

Annual Results Report

2025

Rwanda

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Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Rwanda has welcomed and hosted refugees for decades. In key respects, Rwanda's approach to refugee inclusion is a model of the Global Compact of Refugees in action. By end 2025, Rwanda hosted over 137,000 refugees, primarily from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi as well as smaller numbers from Sudan and elsewhere. This refugee response is a protracted situation, as many refugees have been displaced for decades; around 34% were born in Rwanda. Rwanda also includes an estimated 14,500 persons at risk of statelessness, albeit this population has not yet been conclusively identified. During 2025, Rwanda received over 6,000 returnees from DRC.

Most refugees in Rwanda live in five refugee camps, though they are free to move elsewhere, while a small minority live in urban areas. In addition, Rwanda also hosts the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM), temporarily hosting refugees and asylum-seekers evacuated from Libya while durable solutions are pursued.

Regional political developments, including Tripartite and Peace Agreements, created early confidence-building signals; however, the security situation in eastern DRC remained volatile and conditions were not yet conducive for returns. Following regional awareness campaigns, a small increase was noted with regards to voluntary repatriation to Burundi. In 2025, financial constraints required service reductions in some sectors. Refugee referrals to hospitals were limited to lifesaving and emergency cases only. WFP's food aid to refugees was severely restricted. No cash assistance was provided for camp-based refugees for non-food items, and cash assistance for energy was suspended in three camps; however, multi-purpose cash support remained available at the ETM and for returnees. In this context, UNHCR reinforced support for refugee self-reliance, such as digital livelihoods, smart agriculture, and joint UN programmes on energy, health, governance and economic empowerment.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

Refugees, asylum seekers and stateless populations in Rwanda live in a safe environment where their protection needs are met.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.52%	99.52%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	99.89%

Overall, in 2025, the Government of Rwanda maintained its open-door policy to asylum-seekers and refugees. All asylum-seekers arriving in urban areas are requested to submit their asylum applications to the Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration (DGIE) and were processed through an individual refugee status determination process, while new arrivals from DRC are issued with a notice of reception jointly issued by the Government. Excluding those in the Emergency Transit Mechanism, most 2025 asylum applicants originated from Burundi, followed by Sudan.

In April 2024, Rwanda promulgated a new refugee law No 042/2024 of 19 April 2024 law Governing Refugees and Applicants for Refugee Status in Rwanda. The law includes the establishment of an Appeal Tribunal, in line with Presidential Order N° 051/01 Of 19/04/2024 Governing Appeal Tribunal for Refugees and Applicants for Refugee Status in Rwanda. As of end of 2025, the Appeals Tribunal had not yet been established, but is expected to be operationalized in early 2026.

In Rwanda, refugees and asylum-seekers enjoy freedom of movement within the country, whether in refugee camps or urban areas. The Government continued to issue machine-readable travel documents which allow refugees to travel to third countries including access to family reunification, higher education and labor mobility opportunities. In addition, refugees enjoyed the right to work and live in any location in Rwanda. They are exempted from the requirement of work permits.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

By the end of 2025, all refugees, asylum seekers and stateless populations in Rwanda enjoy a better living conditions and improved fulfilment of basic needs.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	82.00%	80.96%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

Rwanda progressed on its commitment to expand Community-Based Health Insurance (CBHI) to camp-based refugees in 2025; urban refugees and boarding school students continued to access health services equitably. All refugees in the camps and transit centres had access to the existing 8 health facilities.

In December 2025, UNHCR, in partnership with WFP, carried out joint Post-Distribution Monitoring and a Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey to assess the nutrition status of children aged 6–59 months and related indicators including anthropometry, anemia, infant and young child feeding, water, sanitation and hygiene, and mosquito net coverage. The findings are expected in early 2026. Severe funding gaps halved WFP food rations in camps since April 2025; in the result, most refugees received under USD 5 monthly per person for food.

Living conditions remained broadly stable, with 81% of refugees and asylum-seekers living in physically safe and secure refugee camps with access to basic communal facilities. Access to drinking water for camp-based refugees met quantity, quality, and equity standards; all refugees had access to water supply within 200 metres. Standard sanitation coverage was met within the camps, with over 84% of communal latrines located within 50 metres. Liquefied Petroleum Gas was provided to 60% of households within Mahama and Mugombwa, and for communal kitchens in reception and transit centers, while briquettes were provided for early childhood development feeding.

The Government of Rwanda, in collaboration with various partners, continued to advance its commitments on refugee self-reliance. The World Bank's Jyambere socioeconomic project for refugees and host communities supported construction of key infrastructure, including roads, classrooms, health facilities, markets, and water treatment plants. The project also facilitated access to finance for refugees and host communities through loans and grants.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

Refugees and asylum seekers and other affected populations in Rwanda enjoy educational, livelihood and economic opportunities.

Indicator		
Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	125.07%	121.88%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.12%	78.40%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.61%	96.65%
Returnees	100.00%	96.78%

In 2025, Rwanda maintained a conducive policies allowing refugees the right to work, freedom of movement, and access to identification enabling formal employment, without a specific work permit.

UNHCR strengthened collaboration with the Government and partners to expand work opportunities, including securing tea-plucking jobs for 68 refugees at Gisovu tea factory and helping refugee cooperatives and artisans sell products at Agaseke Cultural Center. The Government launched its Sustainable Refugee Graduation Strategy (2025–2030), aiming for 50% of refugee households to graduate from dependence on humanitarian assistance to self-reliance. With donor support, related projects reached 4,000 refugees and host community households so far.

Refugees and asylum-seekers in the camps and urban areas have full access to Rwanda's national education system—from pre-primary to higher education. In 2025, Rwanda completed its integration of all

refugee-hosting schools into the national system by assuming management of the schools in Kiziba Camp, including teacher recruitment and salaries. The Government also contributes to education and school feeding for all students in public and subsidized schools. UNHCR and partners supported school feeding, scholastic materials, and uniforms for refugees in camps. The DAFI scholarship program supports refugee access to higher education at national tuition rates, though needs continue to outpace its available budget. Additional support came from UNICEF, WFP, Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), Ministry In charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA), Rwanda Basic Education Board (REB), World Vision, Impact Hope, Maison Shalom, Kepler, Mondiant Initiative, and Windle International.

A total of 4,776 complaints were received through community feedback mechanisms, of which 79 related to security incidents, while Government-managed feedback systems for returnees reported no insecurity-related complaints in 2025.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

Increasing number of refugees in Rwanda realize their desired durable solution.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2025)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	178	115
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,622	1,991
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	162	71
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	141	137,565

In 2025, progress towards solutions for forcibly displaced persons in Rwanda reflected both regional dynamics and shifts in available pathways.

Interest in voluntary repatriation to Burundi remained limited: 115 individuals were supported to return home, while awareness-raising continued through regional workstreams. Regarding returns to DRC, regional political developments, including peace efforts, contributed to improved perceptions of safety; a joint intention survey counted a significant majority (82%) of Congolese refugees who expressed willingness to return to their places of origin when conditions allow, while 14% were unwilling to return and 4% were undecided.

Resettlement faced significant challenges due to budget-driven staff reductions as well as a major quota decrease to 1,062; in comparison, the 2024 quota was 7,000. UNHCR Rwanda submitted applications for 1,298 refugees to various resettlement countries and facilitated 1,991 departures.

Regarding complementary pathways, UNHCR Rwanda prioritized strengthening systems, raising awareness, and expanding partnerships. UNHCR and partners counselled 116 refugees individually in person, 300 via email, and more than 250 via group information sessions. Key achievements included drafting the 2026–2029 strategy, producing a skills-mapping report, and supporting initiatives such as the “Green Hills, Green Skills” pilot that leverages livelihoods training to open up new pathways. In August, 53 refugee students began in-person German language training in preparation for apprenticeship matching. While no stateless persons were granted nationality, the roll-out of the Single-Digital ID project by the Government of Rwanda since late 2025 included stateless persons – an important step as such documentation will enable them to access basic services. By the end of 2025, the enrolment exercise was on-going.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Overall, Rwanda's protection environment remained conducive in 2025, supported by progressive laws and policies. However, reduced funding significantly affected protection activities, including gender-based violence prevention and response, child protection, legal aid and community-based protection, leading to less support and more negative coping mechanisms. Although the 2024 refugee law called for an Appeals Tribunal, it had not been established by end 2025, limiting access to formal asylum appeal processes. Aging camp infrastructure continued to hinder protection and services delivery. Semi-permanent shelters needed frequent upgrades, and water and sanitation (WASH) systems required constant maintenance. Budget constraints reduced preventive work, increasing nonfunctional facilities and underscoring the need for stronger government and development-partner engagement to integrate refugee WASH services into national systems. Rainfall, erosion and landslides further damaged infrastructure and heightened safety concerns. Access to clean cooking energy remained limited due to rising gas prices and low private investment.

Despite Rwanda's inclusive policies, refugees (like nationals) faced limited job opportunities, low wages and skills mismatches. Refugee children were integrated into the national education system, but costs of uniforms and learning materials limited access.

Durable solutions also faced challenges. Returns to Burundi were low, and conditions in eastern DRC remained unsuitable for organized voluntary repatriation. Global resettlement quotas declined sharply. Still, government commitments to inclusion into national systems, plus increased engagement from development actors, offered concrete progress. Strengthened partnerships including national utilities, technical and vocational education institutions, and the private sector created opportunities to scale sustainable services and expand socioeconomic inclusion despite persistent resource limitations.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2025, UNHCR focused on strengthening collaboration with partners, advancing localization, and aligning with broader UN programming. Localization progressed through increased engagement with refugee-led organizations (RLOs), including an open call for proposals and innovation grants. By year end, grant agreements had been established with eight RLOs, reflecting a more systematic approach to supporting community-driven initiatives.

Partnerships were further consolidated through 17 trilateral memoranda of understanding with operational partners, representing a portfolio of USD 19.5 million. Most agreements were multi-year and covered several sectors, including livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and nutrition, education, energy, child protection, and GBV, contributing to more predictable and coherent service delivery. Continued advocacy supported the integration of refugee services into district development plans, particularly where multi-source financing is available, such as the World Bank-funded Jyambere Project, whose second phase was launched in June 2025.

UNHCR also strengthened development partnerships, including a two-year Joint Action Plan with the African Development Bank (AfDB) 2025–2026, aimed at promoting refugee inclusion in AfDB projects. The collaboration focused on WASH, environment and energy, transport, education, economic development, and value chain strengthening, ensuring that refugees are considered in local development opportunities. To streamline operations and enhance efficiency, 10 partnership agreements were signed for 2025 (30% local NGOs, 60% international NGOs, and 10% government partners), with plans to further rationalize funded partnerships in 2026. Engagement in UN Joint Programmes and Joint Initiatives also expanded, with UNHCR participating in five programmes covering innovation and data, clean energy, establishment of health posts, governance support, and economic empowerment.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

Refugees, asylum seekers and stateless populations have access to registration and documentation

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.59%	100.00%	99.98%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
Others of Concern	99.28%	100.00%	99.86%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	99.33%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Others of Concern	100.00%	100.00%	94.48%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.59%	100.00%	86.78%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis	
Others of Concern	432
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,346
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
Others of Concern	84
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14,279

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, Rwanda received 1,068 asylum-seekers from DRC. In close collaboration with the Government, UNHCR registered 1,381 new arrivals from the DRC on an individual basis in proGres. Most arrived during 2025 and underwent government screening and individual registration, though 282 individuals who had arrived in 2024 were also registered -- substantially reducing the backlog of unregistered new arrivals from the DRC. By year end, only 31 individuals were pending government clearance for registration. Overall, 5,778 individuals were registered across Rwanda in 2025, including 3,655 newborns. Of those registered, 93% were refugees and asylum-seekers, while 7% were other persons of concern. UNHCR, legal partner Prison Fellowship Rwanda and district authorities continued to address the backlog

of late birth registrations among protracted refugee populations, in line with the Government’s pledges on civil registration at the Global Refugee Forum and the High-Level Segment on Statelessness. As a result, the birth registration rate among the over 48,900 individuals born in Rwanda increased from 98% at the end of 2024 to 99% by end 2025. Notably, all newborn children as well as refugee children in all five refugee camps were registered at birth in 2025 in line with the Government’s policy.

The Government issued documentation to refugees aged 16 years and above. MINEMA, DGIE, the National ID Agency, and UNHCR jointly captured biometric data to facilitate refugee ID cards for over 60,970 refugees. By December 2025, 87% of eligible refugees had valid ID cards. UNHCR did not have data on birth registration coverage among returnees and stateless persons, as stateless persons have not yet been conclusively identified in Rwanda. All persons registered in the National Population Registry, including returnees and other persons of concern registered upon arrival, are eligible to obtain a birth certificate.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

Asylum seekers have access to efficient status determination.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	249.26	250.00	241.20
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	55.19%	74.00%	76.80%
2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

During 2025, the average processing time for mandate (i.e. those processed by UNHCR) refugee status determination claims was 60 days, representing a decrease of 27 days compared to 2024; this specifically applies to claims where the most applicants were Sudanese (206 out of 670). Given the Government’s awareness of the current situation in Sudan, most of these individuals were fleeing war and conflict, making their cases relatively straightforward and faster to process compared to more complex claims. In contrast, the average processing time for claims assessed under the National Asylum System was 258 days. During the reporting period, 670 households were facilitated with legal counselling to complete their asylum applications with the Directorate General of immigration and Emigration (DGIE) marking a decrease of 194 cases compared to 2024 where 864 was assisted. Further, 21 asylum-seekers received legal

representation. Under the 2024 asylum law, asylum-seekers whose claims are denied have the right to appeal to the Appeals Tribunal, but that mechanism was not yet established as of end 2025. Accordingly, DGIE did not issue rejection decisions during the period under review.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Prevention and response to Gender Based Violence is improved

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
Others of Concern	99.27%	70.00%	99.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.28%	90.00%	90.00%
Returnees	100.00%	80.00%	100.00%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.28%	100.00%	90.00%
Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.83%	100.00%	100.00%
Returnees	Data not available	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	66,272

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and its partners continued to provide gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services to refugees and asylum-seekers in all camps, urban areas and Nkamira Transit Centre. Of those affected by GBV, 90% were females and 10% males. GBV services included psychosocial support, referral to medical services, legal, material, security, access to safe shelters, support to return to school following GBV incidents (specifically for children who had dropped out), client satisfaction surveys, community awareness sessions aimed at preventing GBV, information sessions on available GBV services, empowerment and life skill sessions/ initiatives for women and adolescent girls and group-based psychosocial support sessions with women and girls.

Community-based approaches and awareness raising campaigns included men's engagement; girl's and women's platforms; SASA! ("Start, Aware, Support and take Actions", a community-based prevention methodology); international day events; as well as prevention of sexual harassment, exploitation, and abuse (PSHEA) sessions. In total, such activities reached about 66,272 refugees and asylum-seekers in camps,

urban settings and Nkamira Transit Centre.

24 community-based committees continued to work on GBV prevention; these committees reinforce people's dignity, self-esteem, and empower all actors to support refugees in exercising their human rights. 5,394 women and girls participated in targeted empowerment activities as part of GBV prevention programs including sexual reproductive health education, life skills, livelihood interventions including entrepreneurship, financial literacy, record keeping and running Village Savings and Loans Associations. 80 partners, government and UNHCR staff trained in safeguarding, PSHEA and the Code of Conduct.

Rwandan returnees received information on available services upon arrival at the transit centers and authorities directly followed up in their return areas. UNHCR joined monitoring visits and received no complaints regarding accessibility to GBV services.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Child Protection mechanisms are strengthened and functioning as per standard operating procedures.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Others of Concern	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
Others of Concern	79.99%	70.00%	79.99%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	98.21%	100.00%	100.00%
Returnees	23%	50.00%	100.00%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Others of Concern	100.00%	70.00%	100.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,681

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and partners provided child protection services to 1,634 children and caregivers. Children at risk benefited from Best Interest Procedures conducted by UNHCR and partners. 478 Best Interest Assessments were completed, including children at risk, those in alternative care arrangements, unaccompanied and separated children as well as for voluntary repatriation and family reunification considerations. 50 Best Interest Determinations (BID) were completed for children under voluntary repatriation, resettlement, and family reunification considerations. Child protection committees, community mobilizers and other structures including foster families were trained.

The Government continued participating in all forums including BID panels. UNHCR and partners continued to support children and parents in various programs, including Parenting Without Violence, Better Life Options and Opportunities Modules, Child and Youth Resilience Program, and others. Mass awareness-raising activities were also conducted around international days such as World Refugee Day, Day of the African Child, International Day of the Girl Child, and the 16 Days of Activism Against GBV.

As part of the localization strategy, UNHCR partners engage local NGO Children's Voice Today to work in Mahama Camp, Kigali and in the Emergency Transit Mechanism. Further, 32,559 adolescents participated in several targeted programs. UNHCR and its partners reinforced local integration of refugees into the national child protection system where refugee child protection structures known as Inshuti z'umuryango worked with refugee community structures.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

Refugees and asylum seekers have access to tailored support services

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
Others of Concern	195
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5,656

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

5,656 individuals received legal aid in 2025, 116% of the annual target. Such aid comprised legal counselling, support with asylum procedures, civil documentation, and legal representation. Of the total, 4,324 refugees and asylum-seekers (1,543 men and 2,781 women) received general legal support through case management.

The largest caseloads were in Mahama Camp (1,188) and Kigeme Camp (1,151), followed by Mugombwa Camp (552) and Nyabiheke Camp (481). Additional support was provided in Nkamira Transit Centre (367), Kiziba Camp (337), the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) (100), Kigali Urban (88) and Huye Urban (60). Many cases focused on updating civil status documentation, in coordination with the authorities.

662 individuals received legal representation, covering both criminal and civil matters during investigations, hearings, and follow-up procedures before the authorities. Most beneficiaries were Burundian nationals (423), followed by Congolese (215), with smaller numbers from other nationalities.

By location, Mahama Camp had the highest number of beneficiaries (1,335; 27%), followed by Kigeme (1,073; 22%), Kigali Urban (684; 14%), Nyabiheke (488; 10%), and Mugombwa (465; 9.5%). Kiziba and Nkamira TC each accounted for 330 people (6.8%), while ETM (100) and Huye Urban (66) constituted smaller proportions. Higher figures in Mahama and Kigeme reflect larger population sizes and corresponding protection needs. UNHCR's legal partner, Prison Fellowship Rwanda, also facilitated mediation in family-related disputes and supported validation of civil documents through updates in both the National ID Agency (NIDA) system and refugee records.

In Nyabiheke Camp, theft with violence accounted for 50% of reported cases, while drug trafficking causing death and assault/battery each represented 25%. In Kiziba and Kigeme Camps, child defilement constituted 55% of reported cases, followed by aggravated theft (20%) and drug-related offenses (15%). In Kigali Urban, money laundering represented 35% of reported offenses, forgery 25%, embezzlement 20%, and cyber-related offenses 15%. In Mugombwa, ETM Gashora, and Nkamira Transit Centre, theft accounted for 75% of the lower-volume offenses, while child defilement represented 15% and drug-related cases 10%.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment are improved and supported

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
Others of Concern	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive	Extensive	Extensive
Returnees	Extensive	Extensive	Limited
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
Others of Concern	Data not available	100.00%	0.55%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	13.65%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	48.77%	50.00%	32.39%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,489
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10,306
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
Others of Concern	6,506
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	124,402

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Progress in 2025 reflected stronger community engagement and improved access to protection services. UNHCR conducted participatory assessments in all refugee locations, engaging 1,489 refugees and asylum-seekers. Community members contributed by identifying priority needs across protection, education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and livelihoods, enabling context-specific planning despite lower participation than in 2024.

Accountability mechanisms were also strengthened. UNHCR and its protection partner maintained multiple reporting channels—protection desks, helplines, WhatsApp, SMS, email and suggestion boxes—used by refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees and stateless persons. Community use of these systems rose , with 10,306 individuals raising concerns, mainly related to health, documentation, complementary pathways and cash assistance. Partners provided counselling and follow-up, while UNHCR ensured coordination and complementary service delivery.

Access to protection services expanded, with UNHCR and partners assisting 124,402 refugees and asylum-

seekers and 6,506 others through registration, gender-based violence response, legal aid and counselling. Partners remained central to frontline delivery, while UNHCR supported harmonization, quality assurance and gap-filling services to sustain continuity amid financial constraints.

Women's representation in refugee leadership declined from 48.7% in 2024 to 32% in 2025. UNHCR supported two refugee-led women's organizations to formalize registration, while these groups expanded outreach and leadership opportunities within their communities.

Overall, communities shaped priorities, partners delivered essential services and UNHCR provided coordination and complementary service delivery, strengthening accountability and identifying gaps for focused attention in 2026.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Refugees and asylum seekers have improved access to basic needs

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41.06%	100.00%	0.69%
Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	99.72%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	66.94%	100.00%	59.61%
Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	949
Returnees	6,030
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,726
08.3.1 Number of people supported with improved cooking options	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77,305

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Funding reductions in 2025 forced notable prioritization in this outcome area. In line with the resulting strategic directions for cash assistance in 2025, the operation prioritized support to Rwandan refugee returnees, refugees evacuated from Libya via the Emergency Transit Mechanism, and a limited number of vulnerable protection cases identified through established protection systems.

More than 6,000 returnees from the Democratic Republic of Congo received cash grants to facilitate their reintegration in their areas of origin. Returns increased steadily throughout the year, with a sharp rise of

over 50% in the final quarter. Cash support enabled returnees to meet immediate needs and pursue income-generating activities, with particular emphasis on strengthening the economic participation and self-reliance of female-headed households.

Multipurpose cash assistance and non-food items were also provided to over 800 individuals evacuated from Libya and residing in the Emergency Transit Mechanism, supporting their basic needs while awaiting durable solutions.

In addition, emergency cash assistance was delivered to vulnerable households identified through protection mechanisms managed jointly by UNHCR and partners. This assistance helped households meet urgent basic needs and alleviated short-term financial pressures.

Through these combined interventions, UNHCR contributed to improved economic resilience, enhanced protection outcomes, and more sustainable reintegration prospects for returnees and other displaced persons.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

Refugees, asylum seekers, have access to sustainable housing and settlement with adequate environment and energy

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.00%	95.00%	92.00%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8.12%	100.00%	46.83%
Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14,399

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and partners continued to provide shelter support to refugees in all camps, including new arrivals from the DRC and other countries. The Mahama Camp extension was completed, adding 217 duplex shelters, 940 metres of drainage channels, and 20 community-level garbage facilities, significantly improving site functionality. In total, 14,399 refugees benefited from shelter interventions, which included the rehabilitation or upgrading of 2,482 shelters and the construction of 424 new units. These improvements contributed to an increase in overall shelter adequacy from 90% to 92%, enhancing safety, dignity and living conditions for camp-based populations. Refugee participation through regular community works (Umuganda) further strengthened maintenance, ownership and overall environmental management across the camps. Through collaboration with MINEMA for refugee inclusion, the World Bank-funded Jyambere

Project has improved transport infrastructure to refugee camps, including constructing a tarmac road to Kiziba Camp and upgrading drainage systems and bridges on internal access roads within Mahama, Nyabiheke, Kigeme, Mugombwa and Kiziba camps.

In 2025, UNHCR enhanced the collaboration with operational partners such as Practical Action and the private sector to expand energy access for refugees through market-based procurement of solar home systems and clean cookstoves. These continued efforts increased household access to lighting from 43% to 47%, with 14,170 households (around 58,896 individuals) now recorded to have solar home systems, complemented by existing electric and solar streetlights in refugee settings. The capacity-building of community members in business continued to ensure consistency for access to quality repair services, spare parts, and all after-sale services.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

By 2026, more refugees, asylum seekers have access to quality and sustainable health and nutrition services

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.57%	100.00%	97.40%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	86.02%	100.00%	98.07%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
Host Community	33,806
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	441,076
Returnees	7,177
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13,929

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and partners provided a broad range of healthcare services to all 134,915 refugees and asylum-seekers, maintaining key health indicators within standards, including a crude mortality rate of 0.27/1,000 and under-five mortality of 0.63/1,000.

A total of 482,059 primary consultations were provided driven in part by a malaria surge in one camp site, alongside increased mental health service use with 13,929 visits. Access to specialized care was ensured through 10,730 referrals, while community-based health insurance (CBHI) enrolment expanded to 10,496 urban refugees and boarding-school students. Immunization reached 5,761 vials of measles vaccine and maternal health outcomes remained strong with 97.7% skilled deliveries. Due to financial constraints, secondary and tertiary referrals had to be restricted to life-saving interventions.

Following the government's 2024 commitment to extend CBHI to camp-based refugees, a stakeholder meeting in August 2025 produced a roadmap with MINEMA and partners. This initiative aims to enable refugees to access healthcare nationwide under insurance coverage, facilitating freedom of movement and reducing UNHCR costs by avoiding parallel systems.

The Post-Distribution Monitoring monitored key food security and nutrition indicators, including the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women and Girls of Reproductive Age, Food Consumption Scores, and the coping strategies adopted by households. The exercise assessed the effectiveness of the current targeting and prioritization approach by reviewing the relevance of eligibility criteria, identifying potential inclusion and exclusion errors, and proposing evidence-based adjustments where necessary. The analysis of findings is underway, and the report will provide comprehensive insights and evidence-based recommendations to inform strategic planning and programmatic adjustments.

11. Outcome Area: Education

Refugee children and youth have access to ECD, primary, secondary and tertiary education with vocational and recreation support

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.84%	8.00%	7.21%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	91.03%	100.00%	97.26%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	48,966

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Refugee children in Rwanda continued to enjoy access to the national education system from early childhood to primary, secondary, and tertiary level. In 2025, UNHCR continued its support to the Government's Global Refugee Forum (GRF) pledge through building additional 8 new classrooms at Paysannat L E school, improving learning conditions.

As of the end of 2025, over 96% of children and young people were enrolled in schools including 80% in Early Child Development (ECD), 122% in primary and 78% in secondary education, while 7% attend higher education (vocational training and university). Gross enrollment rates above 100% reflect the presence of many over-aged learners. UNHCR and partners supported the enrollment of over 1,700 children and youth boarding schools and learning institutions across the country, which provide specific education for high achievers and children with disabilities. A total of 1,297 refugees were enrolled in higher education and vocational training, out of these, UNHCR, through the DAFI scholarship programme, supported 178 and partners provided scholarships to 1,119.

Following the influx of asylum-seekers from DRC since late 2022, UNHCR and UNICEF continued the

education in emergency programme at the Nkamira Transit Center. In 2025, more than 768 of the school age children accessed informal learning focused on Science and English. This program has been instrumental as it prepares children to adapt once relocated to existing camps and integrated into public schools.

The Connected Learning Program in primary schools has contributed to strengthening the quality of primary education where over 15,697 refugee and host community students had access to digital tools and online education platforms while some 574 teachers have been trained to improve their digital literacy.

UNHCR and education partners continued to support the Government in delivering on its GRF pledges to expand the capacity, quality and inclusiveness of the national education system. Collaboration with MINEDUC, UNICEF, World Vision, Impact Hope, Maison Shalom, Kepler, the Mondiant Initiative and Windle International ensured sustained progress toward integrating refugee learners and the strengthening of capacity and quality of education.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Refugees and asylum seekers have improved access to systems and facilities providing water, sanitation and hygiene services.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	91.90%	90.00%	91.65%
Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services	
Host Community	12,197
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	125,770

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and partners provided basic water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services to 125,770 refugees and asylum-seekers in camps, reception and transit centres, while 12,197 host community members benefited from water supply support. Operation and maintenance of WASH systems were carried out across all sites, including the prepositioning of essential plumbing and mechanical fittings to ensure continuity of services. The aging water network in Mugombwa was renovated, including upgrades to the intake structures, 70m³ collection tanks, chlorination unit, pumping station and 1.8 km of main pipeline, securing continued water production.

Regular water treatment and monitoring ensured an average supply of 21.4 litres per person per day. Sanitation coverage averaged 21.2 persons per latrine and 29 persons per bathing cubicle, though minimum standards remain unmet in Kigeme, Kiziba and Mugombwa due to congestion and aging infrastructure. WASH improvements included the rehabilitation of 238 communal sanitation facilities, 162 metres of drainage and access roads, construction of 20 garbage collection areas, and two retaining walls

protecting sanitation blocks. Vector control and regular disinfection were maintained. Waste management services safely removed 29,122 m³ of fecal sludge and 11,187 m³ of solid waste across all sites.

Hygiene promotion activities reached 104,387 refugees and asylum-seekers through the Community-Based Environmental Health Promotion Programme, reinforcing behavior change and community ownership. Continuous availability of liquid soap was ensured, with 21,946 litres used for public handwashing and cleaning.

UNHCR strengthened collaboration with Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC), MINEMA, AfDB and JICA to advocate for integrating refugee WASH services into national systems. A joint action plan between UNHCR and AfDB further advanced efforts to enhance protection, wellbeing and inclusion of refugees in national development planning.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

Refugees and host communities access economic opportunities

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.00%	100.00%	52.00%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9.00%	74.00%	3.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
Host Community	2,008
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,754

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress toward refugee self-reliance in Rwanda advanced at a slower pace due to major global funding cuts that reduced the scale and continuity of related programmes, in addition to broader economic constraints. Despite a strong policy environment, gains across key outcome areas remained modest. 50% of refugees and asylum-seekers held accounts with formal financial institutions—slightly below the 2025 target but consistent with 2024. Only 3% of refugees reported increased income, unchanged from 2024 and below the 11% target. Unemployment among working-age refugees remained high at 85%, reflecting persistent labour-market barriers and downsizing of livelihood support.

Despite challenges, 2025 also brought vital long-term progress. The Government finalized the Refugee Sustainable Graduation Strategy (2026–2030), aiming to graduate half of refugee households from from reliance on humanitarian assistance to self-reliance. The Government also redoubled efforts to expand refugee inclusion in national social protection schemes under its second National Strategy for

Transformation (NST2), including its National Financial Inclusion Strategy, the Financial Education Strategy (2023–2027) and the Digitization Strategy for Savings and Credit Groups, and to explore transitioning from camp-based to integrated settlement models, which are expected to enhance economic participation and resilience. Development partners maintained strong engagement despite global fiscal pressures. The European Union, Denmark, the World Bank and multilateral institutions, including the African Development Bank, continued or initiated investments in livelihoods and socioeconomic inclusion. Their contributions provide momentum for future scale-up once funding stabilizes.

Overall, while financial constraints and structural labour-market challenges limited measurable progress in 2025, Rwanda's policy commitments and development partnerships set the stage for progress in the years ahead.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Refugees enjoy safe and dignified return to their Country of Origin

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	115

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The 2025 returnee data indicate a substantial rise compared to the previous year (1,545), with 6,047 verified Rwandan returnees received, up from 1,227 in 2024. The target was revised mid-year to 5,500 due to increased demand. The vast majority returned from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and were processed through established reception and transit facilities, including Kijote and Nyarushishi. Throughout the year, all returnees were supported to obtain the necessary identification and civil status documents to facilitate their reintegration and ensure full access to national services.

UNHCR facilitated successful Technical Tripartite and High-level Ministerial meetings on voluntary repatriation of Rwandan and Congolese refugees in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in July 2025. The meeting led to the development of a joint communiqué and the roadmap, committing to resume voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees from DRC following the suspension of the exercise in June 2025 by the DRC government.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Deserving refugees have access to resettlement to third countries

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7,421	6,000	1,298
15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	131	100	131

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Resettlement activities in 2025 were implemented in a context of sharply reduced opportunities, with the annual quota falling from more than 7,000 places in 2024 to 1,062 in 2025. Despite this contraction, Rwanda continued to receive allocations from Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Netherlands and Sweden, and resettlement teams worked to ensure full and effective use of available spaces. Strong coordination across field locations and close engagement with partners helped maintain the quality and timeliness of submissions.

Complementary Pathways expanded meaningfully, with 131 refugees departing and notable advances in outreach and system development. A draft Complementary Pathways Strategy (2026–2029) and Action Plan were completed, and UNHCR intensified information sessions and counselling in Kigali, with plans to extend outreach to camp-based refugees in 2026 using digital platforms. Capacity-building for UNHCR staff, partners and Refugee-led organizations such as Light4Refugee strengthened the ability to identify and support candidates for labour mobility and education pathways, including apprenticeships and scholarships.

Coordination with partners—including TalentLift, Talent Beyond Boundaries (TBB) and LaMP/Kepler/Malengo—deepened, contributing to increased registrations on talent platforms. TBB profiles rose from 297 in May to 506 in December, while TalentLift increased from 438 to 824 between the start of the year and October. Throughout 2025, UNHCR relied on existing data to advocate for inclusion of refugees in various programmes, while significant improvements are expected with the rollout of the Digital Gateway in 2026, which will allow refugees to update skills and experience directly and support more accurate identification for pathways.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

Refugees and stateless populations enjoy integration opportunities

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.68%	100.00%	7.02%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.95%	100.00%	9.06%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		Actual (2025)
Population Type		
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people		
Others of Concern		Partially
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		Partially
Returnees		Fully
16.2.1 Number of people supported by UNHCR to acquire nationality, permanent residency status or to access naturalization procedures		
Others of Concern		19
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		225

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Refugees in Rwanda benefit from gender-based violence (GBV) services through the Isange One Stop Centers, which provide comprehensive support, including legal assistance, medical care, and psychosocial services for survivors of GBV. Similarly, child protection services are available to refugee children, ensuring that they are protected from exploitation and abuse, and have access to vital support systems. Furthermore, refugees employed in the formal sector enjoy the same maternity benefits as Rwandan citizens, reinforcing their rights to social security and labour protections. However, while refugees in the formal sector benefit from these protections, women in the informal sector face some challenges in accessing maternity benefits, like other informal sector workers in Rwanda.

Legal local integration remains available to refugees via marriage, or through other provisions outlined in the 2021 nationality law. Nevertheless, interest for local integration among both Congolese and Burundian refugees remains limited. A total of 244 individuals obtained Rwandan nationality as a durable solution. Stateless persons in Rwanda have not conclusively been identified; an estimated 14,500 individuals are considered persons with undetermined nationality/ stateless persons, who face challenges to access healthcare, education, financial and other private/ public services until their situation is resolved.

Other Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Baseline	Target(2025)	Actual(2025)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Progressing toward alignment	Progressing toward alignment	Progressing toward alignment
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned

Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2025)
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Returnees	Yes
Stateless Persons	Yes

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2025, UNHCR and partners conducted a participatory assessment integrating Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) principles to ensure that all refugees, with particular focus on those at heightened risk, were meaningfully consulted and that their concerns informed programming decisions. The assessment engaged individuals across all age groups and nationalities, including refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, Sudan, Eritrea, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia. Specific efforts were made to reach people with disabilities, minority groups, LGBTIQ+ individuals, and other marginalized populations to ensure inclusive representation. The participatory assessment was covered all operational locations, including both camp-based and urban settings.

Assessment findings showed that the GBV risks largely attributed to poverty, unequal gender norms, and negative cultural practices. Regarding child protection, it was noted that risks stemmed from socio-economic vulnerabilities, limited services and family instability. It was also noted that women were underrepresented in leadership positions in some locations and this limits their inclusion in decision making and community influence. The main recommendations included a call to strengthen the participation and empowerment of women including in decision making, support platforms that builds women confidence and leadership skills, expedite the rollout of community-based health insurance, enhance GBV prevention and response activities; the refugees recommended prioritizing health, self-reliance, education, and community engagement.

While nearly all operational data was disaggregated by age and sex, only protection-related data included nationality, disabilities, sexual orientation, and health status. This gap is largely due to external data collection processes, where information is typically categorized only by gender, age, and location, excluding key diversity factors such as disability and health status.

Section 3: Resources

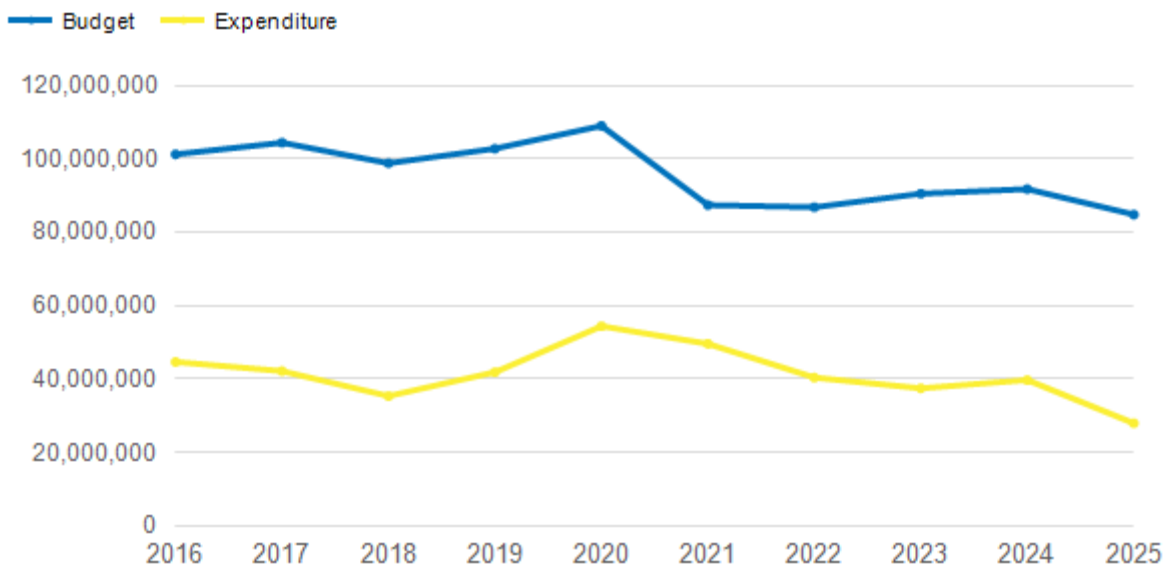
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

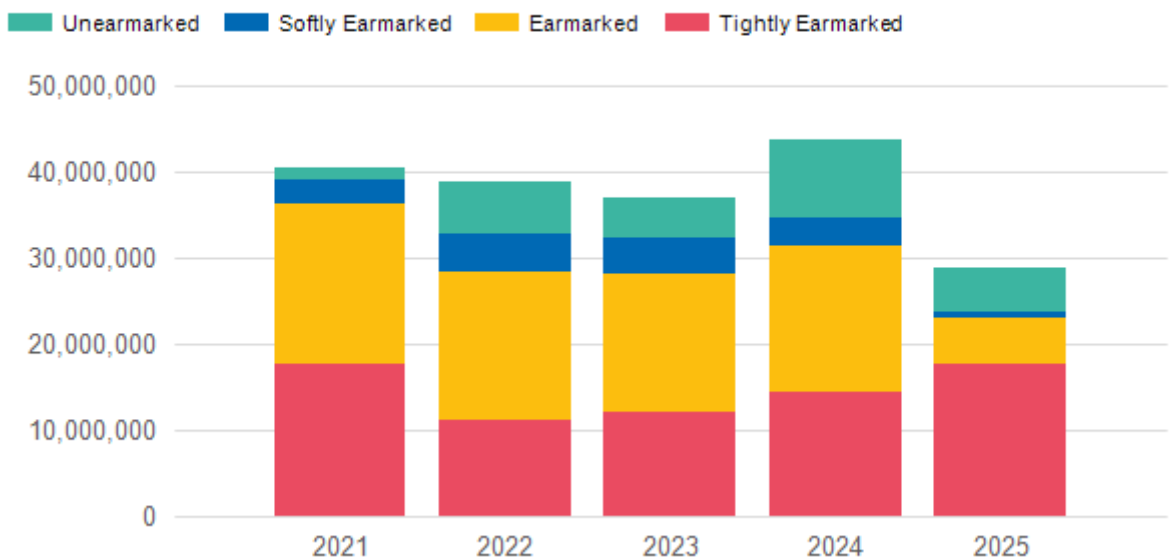
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	17,420,683	4,791,864	27.51%	4,791,864	100.00%
IA2: Respond	33,969,014	12,280,100	36.15%	12,280,100	100.00%
IA3: Empower	20,182,193	5,469,968	27.10%	5,176,464	94.63%
IA4: Solve	13,228,295	5,679,160	42.93%	5,679,160	100.00%
Total	84,800,184	28,221,091	33.28%	27,927,587	98.96%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	4,540,490	1,434,785	31.60%	1,434,785	100.00%
OA2: Status	2,106,059	1,231,291	58.46%	1,231,291	100.00%
OA4: GBV	3,520,577	532,542	15.13%	532,542	100.00%
OA5: Children	3,655,728	622,100	17.02%	622,100	100.00%
OA6: Justice	3,597,828	971,146	26.99%	971,146	100.00%
OA7: Community	4,230,137	812,517	19.21%	812,517	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	8,353,382	2,942,524	35.23%	2,942,524	100.00%
OA9: Housing	7,446,144	1,256,927	16.88%	1,256,927	100.00%
OA10: Health	8,716,877	4,301,335	49.34%	4,301,335	100.00%
OA11: Education	9,191,122	2,120,890	23.08%	1,827,386	86.16%
OA12: WASH	5,207,425	2,430,143	46.67%	2,430,143	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	6,760,934	2,536,561	37.52%	2,536,561	100.00%
OA14: Return	6,798,565	4,246,266	62.46%	4,246,266	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	4,988,123	1,016,376	20.38%	1,016,376	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	1,441,606	416,518	28.89%	416,518	100.00%
EA18: Support	4,245,186	1,349,171	31.78%	1,349,171	100.00%
Total	84,800,184	28,221,091	33.28%	27,927,587	98.96%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2025, UNHCR Rwanda appealed for \$84.8M to meet the protection, assistance and solutions needs of refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees and stateless persons. The year was marked by a turbulent financial environment, with only \$23.4M funded (28% of budgeted needs). Despite intensified resource mobilization efforts, the operation faced a substantial funding gap that required stringent prioritization across all impact areas. The most underfunded sectors remained protection services for children and GBV survivors, access to documentation, shelter, and key components of primary health care and water, sanitation and hygiene. Resource allocation was influenced by several factors including the continued returns of Rwanda returnees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), increased requirements for the Emergency Transit

Mechanism, new arrivals of refugees from DRC and elevated costs linked to shelter and WASH interventions in reception and transit facilities. The operation also experienced rising costs in health care and inflation related pressures on core relief items, food and energy markets.

Amid these constraints, the operation secured tightly earmarked contributions which shaped implementation priorities. This included support for climate-smart agriculture, multi-year support for DRC–Rwanda voluntary returns (2025–2026), and several private sector funding programmes enhanced protection, shelter and WASH for new arrivals from the DRC and sustain the ETM. Education and livelihoods programming received third-party support for digital learning and skills development for Sudanese refugees.

Flexible funding remained limited but vital in sustaining core protection activities, case processing, registration and documentation, and maintaining basic health and WASH aid.

The shortfall in resources resulted in reduced coverage of cash-based assistance for the most vulnerable households and returnees (complete return package for last two convoys carried over to 2026), constrained referrals for specialized medical services, and delayed investments in shelter upgrades and water system rehabilitation.

Of 2025 total expenditure, \$8.6M (57% of operational spending) was channeled through partners, with 17% directed to national and local partners. The remaining expenditure of 43% was implemented directly by UNHCR to maintain critical protection oversight, emergency response affiliate workforce capacity and essential enabling functions like logistics and supply needs.

UNHCR Rwanda made every effort to deepen relations with existing donors (particularly local embassies) as well as cultivate prospects for new PSP donors. The operation initiated a dialogue with the National Basketball Association Africa to build basketball courts in the camps and supported multiple private-sector partnerships missions for global flexible donors that resulted in some earmarked funds this year as well as increased visibility for the operation within PSP circles.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Several lessons for the future stand out: the importance of accurate forecasts, flexibility, contingency planning, strong communication and collaboration, prioritization, and better technology integration. The operation aims to expand technology use, enhance sustainability, strengthen data-driven decisionmaking, and promote greater accountability, transparency, and agile budgeting to build a more resilient resource-management approach in 2026 and beyond.

UNHCR, the Government, and partners conducted joint multi-functional field monitoring missions to verify results and document lessons, including focus groups with refugees.

UNHCR and WFP carried out the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey and Joint Post Distribution Monitoring (JPDM) across all camps in late 2025. Five SENS modules were assessed: Demography, Anthropometry and Health (including anemia for children under five and non-pregnant women), Infant and Young Child Feeding, WASH, and mosquito net coverage. Findings showed a worrying deterioration in nutrition among children aged 6–59 months, with a 4.61% rise in global acute malnutrition since 2021. Targeted nutrition services will be strengthened. The JPDM report, still being drafted, will require adjustments in strategic planning and implementation.

UNHCR Rwanda also held a Strategic Moment of Reflection with the Government and partners to distil sectoral recommendations on refugee inclusion, self-reliance, and solutions. Cross-cutting recommendations emphasized stronger data and reporting. To these ends, UNHCR plans to enhance monitoring through digital tools enabling real-time, data-driven decisions.

The nationalization agenda lowered costs, continued strategic resource allocation, national staff capacity-building, and strong advocacy for targeted funding remain critical to program effectiveness, staff well-being, and operational efficiency. UNHCR will prioritize structured capacity strengthening for partners and staff.



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