

# BURUNDI REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January 2019 — December 2020



**CREDITS:**

UNHCR wishes to acknowledge the contributions of partners and staff in the field, Regional Service Center (RSC) - Nairobi and Headquarters who have participated in the preparation of the narrative, financial and graphic components of this document.

Production: UNHCR, Regional Refugee Coordination Office (RRC), Nairobi, Kenya.

The maps in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of UNHCR concerning the legal status of any country or territory or area, of its authorities, or the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

All statistics are provisional and subject to change.

For more information on the Burundi crisis go to: [Burundi Information Sharing Portal](#)

**FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:**

*Kenya. Coastal community of stateless Burundians joins push for citizenship*  
UNHCR / Tobi Jones

# Contents

<b>Regional Refugee Response Plan</b>	
Foreword	5
Introduction	7
Regional Protection and Solutions Analysis	10
Regional Response Strategy and Priorities	12
Partnership and Coordination	16
Financial Requirements	18
<b>The Democratic Republic of the Congo - summary plan</b>	
Background	27
Needs Analysis	28
Response Strategy and Priorities	28
Partnership and Coordination	29
Financial Requirements	30
<b>Rwanda - summary plan</b>	
Background	33
Needs Analysis	33
Response Strategy and Priorities	34
Partnership and Coordination	34
Financial Requirements	35
<b>United Republic of Tanzania - summary plan</b>	
Background	39
Needs Analysis	40
Response Strategy and Priorities	40
Partnership and Coordination	41
Financial Requirements	42
<b>Uganda - summary plan</b>	
Background	45
Needs Analysis	46
Response Strategy and Priorities	46
Partnership and Coordination	47
Financial Requirements	48
<b>Burundi Returns - summary plan</b>	
Background	51
Needs Analysis	52
Response Strategy and Priorities	53
Partnership and Coordination	55
Financial Requirements	56
<b>Annex</b>	
Regional Financial Overview	60



# Foreword

As the Burundi refugee crisis approaches its fifth year, some 390,000 Burundian refugees are being generously hosted by the Governments and people of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, 349,000 of whom are assisted through the Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan. While smaller numbers of asylum seekers continue to arrive throughout the region, voluntary returns to Burundi have increased in the last year with more than 55,000 assisted to repatriate as of November 2018.



The situation in Burundi remains complex. Overall security has improved but significant human rights concerns persist, and the underlying political conflict that sparked the conditions causing people to flee remains unresolved. In this context, UNHCR and partners are not promoting refugee returns to Burundi, but are working with the governments involved to assist those who indicate they have made a free and informed choice to return voluntarily to do so in safety and dignity.

In my travels I have had the privilege to sit with Burundian refugees – from Nduta Camp in Tanzania to Nakivale Settlement in Uganda, and from Mahama Camp in Rwanda to the Mulongwe site in the Democratic Republic of Congo – listening to their struggles, fears, and aspirations. Amidst all of the compelling individual stories, one thing is clear: the Burundi refugee population is diverse, and every person and family circumstance is different. Even as some refugees are opting to return home, the majority will still require international protection for some time to come.

I regret that in 2018 the Burundi situation remained one of the least funded refugee crises in the world, the consequences of which were acutely felt with food cuts, lack of medicines, inadequate shelters, and overcrowded classrooms in countries of asylum. Refugees returning to Burundi, while by and large welcomed back, also faced food insecurity and a range of reintegration challenges.

At the same time I salute all partners for remaining steadfast in their dedication to create more dignified living conditions and foster hope for both refugees and returnees, despite scarce resources and fading international attention. I thank the host governments and communities that have continued to welcome and provide refuge.

And we extend our utmost appreciation to the donors who have supported our collective assistance efforts. We have recently made strides to better reflect your contributions, including both earmarked and un-earmarked funding in our funds tracking and communication materials.

The 2019-2020 Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) takes a comprehensive and solutions-oriented approach, with a continued emphasis on the inclusion of refugees in national systems, and integrated service delivery with host communities wherever possible. Greater self-reliance and the opportunity for refugees to contribute to their host countries remain the goals of socio-economic inclusion and livelihood activities.

The emphasis on solutions is also reflected in the 2019 Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan developed by inter-agency partners in Burundi, a summary of which has been included in this document alongside summaries of the respective Country Refugee Response Plans in order to more comprehensively present the full regional response.

As we look forward to the era of implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees, informed by all of our experience to date in the application of the principles and goals of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in this region, let us work together to realise the promise of greater international responsibility sharing in the pursuit of comprehensive solutions for Burundian refugees.

Catherine Wiesner  
 UNHCR Regional Refugee Coordinator and CRRF  
 Champion for the Burundi Situation

**2019 PLANNED RESPONSE**

**278,000**

PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY END OF  
2019

**116,000**

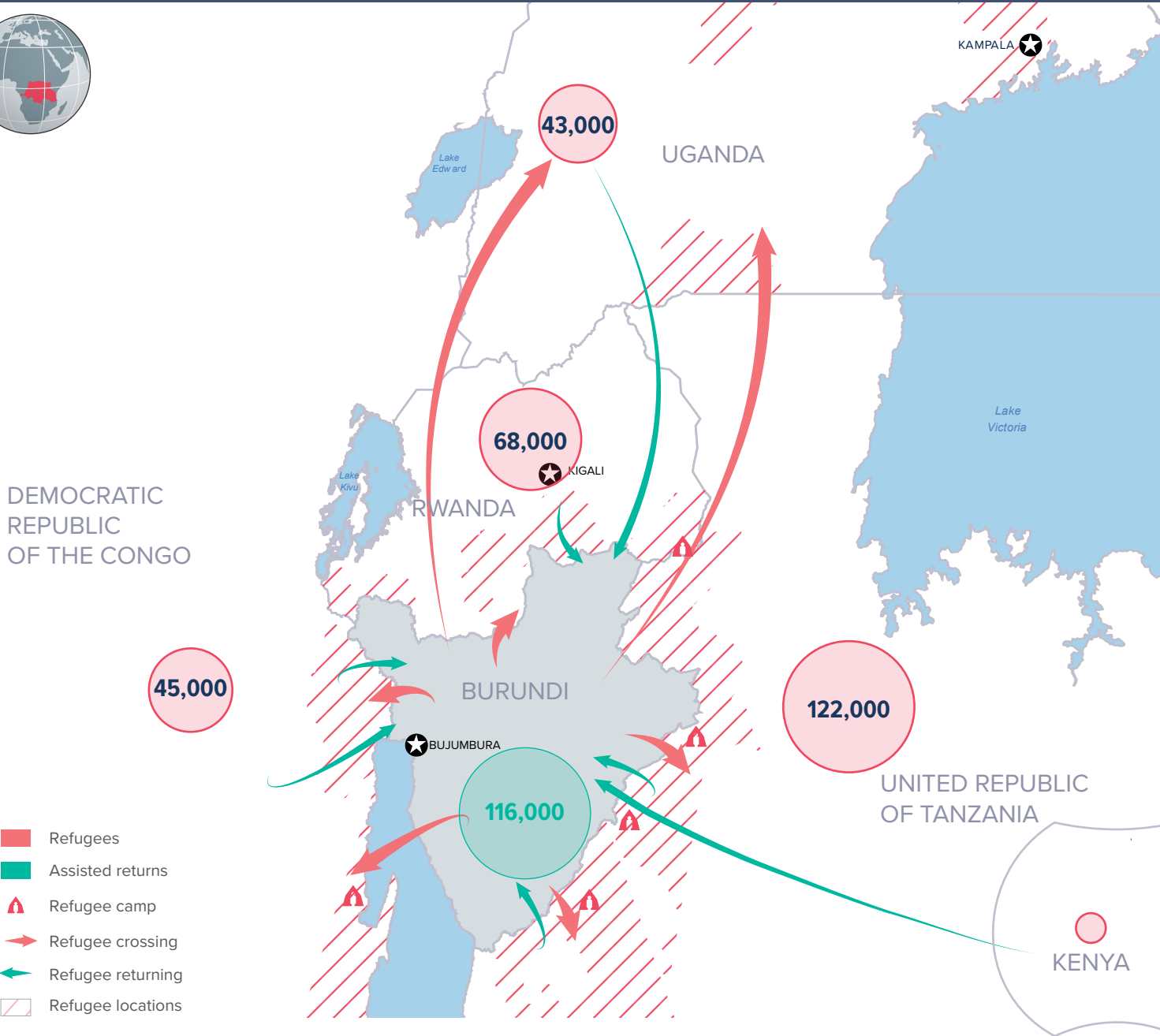
PROJECTED RETURNEES  
IN 2019

**US\$ 296.4M**

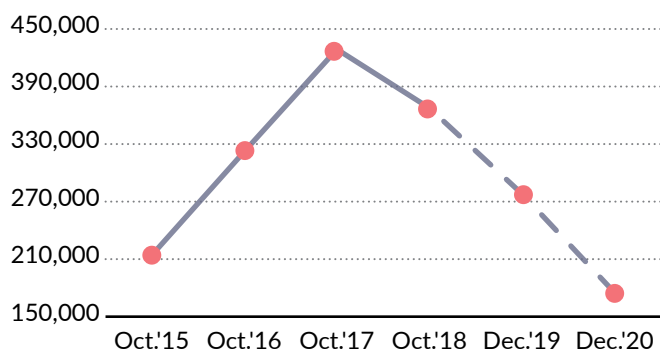
REQUIREMENTS 2019

**35**

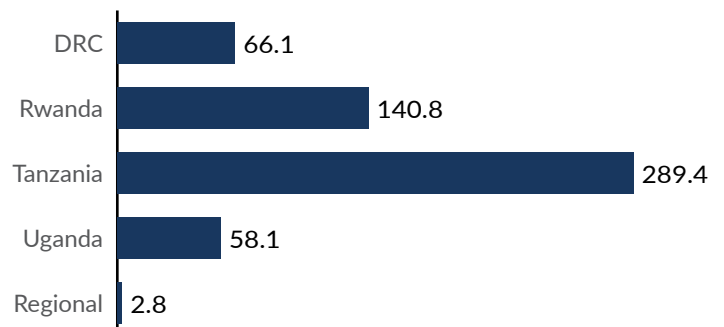
2019 & 2020 PARTNERS  
INVOLVED



**Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2020**



**2019 and 2020 Requirements | in millions US\$**



# Introduction

The 2019-2020 Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) outlines the multi-agency response strategy and financial requirements of 35 partners supporting host governments to provide protection and assistance across the four main countries of asylum, as well as in Burundi for returning refugees. An expanded two-year timeframe, inclusion of impact on the host community, and the addition of several new partners, including UNDP and a number of local NGOs, are all reflective of efforts to make the 2019-2020 Burundi RRRP more comprehensive and solutions-oriented.

In light of the number of overlapping refugee situations in the region, another new direction in 2019 is to emphasise Country Refugee Response Plans (CRRP), which articulate the multi-agency response for all refugee populations at the country level. In presenting a coherent approach to the Burundi refugee situation, this Regional RRP summarizes the elements of the Country RRP that relate to the Burundi situation.

Importantly, as the number of voluntary refugee returns to Burundi have become more significant in the last year, the 2019-2020 Regional RRP also summarizes the 2019 Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan (JRRRP) developed by inter-agency partners in Burundi.

Tanzania continues to host the largest number of Burundian refugees with some 204,000<sup>1</sup> as of October 2018 living in the eastern part of the country in Ndotu, Mtendeli, and Nyarugusu camps. In Rwanda, most of the 69,000 Burundian refugees reside in Mahama camp (58,000) while 11,000 live in urban areas. The DRC hosts 42,000 Burundians in South Kivu, predominantly in the Lusenda and Mulongwe sites in South Kivu, with others

living in communities in Katanga, Maniema, and North Kivu provinces. 34,000 Burundian refugees reside in Uganda, the vast majority in Nakivale settlement.

In the pursuit of protection, assistance, and solutions for Burundian refugees, the 2019-2020 Regional RRP also takes into account the situation of and relationship with host communities. Resilience programming for both refugees and hosting communities will benefit targeted host community individuals, households, and communities, with the aim to conduct the humanitarian response in a manner that engages and strengthens national systems and local service delivery in refugee hosting areas.

With the Inter-Burundi Dialogue convened under the auspices of the East African Community having made negligible progress in 2018, the underlying political conflict remains unresolved. Meanwhile, a Constitutional Referendum in May 2018, though marred by allegations of intimidation, arrests and forced disappearances, did not result in any significant increase in displacement. Presidential elections scheduled for 2020 mark the next major event on the political calendar.

The September 2018 report by the UN Commission of Inquiry on Burundi states that serious human rights violations have persisted and the prolonged political crisis has had a negative impact on the socio-economic situation. Burundi's economy remains seriously impacted by suspension of financial aid by major donors, shortage of foreign exchange reserves, price inflation, and declining investment.

<sup>1</sup> There are a further 42,000 Burundian refugees from previous eras still residing in Tanzania who no longer receive assistance and are not included in the Regional or Country RRP.

The International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix indicates that as of October 2018 approximately 147,000 people are internally displaced – 75 percent linked to natural disasters and 25 percent linked to socio-political factors – representing a 20 percent overall reduction in the last year.

Although new refugee arrivals to neighbouring countries decreased in 2018, host countries still receive individuals claiming persecution, violence, harassment and fear, as well as a desire for family reunification, and food insecurity as reasons for their departure. At the same time, refugees opting to return home cite improved overall security, adverse conditions in countries of asylum, a desire to reoccupy their farmland, and family reunification.

As of November 2018, more than 55,000 refugees have been assisted to return to Burundi – mostly from Tanzania, with additional numbers having returned both with assistance and on their own from Rwanda, the DRC, and Kenya. Current policy is not to promote returns to Burundi, but to assist those refugees who indicate they have made a free and informed choice to return voluntarily, to do so in safety and dignity.

If recent trends continue, it is expected that the number of Burundian refugees in the four main countries of asylum will decrease by approximately half over the next two years. The 2019-2020 Regional RRP anticipates assisting a total of 394,000 Burundian refugees by the end of 2019, of whom 116,000 are projected to return to Burundi over the course of the year. In 2020, the Regional RRP includes 296,000 Burundian refugees, of whom 121,000 would return to Burundi and 175,000 would remain in countries of asylum at the end of 2020.

## Projected Burundi Refugee Population

	Refugee Population 31 Oct. 2018	Projected Refugee Population 31 Dec. 2018	Anticipated new arrivals & growth 2019	Projected returns 2019	Projected Refugee Population 31 Dec. 2019	Anticipated new arrivals & growth 2020	Projected returns 2019	Projected Refugee Population 31 Dec. 2018
DRC	42,308	50,000	5,000	10,000	45,000	5,000	15,000	35,000
Rwanda	68,614	69,000	4,000	5,000	68,000	4,000	5,000	67,000
Tanzania	222,884*	210,000	8,000	96,000	122,000	5,000	96,000	31,000
Uganda	33,657	41,000	6,000	4,000	43,000	3,000	4,000	42,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>367,463</b>	<b>370,000</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>116,000**</b>	<b>278,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>121,000**</b>	<b>175,000</b>

\* There are a further 42,000 Burundian refugees from previous eras still residing in Tanzania who no longer receive assistance and are not included in the Regional or Country RRP.

\*\* Includes 1,000 projected returns from Kenya.





onated by Sav

# Regional Protection and Solutions Analysis

In 2018 the Governments of Rwanda, DRC, and Uganda maintained an open-door policy to Burundian refugees whereas access to Tanzanian territory was restricted with all border entry and reception points for Burundian asylum seekers officially closed.

Rwanda continues to afford asylum seekers from Burundi prima facie recognition as refugees; all other countries apply individual or group refugee status determination procedures. Backlogs and delays notwithstanding, both Uganda and DRC have recognition rates for Burundians of more than 90 percent. In Tanzania, where some 21,000 Burundian asylum applications are still pending, the recognition rate has been much lower.

The presence of various armed actors in the DRC and rumours of both armed opposition and government of Burundi agents elsewhere in the region all indicate the need to maintain vigilance in preserving the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum.

With children making up more than half of the Burundian refugee population and with significant numbers of unaccompanied and separated children, child protection services remain a key priority, including improving the ratio of caseworker to children. Protection of adolescents and youth also needs to be strengthened through targeted interventions. The main risks for children and youth include psychological distress, family separation, forced recruitment, child labour, physical violence, access to education, and sexual and gender-based violence.

Women and girls are particularly exposed to a heightened risk of sexual and gender-based violence as a result of overcrowded shelters, traditional gender attitudes, and family separation. In 2018 Regional RRP partners provided support to 100 percent of identified sexual and gender-based violence survivors but lack of reporting the cases is still a problem and more attention is needed for prevention activities, including mainstreaming in other sectors.

In the education sector the enrolment rate in primary schools at regional level was relatively high at 86 percent at mid-year. However the quality of education is impacted by severely overcrowded classrooms with very limited equipment. The enrolment rate in secondary school is much lower in Tanzania and Uganda than in Rwanda and DRC, with a combined enrolment rate of 21 percent in the region.

Although steady progress has been made throughout the region in the transition from emergency to semi-permanent shelter, especially in Rwanda, however nearly 50 percent of refugees in Tanzania are still living in tents. The regular provision of household items including soap has suffered in the last year due to underfunding.

All countries of asylum except Uganda saw reductions in food assistance at different times during the course of 2018, impacting on the health and nutritional status of refugees. All Burundian refugees have access to health centres, but most are overcrowded and periodically run out of medicines and supplies. Global acute malnutrition rates were below emergency thresholds in all countries of asylum except the DRC.

Adequate quantities of clean water are generally available but gaps remain in access to sanitation facilities with the majority of households regionally still forced to use communal latrines, compounding risks of SGBV.

Refugee presence has also placed stress on the natural resources of the host communities sometimes causing competition over water and tensions due to deforestation and other environmental issues. Initiatives to protect and restore the natural environment are necessary to foster social cohesions among refugees and host communities, as well as to halt environmental degradation in the region.

In line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) approach, many services are linked to national systems. An important next step is to maximise efficiency by promoting integrated service delivery and their inclusion in national and local plans and budgets, supported by bilateral and multi-lateral development assistance.

Uganda, Rwanda, and DRC all have notably conducive policies to promote livelihoods and foster self-reliance,

including the right to work and operate businesses. However, much more support and investment is needed to realise the potential that these policies would allow. Support is also needed to improve livelihood access for host communities in the region order to strengthen their resilience.

Voluntary repatriation remains the most likely eventual solution for most Burundian refugees but freedom of choice in deciding whether and when to return must be respected. While the Government of Tanzania, from where the vast majority of Burundians are returning, continues to reaffirm its commitment to the voluntary nature of returns, refugees do express feeling pressure to leave. Regional RRP partners have been actively working to verify voluntariness and ensure protection safeguards are in place.

Referrals of Burundians for resettlement are generally low given the relatively recent arrival of the majority of the Burundian refugee population. Complementary pathways for admission to third countries could offer an alternative approach but remain largely unexplored for the Burundian refugee population.



# Regional Response Strategy and Priorities

## Regional Objectives

The 35 partners in the 2019-2020 Burundi Regional RRP aim to work with host governments to improve the protection environment and meet the basic needs of refugees including food, adequate shelter, sanitation, and education, while continuing to promote livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion with host communities, and placing a greater emphasis on resilience and solutions.

The 2019-2020 RRRP for the Burundi situation is guided by **six regional strategic objectives**:

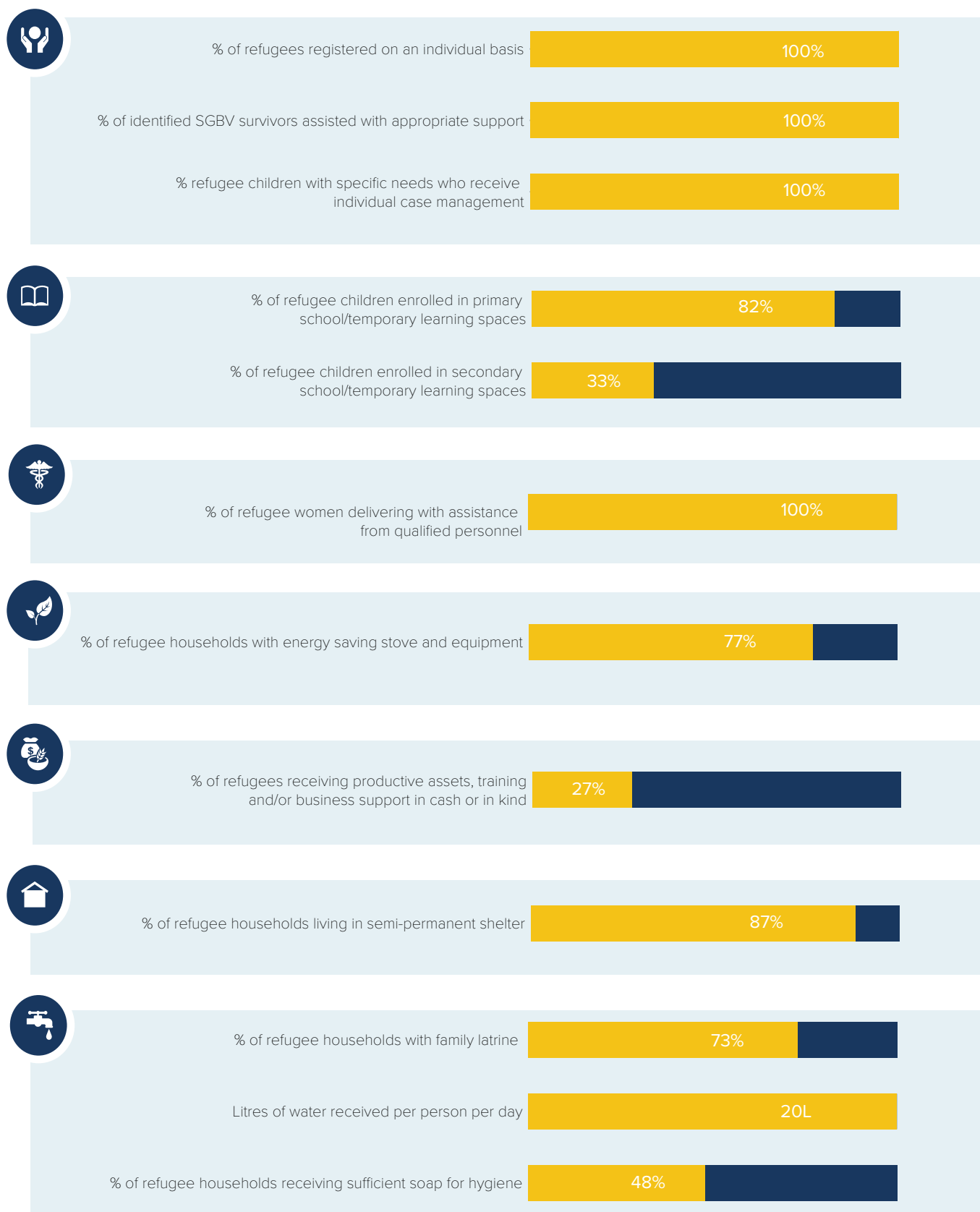
1. Burundian refugees enjoy unhindered access to asylum, are able to access fair, impartial and efficient RSD procedures, are fully documented, and enjoy a favourable protection environment in host countries and upon return.
2. Protection systems are strengthened to ensure Burundian refugees and returnees are able to enjoy their full rights, specifically with regard to safety and security, child protection, sexual and gender-based violence, and community-based protection.
3. Burundian refugees, returnees and all affected persons access essential services with progressive inclusion in national health, education, social protection and other services.
4. Peaceful co-existence and social cohesion between host communities and refugees, as well as for returnees in their home communities, is supported, including through protection of the natural environment.
5. Refugees and returnees transition from aid dependence towards self-reliance and resilience, with the capacity and opportunity to contribute to the economic development of their host/home communities while in countries of asylum and upon return to Burundi – breaking the dependency cycle and restoring control and dignity to their lives.
6. Comprehensive solutions for Burundian refugees are progressively achieved.

To complement these overarching regional objectives, there are ten core sectors of the RRRP for which harmonised regional indicators have been developed and against which the refugee response is measured including: protection (including child protection and sexual and gender-based violence); education; energy and the environment; food security; health and nutrition; livelihoods; shelter; water and sanitation, and solutions.

A cross-cutting priority will be to implement cash-based initiatives to afford greater dignity and independence for refugees as well as an improvement in socio-economic conditions for both refugees and the surrounding host communities.

## 2019 Regional Targets

Regional targets are compiled based on the inputs from the countries participating in the Burundi RRRP.



In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, partners will work collaboratively toward refugee inclusion, integrated services, and self-reliance, pursuing financial inclusion and synergies with development initiatives.

Regional partners will work with governments to link the refugee response with international development actors to support capacity development and improved social service infrastructure.

## Regional Protection Framework

Regional RRP partners will continue advocacy and capacity building with concerned governments for access to territory and asylum, fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures, maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum, non-refoulement and voluntariness of return. Where possible, the protection response will include efforts to remove or modify restrictions on refugee movement.

Protection monitoring at borders will be required in order to enable evidence-based advocacy and appropriate programmatic responses. In Burundi, returnee protection monitoring will be reinforced.

Response partners will continue to work toward creating a rights-based protection environment, expand programmes targeting refugees and returnees with specific protection needs, and reinforce both individual case management and community-based prevention and response mechanisms including specifically for child protection and SGBV.

### THE GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES AND THE APPLICATION OF COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSES

In 2016, all 193 Member States of the United Nations adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), to strengthen international responsibility sharing in situations of large movements of refugees and protracted refugee situations. The New York Declaration set in motion preparations for the Global Compact on Refugees, informed by the practical application of comprehensive responses and a broad range of consultations, which the General Assembly adopted on 17 December 2018.

With the CRRF as an integral part, the Global Compact on Refugees proposes a range of global and context-specific measures for applying comprehensive responses in more systematic and sustainable ways, as outlined in its programme of action. As with the CRRF itself, the objectives of the Compact are to: (i) ease pressures on host countries; (ii) enhance refugee self-reliance; (iii) expand access to third country solutions; and (iv) support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.

Regional and country refugee response plans contribute to the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees by articulating prioritized multi-stakeholder responses for the benefit of refugees and host communities, identified together with governments and partners. Among countries affected by the Burundi refugee crisis, Rwanda and Uganda are already officially applying the CRRF, as of end-2018, while the strategy outlined in this RRRP reinforces the implementation of comprehensive responses in line with the Compact throughout all countries of its coverage in 2019.

The protection risks faced by youth and adolescents will be addressed through targeted interventions – especially in sustainable livelihoods, marketable vocational training, and skills development.

The regional response will aim to integrate the rights of persons with disabilities, addressing the barriers they face to accessing protection and assistance.

Community-based protection, livelihoods, education, and environmental protection programmes will be designed to involve host communities in order to promote social cohesion and contribute toward a better protection environment.

All response partners will have measures in place to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

## Strengthening Livelihoods and Self reliance

To foster economic self-reliance for refugees and host communities, Regional RRP partners will work toward strengthening resilience across the region, emphasizing economic inclusion and utilising cash-based interventions wherever feasible.

In the DRC, the feasibility of a cash or voucher system is being systematically assessed to support access to basic goods and services while also promoting self-reliance, enabling households to spend it on household needs, or invest in livelihood strategies according to their own priorities. Enhancing purchasing power also has the potential to contribute to the local economy and strengthen peaceful coexistence.

In Rwanda a key priority will be strengthening livelihoods and self-reliance by scaling up interventions that are more sustainable and cost effective. To achieve this, the joint Government- UNHCR Economic Inclusion Strategy, currently under review, will be a key instrument to focus more on market-based livelihood interventions for both farming and business. RRP partners will explore opportunities to support entrepreneurial development, particularly for women and youth.

Despite Uganda's progressive approach to refugee management, the vast majority of refugees remain dependent on international aid. In this regard, priority outcomes for the improvement of livelihoods in Uganda will be access to short-term employment opportunities especially in areas such as agricultural production, afforestation measures and labour-intensive public works.

RRP partners in Tanzania will focus on an integrated approach toward resilience and livelihoods that includes both refugee and host populations as the Kigoma region is in great need of socio-economic development. The United Nations Kigoma Joint Programme aims to establish more long-term projects in this regard.

## Expanding Solutions

The 2019-2020 Burundi Regional RRP includes a greater focus on comprehensive solutions in line with the Global Compact on Refugees and its objectives. In addition to the traditional solutions of voluntary repatriation, formal local integration, and third country resettlement, the RRRP emphasizes socio-economic inclusion as a means to empower refugees to be both productive while living in countries of asylum, and better prepared to take advantage of other solutions.

While not promoting returns to Burundi, RRRP partners will assist those who indicate they have made a free and informed choice to return voluntarily, by ensuring protection safeguards are in place, and providing transport and return packages in line with the 2019 Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan.

Third country resettlement will remain a critical option for certain Burundian refugees who face serious protection concerns in the region. Complementary pathways to admission will be more proactively pursued, including exploring opportunities for family reunification, labour mobility, and education both in the region and globally.

## Partnership and Coordination

In close collaboration with host governments, UNHCR leads and coordinates the response to the Burundi refugee situation in each affected country following the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM). Technical meetings are organized by sector at the local level and also in the respective capitals.

The Regional Child Protection Network (RCPN), coordinated by UNHCR, and the Education in Emergencies Network (EiEN), coordinated by UNHCR and Save The Children, are interagency networks convened in Nairobi with partners who are working across the region, to support cohesive, interagency child protection and education responses at the field-level through technical support, capacity building, promotion of learning, joint analysis, and advocacy.

The coordination of cash transfers in each country will proceed through joint assessment, monitoring, and a dedicated working group to determine the best transfer mechanisms and ensure linkages with different sectors.

Since 2017, the Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC)/Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework Champion for the Burundi situation has been working with the UNHCR Representatives in Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda to ensure an overarching vision and coherent inter-agency engagement across the region in pursuit of protection and solutions for Burundian refugees. In doing so, the RRC works at the regional level to facilitate strategic, planning, and operational synergies and ensure collaboration among Governmental, UN system, Non-Governmental Organisations, donors, civil society partners, private sector, and other stakeholders.

Joint advocacy and resource mobilization for the 2019-2020 RRRP will continue to be areas of focus for the RRC with inter-agency partners.





## 2019 & 2020 REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS

- Association des Femmes pour la Promotion et le Développement Endogène
- African Initiative for Relief and Development
- American Refugee Committee
- Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants
- CARE International
- Caritas
- Church World Service
- Community Environmental Management and Development Organization
- Danish Refugee Council
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Global Humanitarian and Development Foundation
- Good Neighbours Tanzania
- Handicap International
- Help Age International
- Impact Initiatives
- International Organization for Migration
- International Rescue Committee
- Medical Teams International
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- Oxfam
- Plan International
- Relief to Development Society
- Save the Children International
- Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service
- Uganda Red Cross Society
- United Nations Capital Development Fund
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Population Fund
- UNWOMEN
- Water Mission
- Women Legal Aid Center
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization

# Financial Requirements

## By Organization & Year

ORGANIZATION	2019	2020	TOTAL
<b>AFPDE</b>	3,000,000		<b>3,000,000</b>
<b>African Initiative for Relief and Development</b>	2,484,770	400,000	<b>2,884,770</b>
<b>American Refugee Committee</b>	804,100	826,784	<b>1,630,884</b>
<b>Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants</b>	435,686	518,680	<b>954,366</b>
<b>CARE International</b>	505,247	505,247	<b>1,010,494</b>
<b>Caritas</b>	200,000	300,000	<b>500,000</b>
<b>Church World Service</b>	10,335	10,335	<b>20,670</b>
<b>Community Environmental Management and Development Organization</b>	191,014	255,443	<b>446,457</b>
<b>Danish Refugee Council</b>	4,258,388	6,227,316	<b>10,485,704</b>
<b>Food and Agriculture Organization</b>	7,623,784	7,785,792	<b>15,409,576</b>
<b>Global Humanitarian and Development Foundation</b>	51,000	51,000	<b>102,000</b>
<b>Good Neighbours Tanzania</b>	599,400	345,900	<b>945,300</b>
<b>Handicap International</b>	400,000	686,000	<b>1,086,000</b>
<b>Help Age International</b>	2,025,000	1,822,499	<b>3,847,499</b>
<b>Impact Initiatives</b>	15,471	15,127	<b>30,598</b>
<b>International Organization for Migration</b>	3,803,615	3,365,589	<b>7,169,204</b>
<b>International Rescue Committee</b>	1,758,212	1,009,890	<b>2,768,102</b>
<b>Medical Teams International</b>	429,000	189,200	<b>618,200</b>
<b>Norwegian Refugee Council</b>	3,074,194	1,512,000	<b>4,586,194</b>
<b>Oxfam</b>	2,406,170	1,422,886	<b>3,829,056</b>
<b>Plan International</b>	4,965,434	3,721,340	<b>8,686,774</b>
<b>RtDS</b>	578,780	578,780	<b>1,157,560</b>
<b>Save the Children International</b>	3,644,467	3,026,700	<b>6,671,167</b>
<b>Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service</b>	1,059,069	850,000	<b>1,909,069</b>
<b>Uganda Red Cross Society</b>	35,000	25,000	<b>60,000</b>

ORGANIZATION	2019	2020	TOTAL
United Nations Capital Development Fund	227,500	120,000	347,500
United Nations Development Programme	6,206,638	6,386,006	12,592,644
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	154,414,954	145,494,690	299,909,644
United Nations Children's Fund	11,223,722	8,967,458	20,191,180
United Nations Population Fund	3,688,500	3,613,500	7,302,000
UNWOMEN	350,000	400,000	750,000
Water Mission	1,875,000	1,733,670	3,608,670
Women Legal Aid Center	143,369	157,706	301,075
World Food Programme	73,515,789	58,202,223	131,718,012
World Health Organization	350,000	385,000	735,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>296,353,608</b>	<b>260,911,761</b>	<b>557,265,369</b>

## By Sector & Year

SECTOR	2019	2020	TOTAL
Protection	70,015,830	66,169,361	136,185,191
Education	20,829,272	17,964,429	38,793,701
Energy and Environment	13,949,791	13,758,455	27,708,246
Food Security	67,307,965	53,117,889	120,425,854
Health & Nutrition	35,346,494	32,360,520	67,707,014
Livelihoods & Resilience	33,112,143	29,878,002	62,990,145
Shelter & NFIs	29,513,067	24,061,651	53,574,718
WASH	24,884,623	22,207,031	47,091,654
Regional	1,394,423	1,394,423	2,788,846
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>296,353,608</b>	<b>260,911,761</b>	<b>557,265,369</b>

## By Country & Year

COUNTRY	2019	2020	TOTAL
<b>DRC</b>	34,655,023	31,436,661	<b>66,091,684</b>
<b>Rwanda</b>	73,545,852	67,263,888	<b>140,809,740</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	157,079,765	132,341,352	<b>289,421,117</b>
<b>Uganda</b>	29,678,545	28,475,437	<b>58,153,982</b>
<b>Regional</b>	1,394,423	1,394,423	<b>2,788,846</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>296,353,608</b>	<b>260,911,761</b>	<b>557,265,369</b>

## Financial Requirements related to Voluntary Repatriation in 2019, By Country & Sector

SECTOR	DRC	RWANDA	TANZANIA	UGANDA	TOTAL
<b>Protection</b>	1,076,972	282,500	6,807,716	1,000,000	<b>9,167,188</b>
<b>Food Security</b>	-	20,000	-	-	<b>20,000</b>
<b>Health &amp; Nutrition</b>	-	-	363,000	-	<b>363,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,076,972</b>	<b>302,500</b>	<b>7,170,716</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>9,550,188</b>

\* Out of the total RRRP request for 2019, some USD 9.6 million will support the voluntary return of Burundian refugees from four countries of asylum in 2019, in conjunction with the Joint Return and Reintegration Response Plan in Burundi.





# SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLANS





THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC  
OF THE CONGO

2019 PLANNED RESPONSE

45,000

PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY END OF  
2019

10,000

PROJECTED RETURNEES  
IN 2019

US\$ 34.7M

REQUIREMENTS 2019

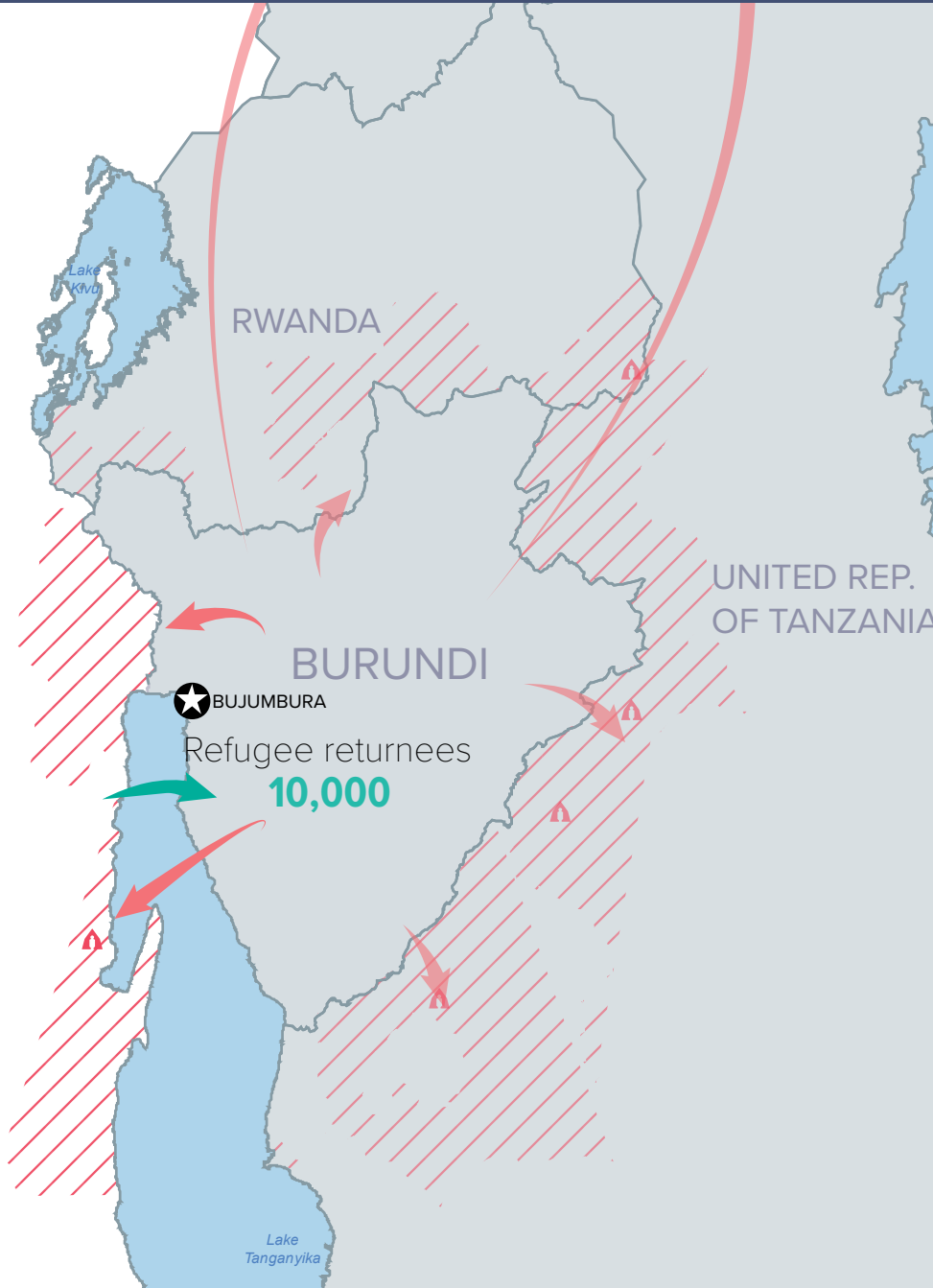
8

2019 & 2020 PARTNERS  
INVOLVED



DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC  
OF THE CONGO

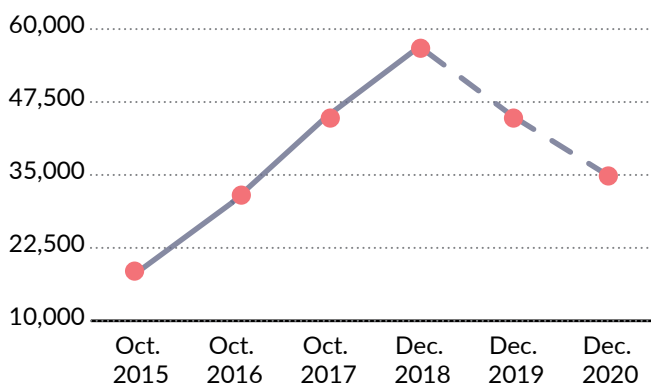
Refugee population  
**45,000**



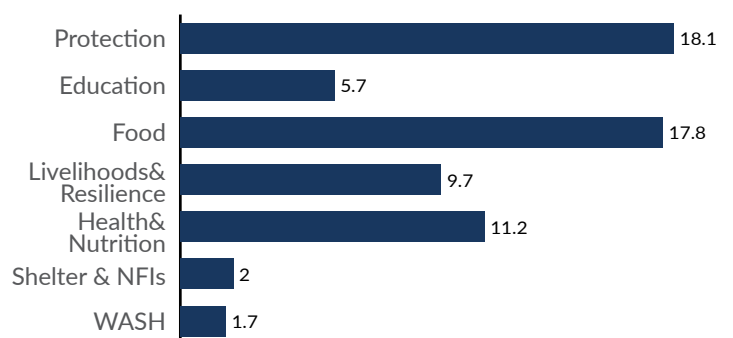
Refugee returnees  
**10,000**

- Refugees
- Assisted returns
- ▲ Refugee camp
- ➔ Refugee crossing
- ➔ Refugee returning
- ▨ Refugee locations

Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2020



2019 and 2020 Requirements | in millions US\$



# Background

Some 42,000 Burundian refugees reside in the DRC as of 31 October 2018 with the vast majority living in camps, communities or urban areas within the South Kivu province. Despite the complex security environment in areas hosting refugees in South Kivu, the overall protection environment for Burundian refugees improved in 2018. In addition to the existing Lusenda site, a new refugee site of Mulongwe opened in late 2017 which aims at encouraging self-reliance and community participation from its inception.

The right of freedom of movement is generally guaranteed in the DRC. The government has identified secure areas (camps or settlements) where refugees can access regular assistance. The government does not prevent refugees who choose to do so from settling in host communities, provided these are sufficiently far from the border and do not pose a security threat for refugees themselves, or for the host community. The socio-economic situation in most of the rural zones hosting refugees is poor, with little access to basic services, and very few employment opportunities. Most Burundian refugees depend on RRP partners' assistance for food, education, health care and water, sanitation and hygiene services, despite having access to land in rural areas. Progress towards supporting self-reliance among refugees has been hampered by lack of funding and by a paucity of experienced partners willing to engage in isolated areas. With limited resources available, focus is almost exclusively on delivery of assistance, delaying plans for a more robust approach toward solutions and self-reliance.

Although the DRC has not to date formally initiated the application of the CRRF, many elements of this response are consistent with its approach. These include the very few restrictions placed on refugees and their access to those services functioning in hosting areas as well as to the labour market; application of the out-of-camp policy; the availability of irrigable land for crop cultivation; and promotion of a culture of self-reliance in all aspects of refugees' lives. The RRP in 2019-2020 will emphasise relationships with development and peacebuilding partners to improve services for all who reside in hosting areas.

## Projected Beneficiary Population

	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2018	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2019	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2020
Burundian refugees	50,000	45,000	35,000
Host Community*	n/a	67,469	60,069

\*This is the total targeted host community across refugee-hosting sub-counties in DRC, including those hosting Burundian refugees.

# Needs Analysis

Burundian refugees in Lusenda camp and its extensions are living in overcrowded conditions, increasing the risk of communicable disease outbreaks. There are a lack of drugs to treat even the most common illnesses. In the water and sanitation sector, water provision is below standards with only 18 litres per person per day and 45 percent of the population are still in need of latrines.

Refugees face multiple protection risks, which are heightened due to the general insecurity and the lack of a functional security sector. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is endemic in DRC and in the refugee sites is compounded by the weak justice system, low participation of women in decision making processes, lack of livelihoods and education opportunities, the practice of survival sex, impunity for perpetrators, low participation of communities in the prevention of SGBV and constant need to traverse isolated areas to collect firewood.

Overall, refugees are dependent on multi-sectoral assistance for survival but also require increased access to livelihood opportunities to strengthen their resilience and self-reliance.

# Response Strategy and Priorities

In 2019 – 2020 RRP partners in the DRC will focus on promoting a favourable protection environment while strengthening emphasis on durable solutions, resilience and empowerment in order to gradually reduce assistance and support a more community-based response. Although not formally a 'CRRF country,' RRP partners have already started implementing strategies, policies and plans in support of refugees and host communities, in line with comprehensive responses and advancing the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees. Efforts have been made to include refugees in development plans. RRP partners will focus on the following objectives:

1. Preserve equal and unhindered access to territorial asylum and international protection, promoting the full enjoyment of rights, and the civilian character of asylum.
2. Improve the protection and solutions environment through stronger links to developing national systems and services through development and government partners, including police and the justice, health and education, land management and others necessary for community-based responses, self-reliance, and progression towards the full enjoyment of rights.
3. Achieve minimum standards in the provision of multi-sectoral assistance to refugees and host communities with a view to anchor the response in government systems; development plans; multi-year strategies; and regional protection frameworks and policies – paying particular attention to the needs of children and women.
4. Promote social cohesion and peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities through the implementation of targeted self-reliance and resilience programmes and respect for the natural environment.

5. Foster economic self-reliance and durable solutions for refugees and host communities by expanding the use of cash, reducing the dependency of humanitarian aid and promoting social economic growth in line with national and development plans.

## Partnership and Coordination

Working in accordance with the Refugee Coordination Model, coordination is managed under the leadership of the *Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés* (CNR) with UNHCR playing a key supporting role.

Partnerships with stakeholders beyond the humanitarian community, including Government, donors, UN agencies, development agencies, non-governmental organizations, civil society, private sector, and research institutions, will be pursued in order to ensure sustainable responses that have a meaningful impact.

RRP partners will participate in the Local and Provincial Development Plan and will advocate for the inclusion of areas that host refugees in the update of the Government's five year plan (2018-2022). Consultations to further strengthen comprehensive responses in line with the Global Compact on Refugees and defining the next steps to advance multi-year, multi-stakeholder approaches are foreseen with national authorities.

In December 2018, a Country Refugee Response Plan was developed for DRC, laying out the inter-agency 2019-2020 assistance strategy for all refugees and returnees in the country, in support of the government.

### 2019 & 2020 BURUNDI REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN DRC

- Association des Femmes pour la Promotion et le Développement Endogène
- Danish Refugee Council
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Population Fund
- World Food Programme

# Financial Requirements

## By Organization & Year

ORGANIZATION	2019	2020	TOTAL
AFPDE	3,000,000		3,000,000
Danish Refugee Council		2,700,000	2,700,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	1,200,000	1,080,000	2,280,000
United Nations Development Programme	4,012,500	4,012,500	8,025,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	13,989,289	12,590,361	26,579,650
United Nations Children's Fund	2,343,234	1,954,800	4,298,034
United Nations Population Fund	750,000	675,000	1,425,000
World Food Programme	9,360,000	8,424,000	17,784,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,655,023</b>	<b>31,436,661</b>	<b>66,091,684</b>



**RWANDA**

**2019 PLANNED RESPONSE**

**68,000**

PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY END OF  
2019

**5,000**

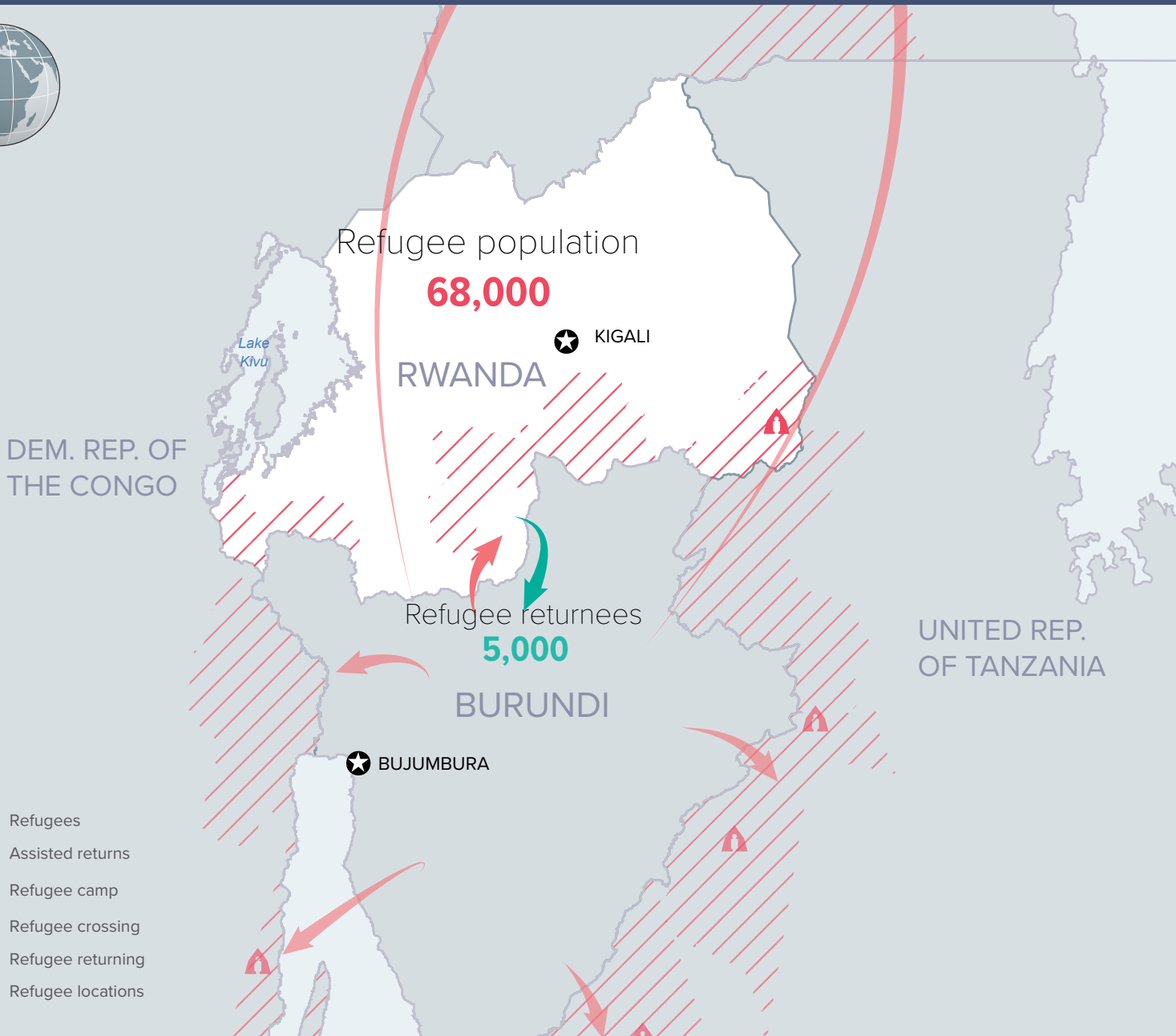
PROJECTED RETURNEES  
IN 2019

**US\$ 73.5M**

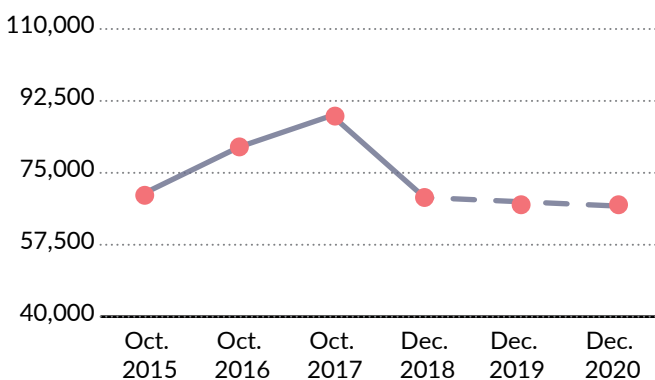
REQUIREMENTS 2019

**13**

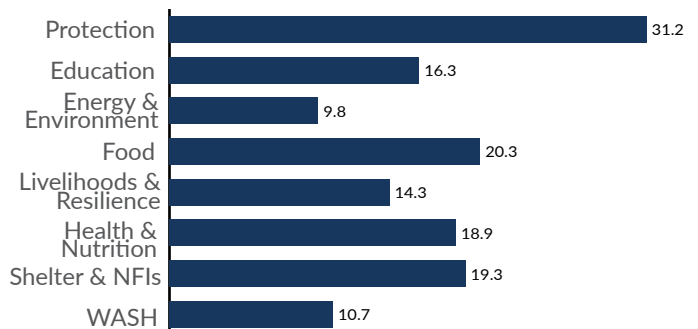
2019 & 2020 PARTNERS  
INVOLVED



**Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2020**



**2019 and 2020 Requirements | in millions US\$**





# Background

As of October 2018, there are some 69,000 Burundian refugees registered in Rwanda. Of these, 58,000 reside in Mahama camp, which consists of two sites. Another 11,000 live in urban areas, mostly in Kigali and Huye. There are four reception centres to receive new arrivals who are recognised as refugees on a prima facie basis.

Rwanda generally provides a favourable protection environment with de facto right to work, open borders and a high level commitment that all durable solutions should be made available. Access to core protection services such as registration, legal assistance, community-based protection and SGBV prevention and support are key priorities as well as ensuring that refugees have access to basic services. Rwanda officially initiated the application of the CRRF in March 2018 and all responses are in line with this protection and solutions approach.

## Projected Beneficiary Population

	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2018	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2019	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2020
Burundian refugees	69,000	68,000	67,000
Host Community	n/a	123,000	125,000

# Needs Analysis

Sexual and gender-based violence is a key concern; incidents are underreported and often result in unwanted pregnancies, school dropouts and stigmatisation, putting survivors at further risk of exposure to negative coping mechanisms like survival sex, begging, etc. Programmatic gaps in other sectors such as overcrowding of shelters or lack of safe energy also contribute to the risk of SGBV.

Child protection concerns include neglect, of which 20 percent of children are estimated to be affected, child labour, child marriage and domestic violence.

Limited livelihood opportunities are compounded by inadequate levels of farming land, limited trade between the camp and host communities, lack of appropriate documentation, and limited access to financial services.

Overall assistance is required to meet basic needs, including: shelter; WASH; food; health; education, and nutrition.

# Response Strategy and Priorities

In line with the CRRF approach, strategic areas for the 2019-2020 refugee response by the 15 RRP partners are:

1. Continue to ensure reception, protection and assistance for all persons of concern, including new arrivals, with targeted assistance for vulnerable persons with specific needs and a community-based approach;
2. Advocacy and strategic development partnerships for inclusion of all refugees in national systems in particular health and education, in line with Government policy;
3. Increase refugee livelihood opportunities through targeted assistance based on needs, vulnerabilities and capacities.

A key focus will be to support the government in its development efforts that lead to promotion of socio-economic growth, access to livelihood opportunities especially in urban areas, and strengthening of partnerships with the private sector.

Assistance will be targeted based on needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of refugees, rather than the provision of blanket assistance. In line with the Government policy of integrating refugees into national systems, a key priority will be to ensure integration of services for refugees with the existing services, especially at the district level, promoting equity in service delivery for refugees and host communities.

An important avenue to provide refugees with greater choice in meeting their needs will be shifting to cash-based interventions for food assistance. This will be based on feasibility studies and response analysis, with the objective of making gains in efficiency and effectiveness while assessing the impact on local markets and communities and mitigating protection risks.

## Partnership and Coordination

The refugee response in Rwanda is led and coordinated by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees (MIDIMAR) and UNHCR at the capital and field levels. Refugee Coordination Meetings (RCM), including sector specific working groups, are regularly held at the capital and field levels.

In December 2018, a Country Refugee Response Plan was developed for Rwanda, laying out the inter-agency 2019-2020 assistance strategy for all refugees and returnees in the country, in support of the Government of Rwanda.

# Financial Requirements

## By Organization & Year

ORGANIZATION	2019	2020	TOTAL
American Refugee Committee	477,827	500,000	977,827
CARE International	505,247	505,247	1,010,494
Food and Agriculture Organization	803,723	1,214,729	2,018,452
Global Humanitarian and Development Foundation	51,000	51,000	102,000
Handicap International	400,000	686,000	1,086,000
International Organization for Migration	430,000	-	430,000
Save the Children International	1,191,435	1,126,700	2,318,135
United Nations Development Programme	1,334,138	1,273,506	2,607,644
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	51,116,603	46,004,941	97,121,544
United Nations Children's Fund	2,030,000	1,470,000	3,500,000
United Nations Population Fund	731,500	731,500	1,463,000
UNWOMEN	350,000	400,000	750,000
World Food Programme	14,124,379	13,300,265	27,424,644
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73,545,852</b>	<b>67,263,888</b>	<b>140,809,740</b>

### 2019 & 2020 BURUNDI REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN RWANDA

- American Refugee Committee
- CARE International
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Global Humanitarian and Development Foundation
- Handicap International
- International Organization for Migration
- Save the Children International
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Population Fund
- UNWOMEN
- World Food Programme



UNITED REPUBLIC OF  
TANZANIA

2019 PLANNED RESPONSE

**122,000**

PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY END OF  
2019

**96,000**

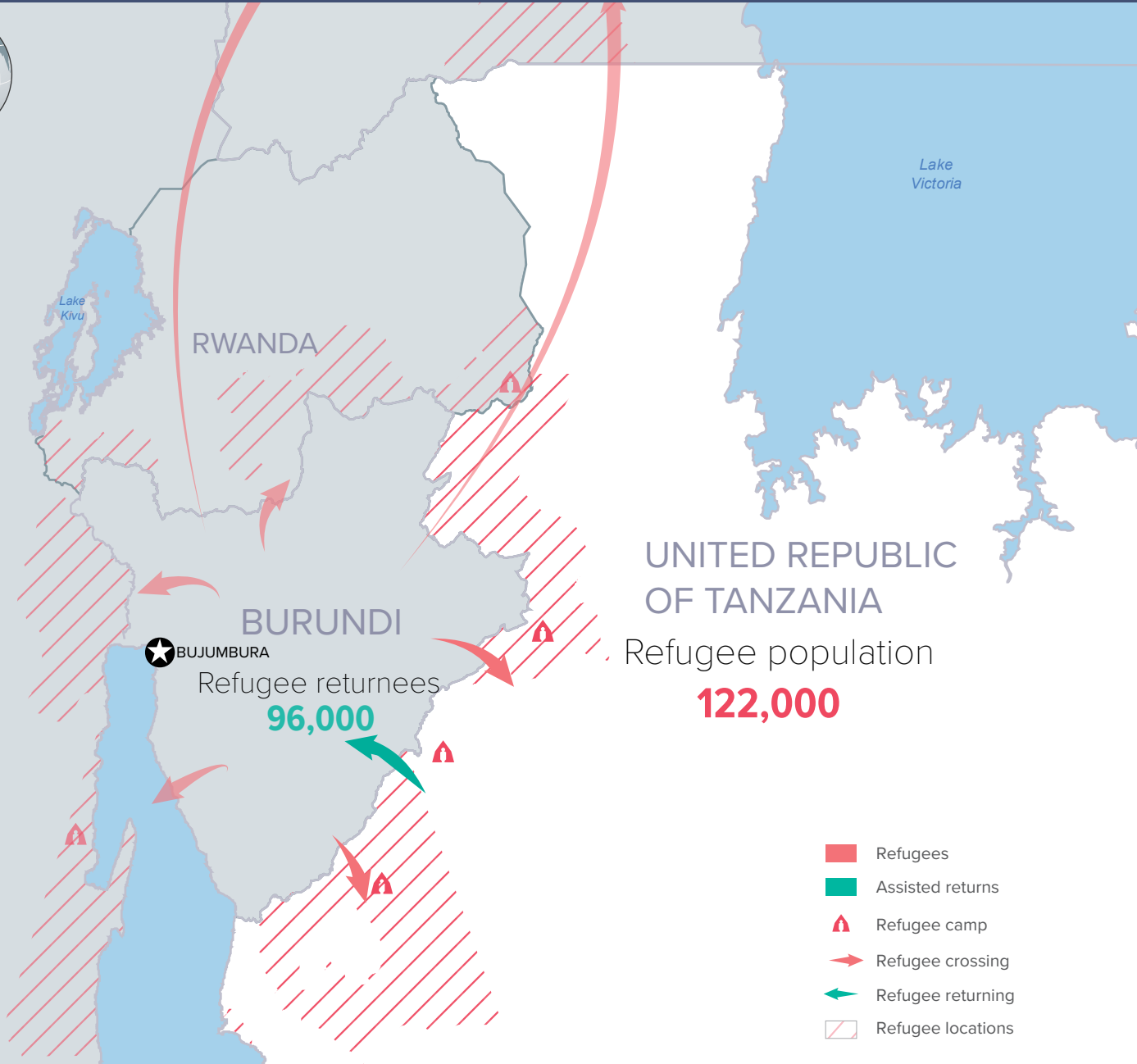
PROJECTED RETURNEES  
IN 2019

**US\$ 157.1M**

REQUIREMENTS 2019

**25**

2019 & 2020 PARTNERS  
INVOLVED

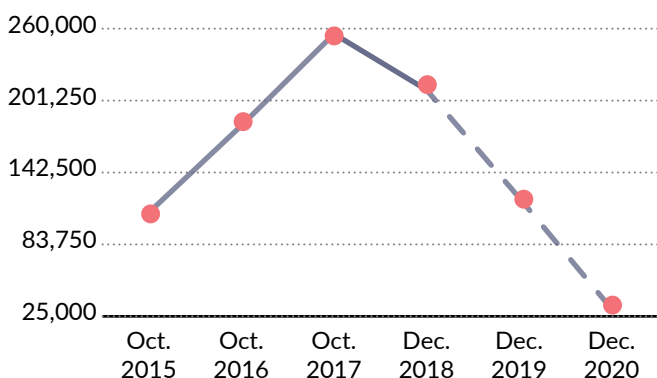


UNITED REPUBLIC  
OF TANZANIA

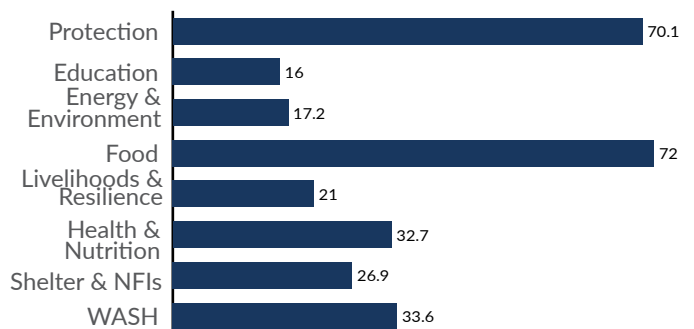
Refugee population  
**122,000**

Refugee returnees  
**96,000**

Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2020



2019 and 2020 Requirements | in millions US\$



# Background

The Burundi Regional RRP covers some 204,000<sup>1</sup> Burundian refugees hosted by the United Republic of Tanzania in refugee camps in the northwest of the country as of 31 October 2018.

Since 2017, restrictions on access to territory and asylum have increased. Burundian refugees have to undergo individual refugee status determination, with a current backlog of some 21,000 asylum seekers. All 19 border entry and reception points for both Burundian and Congolese asylum seekers were closed by July 2018.

Despite an unpredictable protection environment and limited capacity and resources to stabilise and strengthen existing programmes RRP partners in Tanzania continue to provide protection and assistance to refugees.

A Tripartite Commission comprised of the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi, and UNHCR has held two meetings since September 2017. The Tripartite Commission acknowledged that while some refugees may opt to return, others may still have well founded reasons to remain in Tanzania and will continue to be in need of international protection. While voluntary repatriation is not being promoted, returnees are being assisted based on principles of voluntariness and so that returns can take place in safety and dignity.

<sup>1</sup> There are a further 42,000 Burundian refugees from previous eras still residing in Tanzania who no longer receive assistance and are not included in the Regional or Country RRP.

## Projected Beneficiary Population

	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2018	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2019	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2020
Burundian refugees	210,000	122,000	31,000
Host Community	n/a	20,000	20,000

# Needs Analysis

Burundian refugees remain highly dependent on humanitarian assistance.

A lack of identity documents makes it difficult for refugees to access basic services and there is growing concern for refugee children born in Tanzania without birth certificates. Child protection needs persist with inadequate numbers of child friendly spaces, lack of capacity to monitor children in foster care and continued risks of SGBV and forced early marriages.

In the education sector school dropout rates are high, less than 10 percent of secondary school-aged children are enrolled and classrooms are overcrowded with shortages of trained teachers.

Major gaps in sanitation and hygiene continue and soap distribution remains inadequately low at 250g/person/month.

Needs persist across all the sectors due to chronic underfunding and the Government's restrictive policies around refugee freedom of movement and economic activities.

# Response Strategy and Priorities

In 2019-2020, Country RRP partners will undertake a multifaceted response to the complex and evolving protection environment in Tanzania that ensures access to territory, humanitarian assistance and opportunities for durable solutions and self-reliance. Building on the initiatives and revising some of the approaches launched in 2018, the focus will be on the following strategic objectives:

1. Preserve equal and unhindered access to territorial asylum and protection, promote the full enjoyment of rights, and maintain the civilian character of asylum;
2. Enable access to essential services according to minimum international standards and ensure protection systems are strengthened and refugees and returnees are able to enjoy their full rights, specifically in regard to safety and security, child protection, protection from SGBV, and community-based protection;
3. Enhance peaceful co-existence and social cohesion between host communities and refugees, including through protection of the natural environment;
4. Ensure refugees have access to comprehensive solutions.



# Partnership and Coordination

The Ministry of Home Affairs and UNHCR co-chair the Refugee Operation Working Group at national and field level. There are also Inter-agency and Inter-Sector working groups that meet regularly and are chaired by UN agencies and RRP partners based on sectoral expertise.

The population planning figures for the Country RRP were projected and reviewed by the Inter-Agency and Inter-Sector Coordination Working Group and Refugee Operation Working Groups in Kibondo and Dar es Salaam. Desk reviews and joint assessments were conducted to inform evidence-based planning of the RRP.

## 2019 & 2020 BURUNDI REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN TANZANIA

- African Initiative for Relief and Development
- Caritas
- Church World Service
- Community Environmental Management and Development Organization
- Danish Refugee Council
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Good Neighbours Tanzania
- Help Age International
- International Organization for Migration
- International Rescue Committee
- Medical Teams International
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- Oxfam
- Plan International
- Relief to Development Society
- Save the Children International
- Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service
- United Nations Capital Development Fund
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Population Fund
- Water Mission
- Women Legal Aid Center
- World Food Programme

# Financial Requirements

## By Organization & Year

ORGANIZATION	2019	2020	TOTAL
African Initiative for Relief and Development	2,484,770	400,000	2,884,770
Caritas	200,000	300,000	500,000
Church World Service	10,335	10,335	20,670
Community Environmental Management and Development Organization	191,014	255,443	446,457
Danish Refugee Council	4,258,388	3,527,316	7,785,704
Food and Agriculture Organization	650,000	700,000	1,350,000
Good Neighbours Tanzania	599,400	345,900	945,300
Help Age International	2,025,000	1,822,499	3,847,499
International Organization for Migration	3,373,615	3,365,589	6,739,204
International Rescue Committee	1,758,212	1,009,890	2,768,102
Medical Teams International	429,000	189,200	618,200
Norwegian Refugee Council	3,074,194	1,512,000	4,586,194
Oxfam	2,406,170	1,422,886	3,829,056
Plan International	4,965,434	3,721,340	8,686,774
Relief to Development Society	578,780	578,780	1,157,560
Save the Children International	2,453,032	1,900,000	4,353,032
Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service	1,059,069	850,000	1,909,069
United Nations Capital Development Fund	227,500	120,000	347,500
United Nations Development Programme	250,000	500,000	750,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	74,963,300	72,893,577	147,856,877
United Nations Children's Fund	3,235,019	2,490,280	5,725,299
United Nations Population Fund	1,287,000	1,287,000	2,574,000
Water Mission	1,875,000	1,733,670	3,608,670
Women Legal Aid Center	143,369	157,706	301,075
World Food Programme	44,582,164	31,247,941	75,830,105
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157,079,765</b>	<b>132,341,352</b>	<b>289,421,117</b>

UGANDA

2019 PLANNED RESPONSE

**43,000**

PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY END OF  
2019

**4,000**

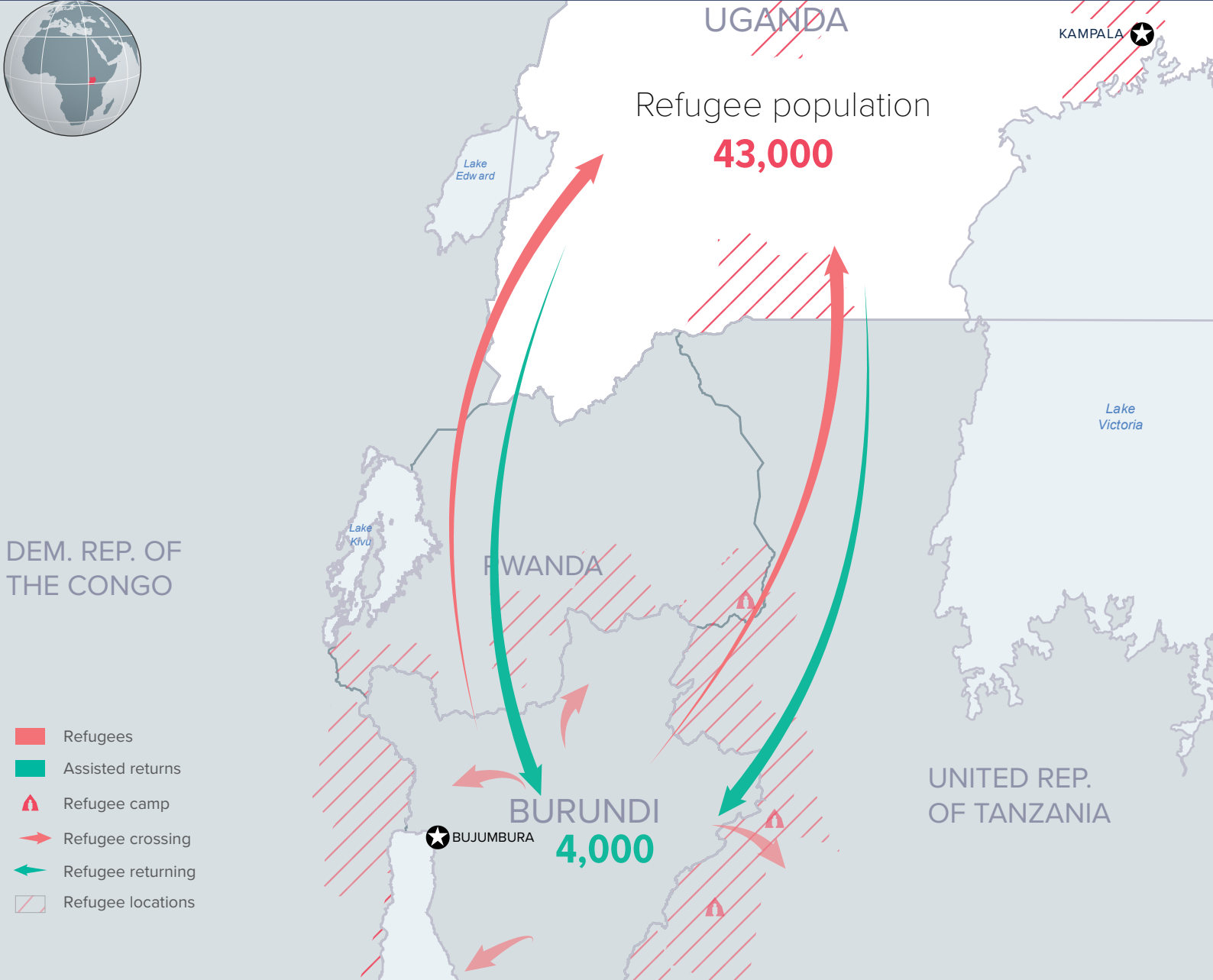
PROJECTED RETURNEES  
IN 2019

**US\$ 29.7M**

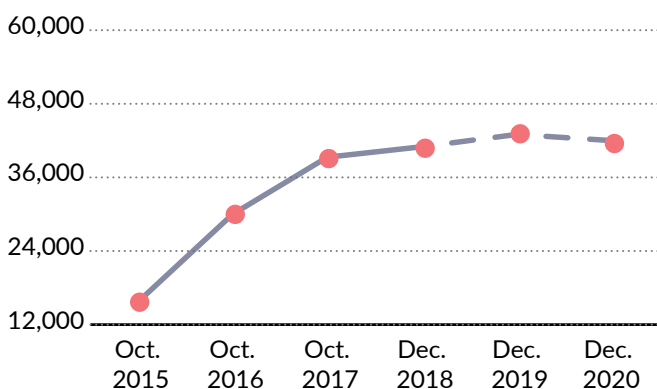
REQUIREMENTS 2019

**11**

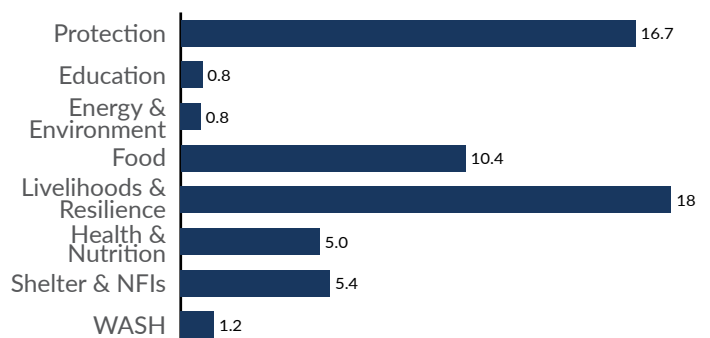
2019 & 2020 PARTNERS  
INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2020



2019 and 2020 Requirements | in millions US\$



# Background

Burundian refugees make up the third largest population group of refugees hosted by Uganda with some 34,000 as of the end of October 2018. The vast majority reside in Nakivale settlement in Isingiro district. Since June 2017, new arrivals from Burundi have had to undergo individual refugee status determination.

Uganda generally has a favourable protection environment which allows for freedom of movement, right to work or to establish a business and access to national services. Through its Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA) Uganda pursues a non-encampment policy for refugee protection and assistance. Building on its inclusive policies, Uganda has embraced the CRRF approach in follow-up to the New York Declaration, serving also as a basis for advancing the STA.

For the first time in Uganda's history, national and local development plans will include refugee issues. In March 2018, the Ministry of Education introduced its education response plan with the aim of responding to the additional strain placed on the educational system in refugee hosting districts. The Ministry of Water and the Ministry of Health have also begun developing integrated response plans.

In line with the Grand Bargain commitment to improve joint and impartial needs assessments, a joint inter-agency multi-sector needs assessment of refugees and host communities was carried out in refugee hosting districts to provide evidence-based data for the development of the 2019-2020 RRP.

## Projected Beneficiary Population

	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2018	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2019	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2020
Burundian refugees	41,000	43,000	42,000
Host Community*	n/a	261,347	250,193

\*This is the total targeted host community across refugee-hosting sub-counties in Uganda, including those hosting Burundian refugees.

# Needs Analysis

Despite Uganda's progressive approach to refugee management, refugees risk remaining vulnerable and becoming dependent on humanitarian assistance if interventions do not adequately focus on sustainable and resilient livelihoods going forward. Challenges include insufficient land for producing food, lack of seeds, tools and access to capital.

Dependency on natural resources for energy and shelter materials leads to cutting of trees, contributing to environmental degradation and increased risk of SGBV for women and children. The provision of clean energy as well as reforestation and afforestation is crucial.

Persistently low enrolment and attendance rates for both refugee and host community children and alarming indicators of 154 pupils per classroom and 85 pupils per teacher highlight the continued needs in the education sector.

# Response Strategy and Priorities

Under the leadership and coordination of the Government, the Uganda 2019-2020 RRP aims at achieving the following objectives, in line with the Uganda Multi-Year Multi-Partner Protection and Solutions Strategy (2016 -2020):

1. Uganda's asylum space is maintained, equal and unhindered access to territory is preserved and the government's emergency preparedness and response capacity is progressively strengthened.
2. The Government of Uganda owns protection processes that promote the full enjoyment of rights, and international protection standards throughout the displacement cycle are efficient and fair.
3. By 2020, the refugee response paradigm in Uganda has progressively shifted from care and maintenance to inclusion and self-reliance through development of individual capacities and the promotion of a conducive environment for livelihoods opportunities.
4. By 2020, refugees progressively benefit from provision of inclusive basic social services, including health, education, child protection, water and sanitation, provided by national authorities in refugee hosting districts.
5. By 2020, refugees are well on their path to access durable solutions. They are either able to return voluntarily to their countries of origin, or have found third country solutions, or start attaining socio-economic opportunities similar to hosting communities in Uganda, including ability to exercise their full range of rights.

# Partnership and Coordination

OPM provides the over-arching policy and coordination framework of the refugee response in Uganda, including the CRRF Steering Group and Secretariat that serve to advance a whole-of-government, multi-stakeholder approach. Operational coordination takes place within the framework of a refugee coordination structure dedicated specifically to refugee-hosting areas:

Leadership level: co-led by the Uganda Government (OPM), and UNHCR;

Inter-agency, country level (UN and development partner operational focal points, NGO country directors): co-led by the Uganda Government (OPM and MoLG) and UNHCR;

Technical sector level: co-led by Government, UN and NGO partners for each sector

District/settlement level (inter-agency and sector structures): OPM, DLGs, and UNHCR co-chair.

Under the overall leadership of OPM, the role of line Ministries and district authorities in the coordination of the refugee response will be further strengthened in 2019-2020. Sector working groups of the refugee response will align with Government sector groups under the National Development Plan (NDP). The refugee Education, Health and WASH sector working groups have already piloted this approach and are co-chaired by line Ministries. This will ensure that refugees and refugee-hosting areas are increasingly integrated in the NDP.



# Financial Requirements

## By Organization & Year-2019/2020

ORGANIZATION	2019	2020	TOTAL
American Refugee Committee	326,273	326,784	653,057
Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants	435,686	518,680	954,366
Food and Agriculture Organization	4,970,061	4,791,063	9,761,124
Impact Initiatives	15,471	15,127	30,598
Uganda Red Cross Society	35,000	25,000	60,000
United Nations Development Programme	610,000	600,000	1,210,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	12,951,339	12,611,388	25,562,727
United Nations Children's Fund	3,615,469	3,052,378	6,667,847
United Nations Population Fund	920,000	920,000	1,840,000
World Food Programme	5,449,246	5,230,017	10,679,263
World Health Organization	350,000	385,000	735,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29,678,545</b>	<b>28,475,437</b>	<b>58,153,982</b>

### 2019 & 2020 BURUNDI REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN UGANDA

- American Refugee Committee
- Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Impact Initiatives
- Uganda Red Cross Society
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Population Fund
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization

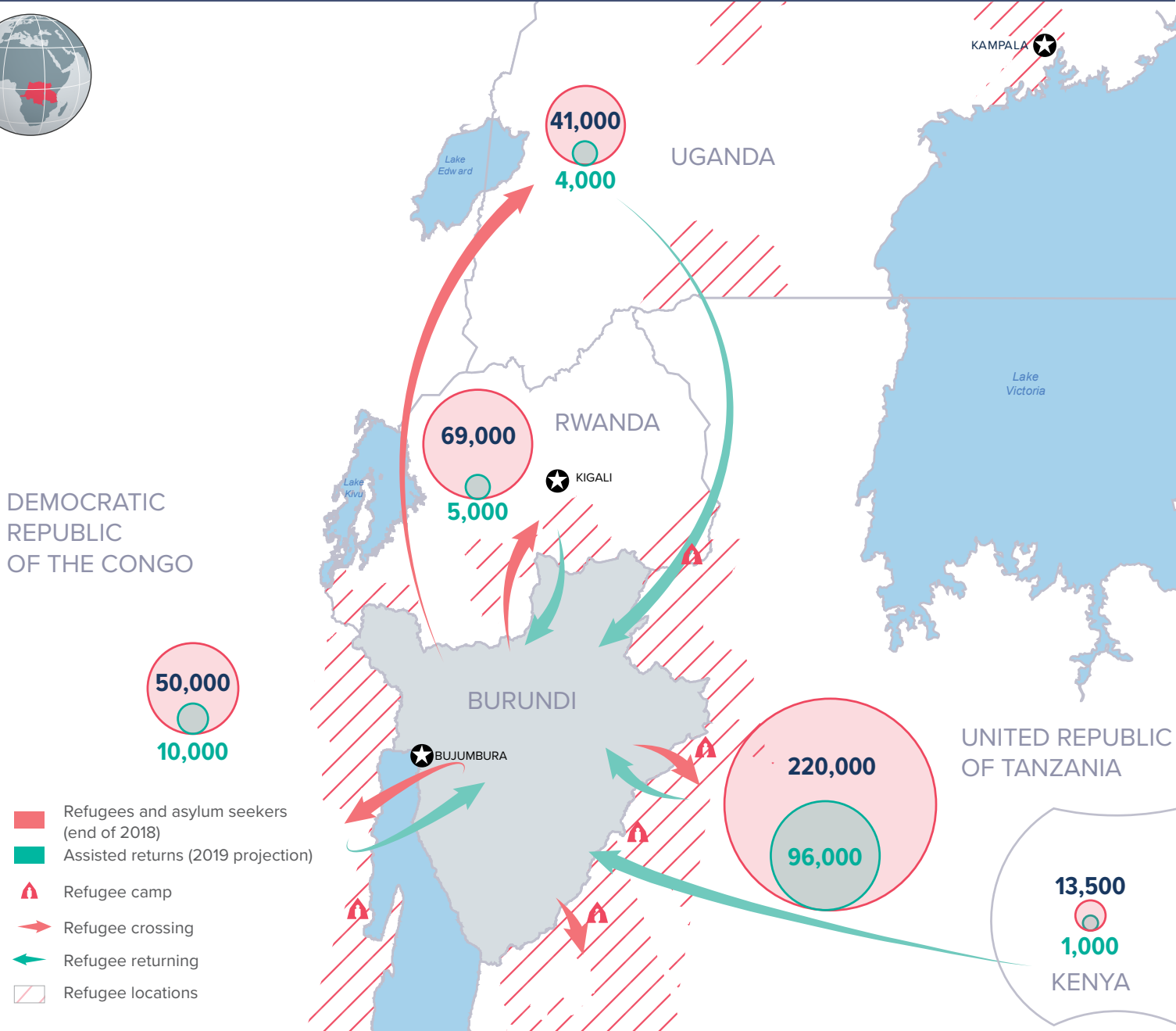


# BURUNDI RETURNS

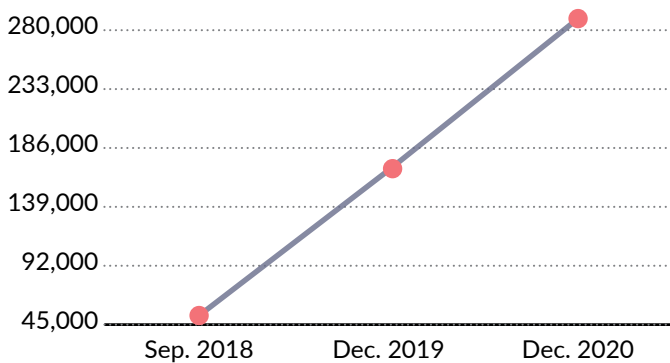
**116,000**  
PROJECTED REFUGEE  
RETURNS IN 2019

**US\$ 78.1 M**  
REQUIREMENTS 2019

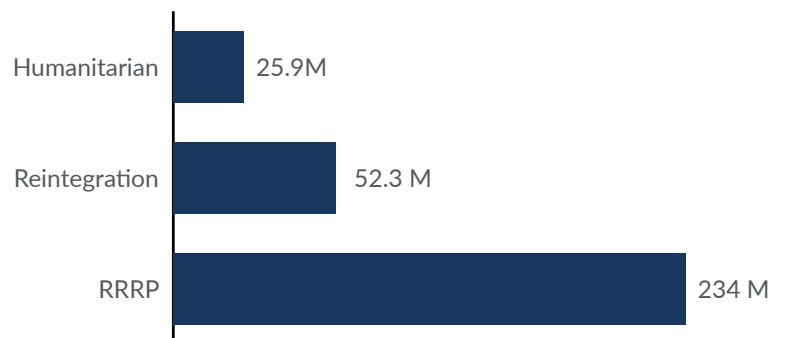
**18**  
PARTNERS INVOLVED



Returns Trends 2018 - 2020



Needs in millions US\$



# Background

In 2017 and 2018 increasingly significant numbers of Burundian refugees have chosen to return to the country. While voluntary repatriation is an important solution for those refugees ready to exercise this fundamental right, Burundian refugee returns are taking place in a context of socio-economic fragility, requiring a much greater investment in their sustainability.

Since September 2017, more than 55,000 refugees have been assisted to return to Burundi, the vast majority from Tanzania, with smaller numbers having returned from Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Kenya. With the original political crisis still not fully resolved, UNHCR and partners are not promoting returns to Burundi, but are providing assistance to those refugees who indicate they have made a free and informed choice to repatriate.

The 2019 Burundian Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan (JRRRP) is an integrated response catering for immediate humanitarian and longer-term resilience and reintegration needs of Burundian refugees who voluntarily repatriate from Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, and Kenya. The 2019-2020 Burundi Regional RRP and 2019 JRRRP together anticipate the voluntary repatriation of some 116,000 Burundian refugees in 2019: 96,000 from Tanzania; 10,000 from the DRC; 5,000 from Rwanda; 4,000 from Uganda; and 1,000 from Kenya.

In the current political, social and economic context in Burundi, the sustainable return of Burundian refugees requires humanitarian and development stakeholders to work together to create an environment conducive to the full enjoyment of rights for returnees while promoting social cohesion and strengthening resilience in communities of return.

## Projected Burundian Refugee Returns

	Projected Refugees and Asylum Seekers by 31 Dec. 2018	Projected Returns 31 Dec. 2019
DRC	50,000	10,000
Rwanda	69,000	5,000
Tanzania	210,000	96,000
Uganda	41,000	4,000
Kenya	13,500*	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>370,000</b>	<b>116,000</b>

\* Kenya is not part of the Burundian RRRP, therefore, while included in the JRRRP, the number of refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya are not included in the RRRP projections.

# Needs Analysis

While returnee protection monitoring in Burundi indicates that returnees have not been subject to any pattern of discrimination in exercising their rights because of their status as returnees, they do face a number of socio-economic reintegration challenges that have informed the development of the 2019 JRRRP.

These challenges include access to shelter with 49 percent of returnees reporting they do not have access to their old homes, with 32 percent staying with friends or family upon their return. 76 percent of returnees also face challenges accessing their land upon return due to a variety of reasons, including temporary occupation by family members in their absence (35 percent), and land disputes (13 percent).

Returnee children report difficulty re-enrolling in school mid-year with 72 percent of older children (12-17 years old) and 42 percent of younger children (6-11 years old) out of school at the time they were visited. Tens of thousands of children born in exile have returned without Birth Certificates. While 72 percent of returnees have access to health services, many of the health centres lack personnel and adequate supplies.

With 15 percent of the Burundian population facing acute food insecurity, the arrival of returnees to some of the most impacted areas will increase pressure and requires assistance with nutritional and agricultural support. Access to land, support with livelihoods and rebuilding resilience for returnees and their home communities will be important to ensure return is sustainable.

As the number of returns increase, expanded protection monitoring of returnee areas is needed to ensure that human rights are respected and identify protection risks for the purpose of informing effective responses.

# Response Strategy & Priorities

The overall goal of the 2019 Burundi JRRRP is to uphold the exercise of the right of return for Burundian refugees and further their socio-economic reintegration without discrimination.

In collaboration with the Burundian authorities, partners of the 2019 Burundian Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan will work to meet the following objectives, while building long-term resilience, and with priority attention to women, children, youth and marginalised people:

1. Ensure a dignified and efficient reception of returnees including registration, profiling, support at the border and the transit centres, transport, as well as the provision of immediate assistance for the most vulnerable.
2. Ensure that rights of returnees are respected and monitored.

3. Create a safe environment and ensure access to essential services including food, safe and adequate shelter, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, education, and protection as well as critical infrastructure and income-generating and self-reliance opportunities. This includes supporting service provision in the communities of return.
4. Ensure durable solutions for displacement-affected populations, including IDPs, in the areas of return.
5. Support and reinforce existing social capital assets that can facilitate mediation and conflict resolution efforts for the peaceful coexistence of communities.

The planned response for 2019 will focus on the main areas of return in the provinces of Makamba, Ruyigi, Kirundo, and Muyinga. Intervention will be undertaken in two realms: the emergency phase for new arrivals within the first months of return, and longer-term resilience oriented community-based support.





# Partnership and Coordination

The JRRRP has 18 partners operating in Burundi including Government entities, UN agencies, and several NGOs, 15 of whom have submitted financial requirements for this plan.

UNHCR is the lead agency coordinating the reception of repatriation convoys in partnership with the Repatriation, Reintegration and Reinsertion department in the office of the Ministry of Interior. The same department manages the coordination of returnee reintegration with the support of the UN Agencies, amongst them UNDP (as the lead), UNHCR (as the co-lead) and NGOs.

In addition, the Durable Solutions Technical Working Group established under the auspices of the Ministry for Human Rights Gender and Social Affairs has developed an Action Plan which also encompasses reintegration objectives. This forum provides another platform to coordinate coherent and sustainable reintegration.

Relevant Government line ministries responsible for health, education, environment, agriculture, and employment are also engaged. Enhanced synergy between relevant line ministries and humanitarian and development actors at national, provincial, and communal level is required and will be pursued.

## BURUNDI RETURN PARTNERS

- Caritas
- Conseile Pour Education et Developpement
- Counterpart International
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Groppo di volontariato civile
- Handicap International
- International Organization for Migration
- International Rescue Committee
- Jesuit Refugee Services
- Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
- United Nations Capital Development Fund
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
- United Nations Population Fund
- UNWOMEN
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization

# Financial Requirements

## By Organization

ORGANIZATION	HUMANITARIAN NEEDS	REINTEGRATION NEEDS	TOTAL
Counterpart International	-	50,000	50,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	-	1,350,000	1,350,000
Handicap International	-	540,000	540,000
International Organization for Migration	-	7,181,727	7,181,727
International Rescue Committee	-	4,612,000	4,612,000
Jesuit Refugee Services	-	5,320,000	5,320,000
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	-	20,000	20,000
United Nations Capital Development Fund	-	4,000,000	4,000,000
United Nations Development Programme	-	5,191,300	5,191,300
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	20,044,656	7,230,000	27,274,656
United Nations Children's Fund	-	7,208,000	7,208,000
United Nations Population Fund	-	860,000	860,000
UNWOMEN	-	1,180,000	1,180,000
World Food Programme	5,830,000	6,150,000	11,980,000
World Health Organization	-	1,370,000	1,370,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,874,656</b>	<b>52,263,027</b>	<b>78,137,683</b>







**ANNEX**

# 2019 & 2020 Financial Requirements

ORGANIZATION	Protection	Education	Energy & Environment	Food security	Health & Nutrition	Livelihood & Resilience	Shelter & NFIs	WASH	TOTAL
DRC									
AFPDE					3,000,000				3,000,000
DRC					2,700,000				2,700,000
UN-FAO						2,280,000			2,280,000
UN-UNDP	8,025,000								8,025,000
UN-UNFPA	950,000				475,000				1,425,000
UN-UNHCR	9,209,353	1,550,778			4,860,037	7,328,724	1,955,024	1,675,734	26,579,650
UN-UNICEF		4,126,800			171,234				4,298,034
UN-WFP				17,784,000					17,784,000
<b>DRC Total</b>	<b>18,184,353</b>	<b>5,677,578</b>		<b>17,784,000</b>	<b>11,206,271</b>	<b>9,608,724</b>	<b>1,955,024</b>	<b>1,675,734</b>	<b>66,091,684</b>
Rwanda									
ARC	217,827				760,000				977,827
CARE International	303,148					707,346			1,010,494
GHDF								102,000	102,000
Handicap International	1,086,000								1,086,000
Save the Children	947,000				1,371,135				2,318,135
UN-FAO			1,115,233			903,219			2,018,452
UN-IOM					70,000	360,000			430,000
UN-UNDP	1,032,472		1,150,000			425,172			2,607,644
UN-UNFPA	235,000				1,228,000				1,463,000
UN-UNHCR	26,651,349	12,493,203	7,472,383		10,835,580	10,096,683	19,374,883	10,197,463	97,121,544

ORGANIZATION	Protection	Education	Energy & Environment	Food security	Health & Nutrition	Livelihood & Resilience	Shelter & NFIs	WASH	TOTAL
UN-UNICEF	390,000	1,830,000			880,000			400,000	3,500,000
UN-UNWOMEN	350,000					400,000			750,000
UN-WFP		2,008,988		20,320,409	3,591,377	1,503,870			27,424,644
<b>Rwanda Total</b>	<b>31,212,796</b>	<b>16,332,191</b>	<b>9,737,616</b>	<b>20,320,409</b>	<b>18,736,092</b>	<b>14,396,290</b>	<b>19,374,883</b>	<b>10,699,463</b>	<b>140,809,740</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>									
AIRD							2,884,770		2,884,770
Caritas		500,000							500,000
CEMDO			446,457						446,457
CWS						20,670			20,670
DRC	435,000					2,948,797	1,535,000	2,866,907	7,785,704
GNT	-					945,300			945,300
Help Age International	2,839,596	267,458			240,710	499,735			3,847,499
IRC	464,212	584,713			1,600,000	119,177			2,768,102
MTI					618,200				618,200
NRC	-	1,396,000					1,362,444	1,827,750	4,586,194
OXFAM	-							3,829,056	3,829,056
Plan International	3,303,707	2,110,000				3,273,067			8,686,774
RtDS	-		1,157,560						1,157,560
Save the Children	3,953,032	400,000							4,353,032
TCRS	-							1,909,069	1,909,069
UN-FAO			500,000			850,000			1,350,000
UN-IOM	6,013,204				726,000				6,739,204
UN-UNCDF						347,500			347,500

ORGANIZATION	Protection	Education	Energy & Environment	Food security	Health & Nutrition	Livelihood & Resilience	Shelter & NFIs	WASH	TOTAL
UN-UNDP			750,000						750,000
UN-UNFPA	858,000				1,716,000				2,574,000
UN-UNHCR	51,014,044	8,688,477	14,386,251		23,764,759	11,577,800	21,019,851	17,405,695	147,856,877
UN-UNICEF	1,000,000	2,047,860			614,939			2,062,500	5,725,299
UN-WFP				71,921,009	3,409,096	500,000			75,830,105
Water Mission								3,608,670	3,608,670
WLAC	301,075								301,075
<b>Tanzania Total</b>	<b>70,181,870</b>	<b>15,994,508</b>	<b>17,240,268</b>	<b>71,921,009</b>	<b>32,689,704</b>	<b>21,082,046</b>	<b>26,802,065</b>	<b>33,509,647</b>	<b>289,421,117</b>
Uganda									
ARC	345,542					307,515			653,057
CAFOMI	99,700		80,362			502,524		271,780	954,366
IMPACT							30,598		30,598
UN-FAO						9,761,124			9,761,124
UN-UNDP	560,000		650,000						1,210,000
UN-UNFPA	1,200,000				640,000				1,840,000
UN-UNHCR	13,097,484					7,053,095	5,412,148		25,562,727
UN-UNICEF	1,243,446	789,424			3,699,947			935,030	6,667,847
UN-WFP				10,400,436		278,827			10,679,263
UN-WHO					735,000				735,000
URCS	60,000								60,000
<b>Uganda Total</b>	<b>16,606,172</b>	<b>789,424</b>	<b>730,362</b>	<b>10,400,436</b>	<b>5,074,947</b>	<b>17,903,085</b>	<b>5,442,746</b>	<b>1,206,810</b>	<b>58,153,982</b>
Regional									
UN-UNHCR									2,788,846
Regional Total									2,788,846
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>136,185,191</b>	<b>38,793,701</b>	<b>27,708,246</b>	<b>120,425,854</b>	<b>67,707,014</b>	<b>62,990,145</b>	<b>53,574,718</b>	<b>47,091,654</b>	<b>557,265,369</b>



