



RWANDA

UNHCR
2014 - 2015
GLOBAL APPEAL



UNHCR's planned presence | 2014

Number of offices	5
Total personnel	111
International staff	27
National staff	65
UN Volunteers	14
Others	5

Overview

Working environment

- Rwanda is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, the 1961 and 1964 Statelessness Conventions and the majority of international conventions on human rights. It is also a party to the 1969 OAU Convention and has signed and ratified the 2009 Kampala Convention. The Government of Rwanda abides by the principle of *non-refoulement* and has been hosting refugees, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), but also from other countries in Africa, for decades.
- In 2013, almost 75,000 refugees resided in the country, located in four camps and a transit centre. Between January and June 2013, a further 15,000 refugees crossed into Rwanda seeking refuge due to a deterioration of the security situation in the DRC. As the influx from the DRC continues, the Government has identified a site, in Mugombwa, where a fifth refugee camp needs to be established. With an average monthly arrival rate of 2,600 individuals, the number of refugees for 2014 may rise to almost 91,000 persons.

- In 2012, over 10,000 refugees returned to Rwanda, in addition to almost 10,000 and 7,500 in 2010 and 2011 respectively. With the implementation, as of the end of June 2013, of the comprehensive solutions strategy for Rwandan refugees who fled the country between 1959 and 1998, an additional 20,000 are expected to return in 2014.
- The Rwandan Government is prioritizing economic development, with the ambition of transforming Rwanda from a low to a mid-level development country. It is ranked 167th out of 187 countries in the 2013 Human Development Index (UNDP). Rwanda has already provided land for the establishment of five refugee camps. For the next biennium, it is anticipated that the support provided for refugees by Rwanda will include the integration of over 2,800 refugee students into local schools.
- While the overall security situation in Rwanda remains calm, the armed conflict on its border with the DRC (North Kivu) affects the level of security in that area.

People of concern

The majority of the refugees in Rwanda are from the DRC. Some of these refugees fled to Rwanda during the 1990s due to insecurity and the humanitarian crisis in eastern DRC. About 30,000 of them arrived after April 2012, as a result of fighting between government forces and rebel groups.

With the invocation of the cessation clauses in June 2013, an additional 20,000 Rwandan refugees are expected to have returned by the end of 2014. The majority will return from the DRC, while others will return from countries such as Burundi, the Republic of the Congo and Uganda.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Dec 2013		Dec 2014		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Burundi	330	330	330	330	330	330
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	75,000	75,000	91,960	91,960	90,560	90,560
	Various	20	20	20	20	20	20
Asylum-seekers	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	200	200	150	150	150	150
	Various	30	30	30	30	30	30
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-refugees)	Rwanda	6,000	6,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	20,000
Others of concern	Rwanda	30	30	20	20	20	20
	Various	60	60	60	60	60	60
Total		81,680	81,670	122,570	122,570	111,170	111,170

| Response |

Needs and strategies

In 2014 and 2015, the main protection needs are SGBV prevention and response, and child protection. Assistance in education, shelter, water and sanitation for refugees, and assistance in reintegration for returnees, will also be provided.

The Office will also prioritize: resettlement departures; best interest determination; favourable protection environment; registration; refugee status determination; the distribution of sanitary materials; and access to medical care, and psychosocial and legal assistance.

The promotion of access to education in Rwandan public schools is important for all refugee students. Moreover, those who complete lower secondary level education need support to be able to access the upper secondary level.

Following an agreement with the Government leading to the construction of some 4,250 shelters in Kigeme, shelter implementation in the remaining camps will also be important in 2014.

There is a need to increase the daily water supply from the current level of 9 litres per person to at least 15 litres per person for Nyabiheke, Gihembe and Kigeme camps. UNHCR will focus on the maintenance of the existing water infrastructure.

While reception facilities for returnees and inland transportation to areas of origin are prioritized, a funding shortfall will affect reintegration activities in terms of health coverage, shelter and education.

Main objectives and targets for 2014

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2014. Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what – under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process – has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2014 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context, strategic priorities and

experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (**priority area**). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2014, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE OF CONCERN	2014 COMPREHENSIVE TARGET	POTENTIAL GAP
Security from violence and exploitation			
Risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is reduced and quality of response improved			
In 2014, UNHCR plans to enhance medical and psychosocial counseling assistance for female and male SGBV survivors in refugee camps and transit centres, as well as for urban refugees.			
Number of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive medical assistance	Congolese refugees	300	priority area
Number of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive psychosocial counseling	Congolese refugees	300	priority area
Protection of children strengthened			
In 2014, UNHCR plans to improve best interest determination assessment for children and adolescent refugees and to pay particular attention to vulnerable children such as unaccompanied minors, disabled children, SGBV survivors and victims of child abuse.			
Number of best interest assessments conducted	Congolese refugees	1,000	priority area
Number of community-based committees/groups dedicated to child protection issues	Congolese refugees	18	priority area
Basic needs and essential services			
Population has optimal access to education			
In 2014, UNHCR plans to strengthen access to education for targeted populations of refugee boys and girls from the DRC in primary and secondary schools, supporting them in gaining skills and facilitating their integration. Currently, a lack of secondary schooling is resulting in many boys becoming involved in criminal activities and girls in transactional sex, as well as high numbers of early pregnancies. In addition, UNHCR plans to enhance access to primary school for children among Rwandan returnees.			
Number of children enrolled in primary school	Congolese refugees	18,000	priority area
Number of students enrolled in upper secondary education	Congolese refugees	6,000	5,750
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained			
In 2014, UNHCR plans to improve the construction and rehabilitation of shelters, using durable materials in an environmentally acceptable manner, for the benefit of the refugee population located in five refugee camps.			
Number of people of concern receiving shelter support	Congolese refugees	30,000	12,000
Number of shelters repaired	Congolese refugees	4500	3,300

Supply of potable water increased or maintained

In 2014, UNHCR plans to provide refugees with sufficient access to water in five camps. UNHCR will construct and upgrade water systems for newly arrived refugees in the camps, as well as for Rwandan returnees in transit centres.

Number of people of concern served by water system	Rwandan returnees	20,000	9,000
Number of water taps constructed	Congolese refugees	240	160

Population has sufficient basic needs and domestic items

UNHCR plans to provide sanitary materials to all urban and camp-based refugee women and girls in need of assistance, as well as to Rwandan returnees. Moreover, the plan includes the provision of non-food items for refugees in five camps, as well as for returnees in transit centres.

Number of women receiving sanitary materials	Congolese refugees	24,250	0 gap
Number of households receiving core relief items	Rwandan returnees	4,000	2,000

Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene

Due to limited land space and the short duration of pit-latrines, UNHCR plans to gradually construct durable latrines in five camps. In addition to latrines, other sanitary facilities and refuse pits will be constructed in refugee camps and transit centres.

Number of communal sanitary facilities/latrines constructed	Rwandan returnees	15	11
Number of refuse pits constructed	Congolese refugees	48	28

Population has sufficient access to energy

UNHCR plans to provide improved energy-saving cooking stoves, as well as firewood, to people of concern. The improved cooking stoves have been introduced recently and are expected to save eighty per cent of firewood.

Number of people of concern per month receiving fuel	Rwandan returnees	1,833	916
Percentage of households provided with energy saving equipment	Congolese refugees	100%	60%

Health status of the population improved

UNHCR plans to improve the access of refugee and returnee populations to primary healthcare, and enhance access to secondary and tertiary care through referral mechanisms. By implementing staff training programmes and expanding transportation capacity for emergency referrals, UNHCR can better care for the complex needs of people of concern.

Number of people referred to secondary and tertiary medical care	Congolese refugees	3,000	500
Number of health workers trained in collaboration with the Ministry of Health or other external partners	Congolese refugees	350	150

Nutritional well-being improved

UNHCR plans to improve the nutritional status of refugees as well as to address critical issues such as stunting and anaemia among children.

Number of people trained on nutrition in collaboration with the Ministry of Health or other external partners	Congolese refugees	70	10
Number of new admissions to acute malnutrition programmes	Congolese refugees	600	100

| Implementation |

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs

NGOs:

Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Africa Humanitarian Action, American Refugee Committee, *Parlement des Jeunes Rwandais*

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs

NGOs:

American Refugee Committee, Latter-day Saints Charities, Save the Children, World Vision Rwanda

Others:

UN WOMEN, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

Coordination

In Rwanda, UNHCR works with central and district government authorities, implementing partners and other humanitarian agencies.

Through the *Delivering as One* initiative, the Office continues to participate in the disaster management and humanitarian response group to ensure that assistance to refugees and returnees is prioritized both within the United Nations and on the national development agenda.

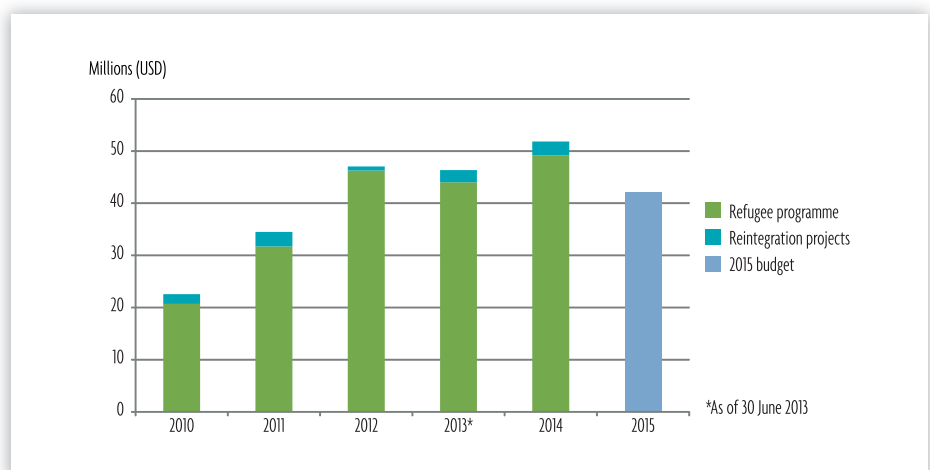
Since the influx of refugees from the DRC began in 2012, UNHCR has strengthened its collaboration with UN agencies such as UNICEF, UN Women, WFP and WHO. In 2014, these partnerships will be maintained and expanded, while new partnerships will be explored to collaborate on protracted refugee situations.

The relationship with the district authorities, particularly in the areas where refugee camps are located, will also be strengthened with the aim of gradually integrating refugee services, such as education and health, into national systems.

| Financial information |

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Rwanda have increased from USD 22.6 million in 2010 to a revised 2013 budget of USD 46.4 million, following the influx of Congolese refugees fleeing insecurity and human rights violations in eastern DRC. In 2014, with the new influx of Congolese refugees, the financial requirements for the operation are set at USD 51.8 million, an increase of USD 5.5 million compared to the revised 2013 budget.

Budgets for Rwanda | 2010–2015



2014 budget for Rwanda | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
2013 revised budget (as of 30 June 2013)	44,007,012	2,344,429	46,351,441
Favourable protection environment			
International and regional instruments	159,255	0	159,255
Law and policy	2,875,662	0	2,875,662
Subtotal	3,034,917	0	3,034,917
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Registration and profiling	439,757	0	439,757
Individual documentation	593,860	0	593,860
Civil registration and status documentation	440,427	0	440,427
Family reunification	74,283	0	74,283
Subtotal	1,548,328	0	1,548,328
Security from violence and exploitation			
Prevention and response to SGBV	966,667	0	966,667
Protection of children	823,220	0	823,220
Subtotal	1,789,886	0	1,789,886
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	2,249,530	186,063	2,435,593
Reproductive health and HIV services	1,271,285	0	1,271,285
Nutrition	4,835,735	0	4,835,735
Water	1,069,706	0	1,069,706
Sanitation and hygiene	3,019,423	0	3,019,423
Shelter and infrastructure	5,558,151	850,064	6,408,214
Access to energy	1,598,822	0	1,598,822
Basic and domestic items	3,379,471	0	3,379,471
Services for people with specific needs	1,243,419	0	1,243,419
Education	13,494,911	126,064	13,620,974
Subtotal	37,720,452	1,162,190	38,882,642
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Community mobilization	582,274	0	582,274
Natural resources and shared environment	257,782	0	257,782
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	1,330,142	0	1,330,142
Subtotal	2,170,197	0	2,170,197
Durable solutions			
Voluntary return	118,029	0	118,029
Resettlement	1,070,003	0	1,070,003
Subtotal	1,188,032	0	1,188,032
Leadership, coordination and partnerships			
Coordination and partnerships	45,471	598,130	643,601
Emergency management	306,735	0	306,735
Donor relations and resource mobilization	1,935	0	1,935
Subtotal	354,142	598,130	952,272
Logistics and operations support			
Logistics and supply	581,175	130,064	711,238
Operations management, coordination and support	801,418	738,067	1,539,485
Subtotal	1,382,592	868,130	2,250,723
2014 total budget	49,188,547	2,628,451	51,816,998