made available to the operation due to limited resources. This affected UNHCR's capacity to implement its programmes, particularly in reintegration and shelter rehabilitation. UNHCR's expenditures in Rwanda have steadily increased over the past five years, rising from USD 6.2 million in 2006 to USD 9.6 million in 2010.

| Organization and implementation |

In 2010, the Rwanda operation was managed by the country office in Kigali, two field offices in Byumba and Kibuye, and two field units in Cyangugu and Gisenyi. UNHCR employed 71 staff, including 47 national employees.

| UNHCR's presence in 2010 |

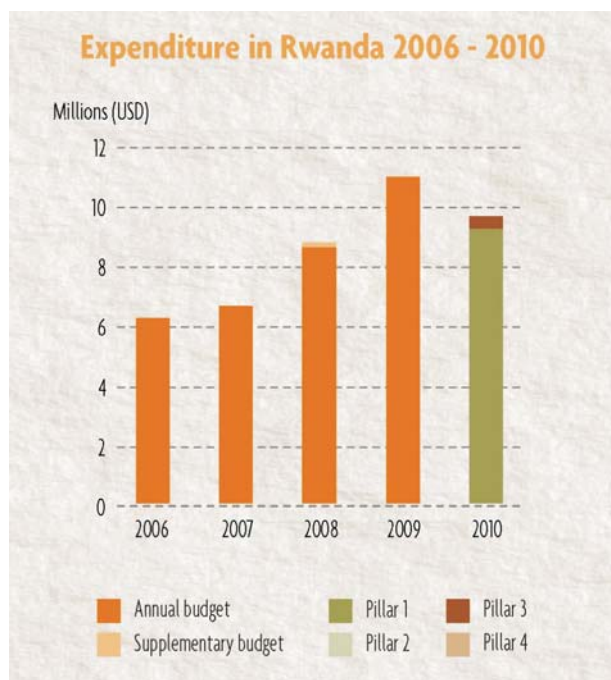
□ Number of offices	5
□ Total staff	71
International	8
National	47
JPOs	1
UNVs	10
Others	5

| Working with others |

UNHCR worked closely with the national authorities as well as its implementing and operational partners. In the context of the UN Delivering as One initiative, UNHCR was engaged in six core areas: protection, health, HIV and AIDS, education, the environment and the sustainable reintegration of returnees.

| Overall assessment |

UNHCR was able to encourage the Government to improve the reception of people of concern and the reintegration of returnees in local communities. It also maintained partnerships with other UN agencies and NGOs, especially in the areas of education, health and nutrition, disaster preparedness, environmental management and food storage.



Partners	
Implementing partners	
Government agencies:	Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs, Immigration services
NGOs:	Africa Humanitarian Action, American Refugee Committee, Jesuit Relief Service, Adventist Development Relief Agency, Forum for Activism against Torture
Others:	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
Operational partners	
Others:	WFP, UNICEF

Budget, income and expenditure in Rwanda | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	20,694,085	1,874,010	22,568,095
Income from contributions ¹	3,869,701	0	3,869,701
Other funds available	5,399,541	379,860	5,779,400
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	9,269,242	379,860	9,649,101

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN			
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>			
International and regional instruments	12,703	0	12,703
National legal framework	12,703	0	12,703
National administrative framework	12,703	0	12,703
National and regional migration policy	12,703	0	12,703
Prevention of statelessness	12,703	0	12,703
National development policies	12,703	0	12,703
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	203,103	0	203,103
Access to territory	12,703	0	12,703
<i>Non-refoulement</i>	12,703	0	12,703
Environmental protection	12,703	0	12,703
Emergency management strengthened	12,703	0	12,703
Subtotal	330,132	0	330,132

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	27,449	0	27,449
Registration and profiling	108,082	0	108,082
Fair and efficient status determination	25,342	0	25,342
Individual documentation	68,677	0	68,677
Civil status documentation	64,463	0	64,463
Subtotal	294,013	0	294,013
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>			
Gender-based violence	107,267	0	107,267
Protection of children	199,803	19,831	219,634
Non-arbitrary detention	0	15,617	15,617
Access to legal remedies	100,947	15,617	116,564
Subtotal	408,016	51,065	459,081
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>			
Food security	20,285	7,391	27,675
Nutrition	94,192	17,258	111,450
Water	125,609	0	125,609
Shelter and other infrastructure	230,803	8,233	239,037
Basic domestic and hygiene items	586,089	11,183	597,272
Primary health care	909,937	0	909,937
HIV and AIDS	139,083	7,391	146,473
Education	953,063	10,761	963,824
Sanitation services	160,331	0	160,331
Services for groups with specific needs	94,321	22,735	117,056
Subtotal	3,313,713	84,952	3,398,665
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>			
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	112,826	0	112,826
Self-reliance and livelihoods	99,664	0	99,664
Subtotal	212,490	0	212,490
<i>Durable solutions</i>			
Voluntary return	114,362	0	114,362
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	0	71,165	71,165
Resettlement	220,159	0	220,159
Subtotal	334,521	71,165	405,685
<i>External relations</i>			
Donor relations	69,545	0	69,545
Resource mobilisation	69,545	0	69,545
Subtotal	139,091	0	139,091
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>			
Supply chain and logistics	766,533	105,424	871,957
Programme management, coordination and support	1,907,962	67,255	1,975,217
Subtotal	2,674,496	172,679	2,847,175
Instalments to implementing partners	1,486,589	0	1,486,589
Other objectives	59,850	0	59,850
Total	9,252,911	379,860	9,632,771

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities - mandate-related" (NAM) reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.