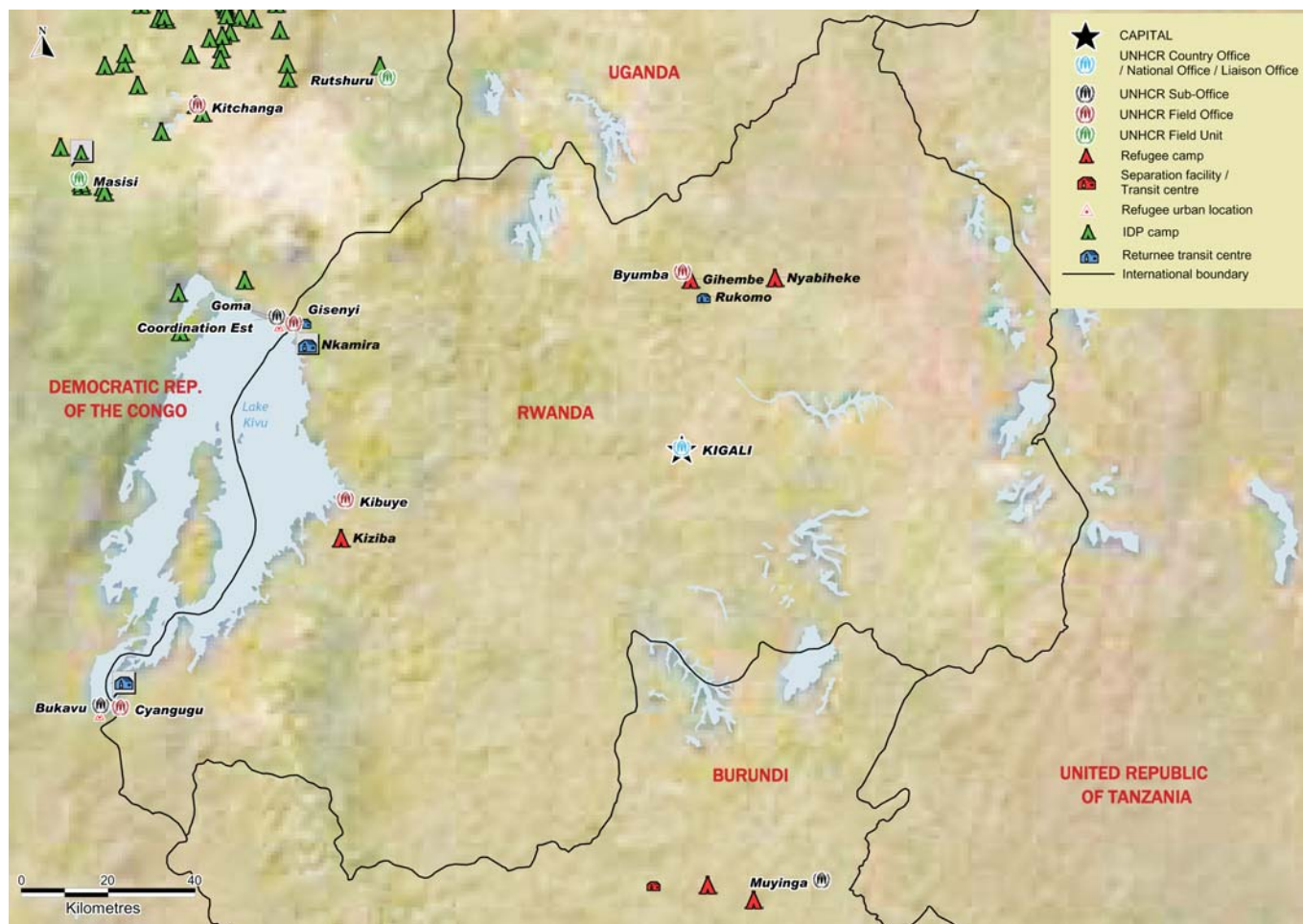


RWANDA



Working environment

The context

Following some unrest in 2010, Rwanda enjoys a relatively stable political environment. The Government has set as priority the repatriation of Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries and has requested UNHCR to invoke the cessation clauses for this group. UNHCR is therefore working with all concerned parties with a view to the application of the cessation clauses by the end of June 2012.

Meanwhile, UNHCR has already been assisting the voluntary repatriation of Rwandan refugees still in exile, and

searching for solutions for those who may not be able to return, in addition to meeting the protection needs of selected cases. The Government continues to make preparations for the possible invocation of the cessation clauses, advocating for Rwandan refugees in neighbouring countries to consider returning voluntarily to their home country. It is also seeking to implement tripartite agreements with the various countries hosting Rwandan refugees.

Through the UN's Delivering as One initiative, a communications specialist is working closely with UNHCR and the Government to strengthen the information campaign on voluntary repatriation. In 2010, nearly 10,000 Rwandan refugees returned home voluntarily; another 4,000 had returned by July 2011.

Planning figures for Rwanda

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2012		DEC 2012 - JAN 2013		DEC 2013	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Burundi	350	340	360	360	370	370
	DRC	55,150	55,030	54,070	54,070	53,000	53,000
	Various	30	20	30	30	30	30
Asylum-seekers	Burundi	30	30	30	260	30	30
	DRC	260	260	270	30	280	280
	Various	10	10	10	10	10	10
Returnees (refugees)	Rwanda	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Total		75,820	75,690	84,770	84,760	83,710	83,710

By mid-2011, UNHCR was assisting some 56,000 people of concern in Rwanda, mainly refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The majority of these refugees live in camps, while a small number reside in the capital, Kigali. The prospects for their return still depend on the improvement of security in the DRC, which remains unstable in many areas.

At the regional level, Rwanda has signed various agreements with neighbouring countries, notably one signed in March 2010 with the East African Community (EAC) and with UNHCR, on cooperation in protecting the rights of displaced persons, including refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs, in the region. UNHCR is seeking the integration of its provisions within domestic law.

● *The needs*

Refugee households in Rwanda remain highly dependent on the protection and assistance provided by UNHCR. The lack of land (including for agricultural purposes) and income-generating activities as well as limits on access to education and low skill levels all hinder self-reliance. Harsh living conditions in the camps are further exacerbated by poor soil, erosion-prone hillsides, inclement weather and crowded shelters.

The average camp area per refugee is 16.2 square metres, significantly lower than the standard of 45 square metres, posing sanitation and hygiene problems. With populations growing by some 30 births a month, the substandard conditions are made

even worse by the lack of durable roofing materials and latrines. Such conditions have far-reaching consequences, and could lead to sexual and gender-based violence, HIV and AIDS, early pregnancies and increased high school drop-out rates for girls, prostitution, and protection and psychosocial risks for children and other vulnerable individuals. In 2010, the Government provided 2.4 hectares of land to expand Nyabiheke camp in Byumba, prompting renewed hope that it would consider the expansion of other refugee camps.

Water supplies are variable. Supplies are tight in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps, where they range from 7-14 litres per person per day. In Kiziba, residents get more than 20 litres per person per day. All camp-based refugees receive food assistance, even though the standard of 2,100 kcal per day is not always met in all the camps, due to temporary shortages of some food items. The situation is made worse by the lack of cultivable land around the camps to enable refugees to supplement their food rations through small-scale agriculture.

Returnees to Rwanda receive three-month food rations as well as basic non-food items, before returning to their districts of origin. However, in order to sustain their reintegration, there is also a need for skills training, income-generation and livelihood activities. The returnees face extreme poverty, as well as land and shelter issues, lack of medical coverage, a dearth of job opportunities and the need to walk long distances in search of water. In the first half of the year, some 4,000 returnees had been received and assisted by UNHCR.

Main objectives and targets for 2012

Fair protection processes and documentation

- Registration and the provision of civil status documentation are improved.
 - ☞ All children under 12 months of age are issued birth certificates by the authorities.
 - ☞ All persons of concern have birth certificates.
- The provision of individual documentation is increased.
 - ☞ All people of concern have valid identity documents.

Security from violence and exploitation

- The risk of gender-based violence is reduced and the quality of the response to it is improved.
 - ☞ Some 90 per cent of known survivors of sexual and gender-based violence receive support.
- The protection of children is strengthened.
 - ☞ All out-of-school adolescents participate in targeted programmes.
 - ☞ A Best Interest Determination (BID) process has been initiated or completed for all unaccompanied and separated children.

Basic needs and services

- Shelter and infrastructure are established, improved and maintained.
 - ☞ Some 95 per cent of households live in adequate dwellings.

- The supply of potable water is increased or maintained.
 - ☞ An average of 20 litres of potable water per person per day is made available.
- The population lives in sufficiently sanitary and hygienic conditions.
 - ☞ All camp-based refugees have adequate sanitation.
- The population has optimal access to education.
 - ☞ Some 15,000 refugees, or all those of concern aged 6-11 years, are enrolled in primary education.
- The health of the population of concern is improved.
 - ☞ The under-five mortality rate is no more than 1 per 1000 population per month.
- The nutritional well-being of people of concern is improved.
 - ☞ The prevalence of global acute malnutrition is reduced from 33 per cent to 5 per cent of the population.

Durable solutions

- The potential for resettlement is realized.
 - ☞ Some 2,400 individuals, out of an estimated 13,000 identified, are submitted for resettlement.
 - ☞ All identified individuals whose cases are submitted depart for resettlement.

UNHCR's presence in 2012

□ Number of offices	5
□ Total staff	82
International	14
National	49
JPOs	1
UNVs	10
Others	8



Salt distribution for Congolese refugees in Rwanda.

UNHCR / A. BRONEE

| Strategy and activities |

In line with the Global Strategic Priorities, the goal of UNHCR in Rwanda is to improve the well-being of refugees, asylum-seekers and returnees through the provision of basic needs and essential services. Voluntary repatriation will be facilitated depending on the security situation in the DRC. Other durable solutions such as local integration and resettlement will also be pursued despite the limited prospects. Furthermore, UNHCR will improve child protection through secondary school education, preventing and addressing sexual and gender-based violence and developing skills training and self-reliance projects for refugees.

UNHCR will maintain partnerships with other humanitarian agencies and facilitate the reintegration of Rwandan returnees through continued monitoring of the returnees and the implementation of the joint UNHCR/UN Country Team multi-year reintegration programme. Communications with countries of asylum on protection-related issues affecting returnees will be improved. The Office will

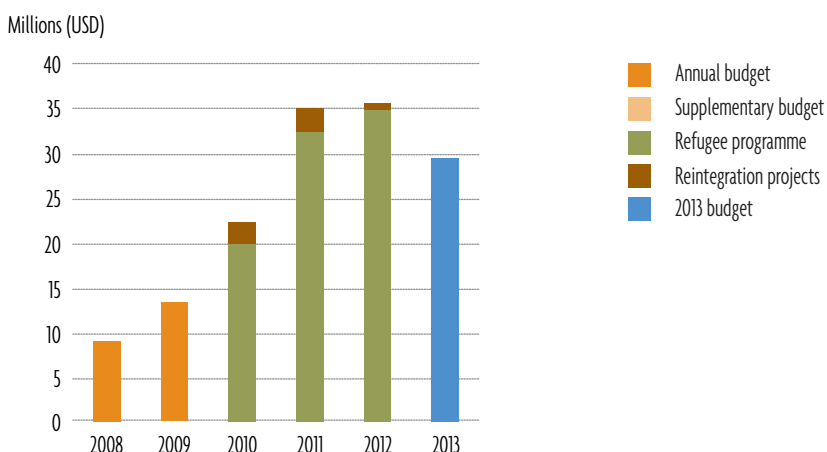
also ensure that the needs of all people of concern are reflected in the next UN Development Assistance Framework, covering the period 2013-2017.

Owing to the political instability in the Great Lakes Region, voluntary repatriation on a large scale is not envisaged in 2012. UNHCR therefore aims to employ resettlement both as a protection tool and as a means to secure durable solutions for refugees. Vulnerable refugees and refugees identified as having limited or no prospects for local integration after more than 14 years in Rwanda will be assessed and processed for resettlement.

○ Constraints and challenges

The growth of refugee populations due to births and the absence of voluntary repatriation to the DRC, inhibited by the prevailing security situation in the eastern parts of that country, have led to increased congestion in the camps. The scarcity of land around the camps hampers efforts to expand them in order to improve living conditions. The lack of land, especially for agricultural purposes, also deprives the refugees of livelihood opportunities,

UNHCR's budget in Rwanda 2008 – 2013



hampering their self-sufficiency and prospects of local integration.

Organization and implementation

Coordination

UNHCR works with the Government and with four international NGOs in Rwanda. It also collaborates with WFP to provide food rations in the camps and transit centres, and with UNICEF on child protection interventions in the camps. Along with other UN agencies, it participates in the UN Country Team and in the Delivering as One initiative. UNHCR continues to

participate in and co-chairs the Disaster Management Task Force.

Financial information

UNHCR's comprehensive budget for Rwanda for 2012 totals some USD 35.6 million, up slightly from USD 35.2 million in 2011. The lack of prospects for durable solutions, particularly the voluntary repatriation of DRC refugees due to security concerns in their country and limited prospects for local integration, will result in a sustained need to provide basic assistance and improve essential services – particularly shelter, education, health care and sanitation – in the camps.

2012 UNHCR Budget in Rwanda (USD)

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment			
Access to legal assistance	55,380	0	55,380
Subtotal	55,380	0	55,380
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Registration and profiling	151,761	0	151,761
Refugee status determination	180,863	0	180,863
Individual documentation	189,122	0	189,122
Civil registration and civil status documentation	164,585	0	164,585
Family re-unification	171,641	0	171,641
Subtotal	857,972	0	857,972
Security from violence and exploitation			
Prevention of and response to SGBV	400,761	95,456	496,217
Protection of children	346,522	0	346,522
Subtotal	747,283	95,456	842,739
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	2,562,251	0	2,562,251
Reproductive health and HIV services	716,902	0	716,902
Nutrition	1,480,902	0	1,480,902
Water	1,387,175	0	1,387,175
Sanitation and hygiene	3,492,802	0	3,492,802
Shelter and infrastructure	1,869,904	0	1,869,904
Access to energy	972,574	0	972,574
Basic domestic and hygiene items	2,338,387	0	2,338,387
Services for people with specific needs	630,244	0	630,244
Education	9,854,879	0	9,854,879
Subtotal	25,306,019	0	25,306,019
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Community mobilization	93,380	0	93,380
Natural resources and shared environment	277,380	0	277,380
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,368,106	0	1,368,106
Subtotal	1,738,867	0	1,738,867

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies

Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs

NGOs

African Humanitarian Action
American Refugee Committee
Jesuit Refugee Service
Adventist Development and Relief Agency

Operational partners

Government agencies

Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs

NGOs

American Refugee Committee
Jesuit Refugee Service

Others

UNICEF
WFP

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	TOTAL
Durable solutions			
Resettlement	533,022	0	533,022
Subtotal	533,022	0	533,022
Leadership, coordination and partnerships			
Donor relations	260,522	0	260,522
Subtotal	260,522	0	260,522
Logistics and operations support			
Logistics and supply	3,758,387	335,456	4,093,843
Operations management, coordination and support	1,605,258	348,369	1,953,627
Subtotal	5,363,645	683,826	6,047,471
Total	34,862,711	779,282	35,641,993
2011 Revised budget	32,434,453	2,799,319	35,233,772