

**THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC  
OF THE CONGO  
REGIONAL REFUGEE  
RESPONSE PLAN**

January 2019 - December 2020



## CREDITS

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## CONCEPT DESIGN

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All statistics are provisional and subject to change. Except where indicated otherwise, all population figures provided in this report are as of September 30, 2018.

**WEB PORTAL** For more information on the DRC situation go to: [UNHCR operational portal - DRC situation](#)

## COVER PHOTOGRAPH

Zambia. Congolese refugee woman holds her two-week-old baby outside her shelter at Mantapala refugee settlement.  
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## Foreword

In 2018, the crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) drastically worsened, spreading to previously unaffected areas and impacting the Great Lakes region. The ongoing conflicts across much of eastern and central DRC continue to cause significant displacement, damage to property and tragic loss of human life.

While the majority of displaced people remain within DRC, tens of thousands of new refugees have fled across borders since the beginning of 2018. In particular, refugee flows to Burundi, Uganda and Zambia have increased significantly. New arrivals in those countries have joined refugees from previous waves of violence, the majority being women and children, many of whom are crossing borders unaccompanied or separated.



The unstable security and socio-economic situation in the DRC was further aggravated by an unpredictable political environment and outbreaks such as the Ebola virus disease. The risk of further displacement remains high, and thus would have a disastrous impact on the precarious humanitarian situation and raise the specter of increased regional instability if the crisis is not contained. The underlying drivers of humanitarian needs, including protection, are not expected to change in the coming year. At the same time, DRC continues to host over half a million refugees from neighbouring countries, many of whom have been displaced due to waves of ongoing violence.

Looking forward, the 2019-2020 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the DRC situation aims at addressing the needs of new arrivals of Congolese refugees in the region, and those in protracted situations. By supporting livelihoods opportunities and through a resilience-based approach, refugees will be able to contribute to the development of their host countries, and of their country of origin upon their return. Given the limited capacity of host communities to support the impact of massive numbers of refugees, the response strategy will also address the needs of local populations, strengthening peaceful co-existence and building social cohesion.

Effective interagency cooperation and coordination is imperative to provide strong leverage for peaceful solutions, the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and support to sustainable development. As such, we are pleased to see that the number of RRRP partners has increased from 44 in 2018 to 57 for 2019-2020. However, despite the gravity of the crisis, the refugee response in 2018 was underfunded, raising concerns over basic needs, including food security, health, access to education, and other minimum standards that are often not met, such as proper accommodation in overcrowded refugee settlements.

In the spirit of solidarity, I would like to invite the international community, including UN agencies, international and national NGOs, government counterparts, and donors, to reaffirm their commitment to support the persons in need. We have a shared responsibility to refugees and host communities, to contribute to the delivery of protection and humanitarian assistance, and seek opportunities for development.

Only by joint efforts can we tackle the challenges and achieve positive and lasting results.

Thank you for your support!

*Ann Encontre*

UNHCR Regional Refugee Coordinator for the DRC Situation

## PLANNED RESPONSE

**1.1 M**

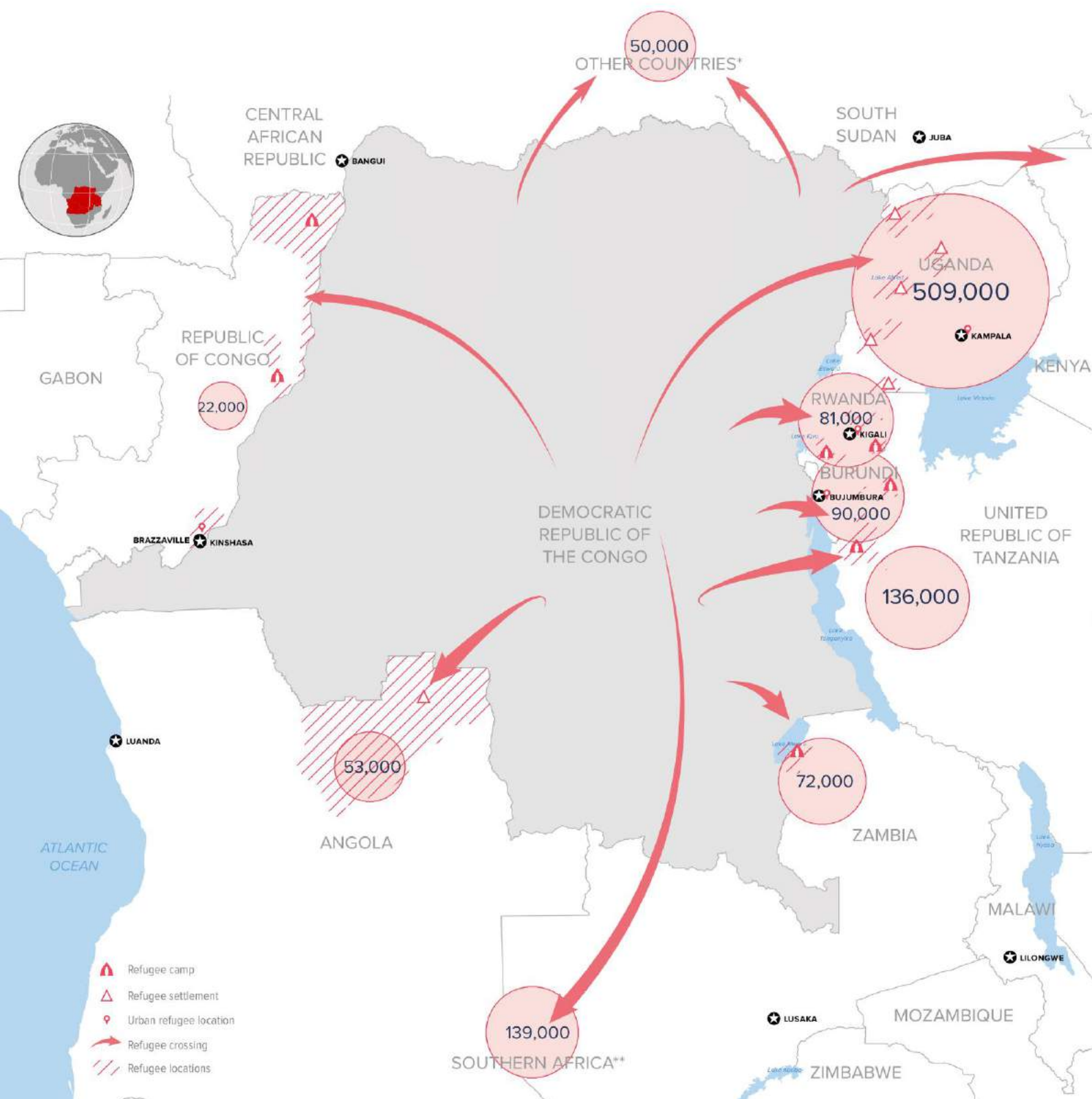
PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY 2019

**US\$ 743 M**

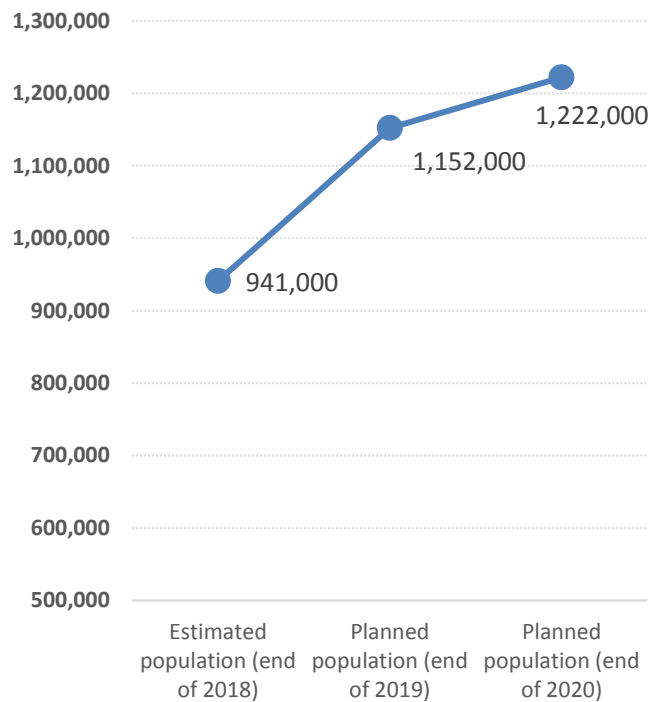
REQUIREMENTS FOR  
2019

**57**

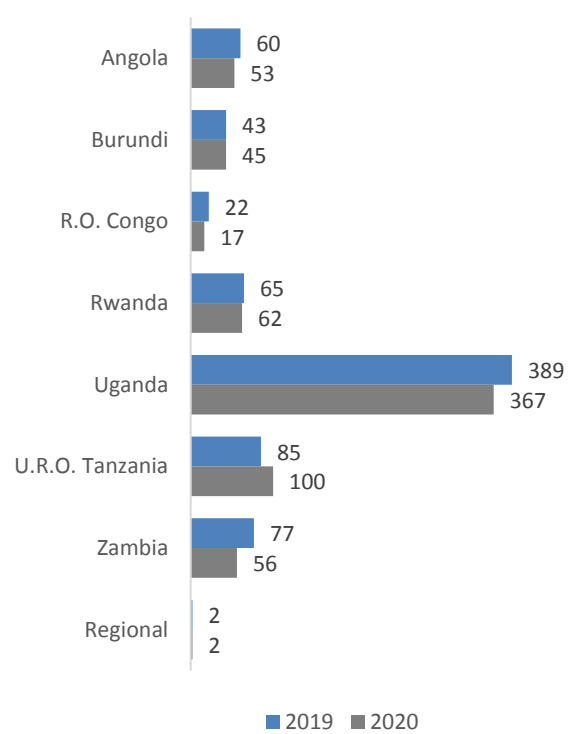
PARTNERS INVOLVED



## Refugee Population Trends



## Requirements | In millions US\$



**Uganda. Refugees fleeing violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) wait at Sebagoro emergency centre in Uganda for buses to take them to Kyangwali refugee settlement. @UNHCR / Michele Sibiloni**





# Regional Overview

## Introduction

The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is a protection crisis, fueled by ethnic and political conflicts. The situation has drastically worsened over the course of 2018, spreading to previously unaffected areas with a dramatic impact on the Great Lakes region. The on-going conflicts across much of eastern and central DRC have caused and continue to cause significant population displacement, human rights violations, including targeted attacks against civilians, a high prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence, and loss of human life and property. According to OCHA, the consequences have been devastating for 1.37 million internally displaced persons who are in need of humanitarian assistance. At the same time the DRC hosts over 533,000 refugees from Rwanda, the Central African Republic, South Sudan and Burundi who fled their countries seeking international protection.

While the main part of the displaced population has remained in the country, the Congolese refugee population in the region has increased with over 130,000 new refugees leaving the DRC since the beginning of 2018. In particular, refugee flows to Burundi, Uganda and Zambia have increased significantly, while several thousand refugees have fled further south towards Southern Africa and beyond. New arrivals have joined refugees from previous waves of violence, bringing the total number of Congolese refugees in Africa to some 765,000, as at September 2018<sup>1</sup>. The majority of Congolese refugees are women and children and nearly 55 per cent are under 18, many crossing borders unaccompanied or separated from family members. About 8 per cent of the total population are persons with specific needs, including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), persons living with HIV and AIDS and persons with disabilities.

The intensified presence of various non-state actors in the eastern provinces of the DRC continued during 2018. Local intercommunal fighting increased including in the provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema and Tanganyika, as well as in the Kasai region, creating a dire humanitarian situation. Apart from threats coming from armed conflicts, criminality is on the rise both in urban and rural areas, facilitated by the proliferation of small arms, high unemployment, poverty and widespread impunity.

The political uncertainties, exacerbated by the ongoing electoral process, have further aggravated the already unstable security and socio-economic situation in the country and the risk of further displacement remains high. At the same time, the underlying drivers of

humanitarian needs, including protection, will not change in the coming year.

In Zambia, on 10 September 2017, UNHCR activated a Level 1 emergency requiring enhanced preparedness. On 16 February 2018, the refugee influx from DRC into Uganda declared as a Level 2 emergency followed the sharp increase in the number of new arrivals since 18 December 2017. On 13 August 2018, UNHCR activated an internal Level 2 emergency for North Kivu and Ituri provinces due to the deteriorating security and humanitarian conditions, amidst the outbreak of the Ebola virus. In Ituri, violence has displaced over 300,000 persons in the first half of 2018 and some 500,000 people have been displaced in North Kivu, since the beginning of 2018.

The 2018 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the DRC situation was the first regional inter-agency effort to capture the needs of Congolese refugees in neighbouring countries. Newly arrived refugees have joined existing refugee populations for whom resources have been decreasing in recent years and which are largely insufficient to cover food security, nutrition, health and other basic needs or meet minimum standards. In many countries of asylum, refugee settlements and camps are already at full capacity. Funds for livelihood interventions are limited, prolonging refugees' dependence on external support. In this context, providing protection and humanitarian assistance to thousands of new refugees seeking safety in the course of 2018 have been a challenge for host governments and RRRP partners.

Throughout 2018, RRRP partners strengthened their advocacy efforts and promoted access to asylum, as well as the maintenance of the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum. Given the large scale of displacement inside DRC coupled with the limited capacity of host communities to support the massive numbers of refugees on the move, the emergency response was limited to basic shelter, NFI assistance and improvements to accessing basic services. In cooperation with host governments, mechanisms for the registration of refugees were established, physical verification exercises were conducted, and civil registration was enhanced. Despite the gravity of the DRC crisis, the RRRP is only 14 per cent funded, as at September 2018.

The 2019-2020 Regional RRP presents the biannual inter-agency response to the renewed and heightened humanitarian challenge posed by the mounting number of Congolese refugees in the countries neighbouring the DRC, including both existing refugee populations and new arrivals, alongside host communities. By the

<sup>1</sup> Except where indicated otherwise, all population figures provided in this report are as of September 30, 2018.



end of 2019, at a first stage, response partners aim to address the needs of 1,152,000 Congolese refugees in seven countries of asylum (Angola, Burundi, the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia), which have detailed response plans featured in separate chapters, and in other countries in the region where Congolese refugees are being hosted, which are captured in the regional overview.

Response activities and interventions in refugee hosting areas which are impacted by the refugee crisis, including the communities hosting or living side by side with refugees, will target local populations with the aim to provide assistance to some 1,588,000 individuals, thus ensuring access for all to better quality services and at the same time promoting development and building social cohesion. For this reason, development interventions for strengthening resilience of refugees

and host communities will be scaled up alongside life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection.

The planning figures are based on a scenario anticipating a deterioration of the situation within the DRC. In addition, contingency planning was undertaken in connection with the current volatile insecurity and socio-economic situation which could witness more outflows of Congolese refugees to neighbouring countries. In the Regional Contingency Plan for the DRC situation, it is estimated that in the event of a major emergency in the country that might occur between the months of August and December 2018, leading up to the presidential elections, and in the post-election period, over 386,000 new Congolese refugees and asylum seekers could arrive in countries of asylum. Further, it is estimated that some 78,000 refugees currently residing in the DRC might return to their countries of origin. In case of major refugee outflows, the Regional RRP will be revised.

## 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 the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) as part of it, 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 is set to be affirmed by the General Assembly by the end of-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 a more systematic and sustainable ways, as outlined in its programme of action. The objectives of the global 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-based refugee response plans contribute to the implementation of the global compact on refugees by articulating prioritized multi-stakeholder responses for the benefit refugees and host communities, as identified with governments and partners. Among countries affected by the DRC situation, Uganda, Rwanda and Zambia are already applying the CRRF, as of end-2018, while the strategy outlined in this RRRP reinforces the implementation of further responses in line with the global compact on refugees throughout all countries of its coverage in 2019.

Uganda. Newly arrived Congolese refugee children entertain themselves at Kagoma Reception Centre, their first stop in Uganda. @UNHCR / Duniya Aslam Khan



## Beneficiary Population\*

	Current population as of September 2018	Planned Population as of end of 2019	Planned Population as of end of 2020
Angola	36,000	53,000	51,000
Burundi	74,000	90,000	110,000
Republic of the Congo	16,000	22,000	21,000
Rwanda	80,000	81,000	84,000
Uganda**	272,000	509,000	539,000
United Republic of Tanzania	84,000	136,000	152,000
Zambia	40,000	72,000	58,000
Southern Africa***	105,000	139,000	154,000
Other Countries****	58,000	50,000	54,000
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>765,000</b>	<b>1,152,000</b>	<b>1,223,000</b>

\* These rounded figures have been updated to reflect the results of a continuous biometric registration and verification exercise in countries of asylum.

\*\* This baseline population figure for Uganda is based on data provided by the OPM/RIMS, as of June 2018, and UNHCR/OPM verification figures, as of June 2018.

\*\*\* Southern Africa includes Botswana, Indian Ocean islands, the Kingdom of eSwatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

\*\*\*\* Other countries include Central African Republic, Chad, Kenya and South Sudan.

## Regional Protection and Population Needs

The needs of Congolese refugees in the region remain significant. While most of the countries of asylum are maintaining open borders, refugees are facing challenges because of additional barriers including restrictions on the freedom of movement, the rights to work and to housing, land and property rights, access to education and justice, as well as discrimination and xenophobia.

The current refugee settlements and camps in many host countries are full and the available basic services are stretched to the limits. Meanwhile, there is a need to accommodate the growing Congolese refugee population and organize the relocation to safe places away from border areas, and the establishment of new settlements. Creating livelihoods for refugees in rural hosting-areas where there are few opportunities for income-generating activities is crucial, as well as increasing vocational and skills training for refugees living in urban areas.

The humanitarian situation in the region is a highly complex one, as illustrated by the different groups of refugees and internally displaced persons in those countries where Congolese refugees are being hosted, thereby aggravating the already limited capacity of host communities and States. Moreover, as resources have been decreasing there are rising concerns over food security and nutrition, health, the provision of other basic needs and minimum standards that are often not met.

Refugees are especially vulnerable, specifically women and children, given their situation of displacement and therefore States, in cooperation with humanitarian and development actors, need to provide these categories of refugees with adequate protection against human rights abuses and give legal safeguards and livelihood opportunities to improve their status in the society, building social cohesion. The precarious situation of most of the countries hosting refugees highlights the importance of bringing humanitarian and protection assistance closer to development responses at all levels, in order to build an environment conducive to integration.

In **Angola**, since 2013, the Government has not been issuing legal documents (e.g. IDs) to refugees or asylum-seekers. Police harassment and lack of understanding of refugees' rights and responsibilities, both by police officers and refugees themselves, create vulnerabilities for the urban caseload in Luanda.

Refugee households in Lóvua settlement, Lunda Norte, are facing challenges in improving their livelihoods and achieving self-reliance due to limited agricultural productivity, lack of access to income-generating opportunities and low purchasing power. In this connection, there is a need to maintain the food pipeline, and to also explore alternatives for complementing the food supply in the event of

disruption of the food pipeline. In addition there is a big population of unemployed refugee youths in the Lovua settlement and lack of professional training / job opportunities resulting in all kind of risks for refugees and asylum-seekers, especially for women and girls.

The trend analysis of SGBV in Lunda Norte indicated that an average of 25 cases are reported per month against refugee women and girls, while child protection related incidences are still rampant with between 10 – 20 cases reported on a weekly basis, mostly related to neglect and physical abuse, and occasionally early marriages and sexual abuse. There is an increasing demand for formal education for children and adolescents, as well as for adults. Health assistance is provided, however, there is a shortage of qualified medical personnel, equipment and medicines, especially in Lunda Norte. Water supply is still problematic though more boreholes should be completed in 2018 easing the situation.

**Burundi** is facing a long-standing humanitarian crisis, which affects the protection of Congolese refugees, particularly in terms of security, freedom of movement, access to basic social services such as education, health and local integration, including self-reliance and prospects for naturalization.

For decades the country has been experiencing a shortage of available land, making it difficult to start building new camps for refugees and in case of an emergency influx the capacity of existing transit centres and camps will need to be increased. In light of these likely needs, focus should be given to ensuring access to territory, identifying accommodation for all new influxes, and providing protection and multi-sectoral assistance to the refugees in need.

In 2019, Burundi will be in a pre-electoral year, which may change public attitudes towards refugees, and exacerbate violations of their rights. In this connection, there is need to increase awareness and understanding aimed at combating racism and xenophobia.

Taking into account the several consequences of the current multidimensional socio-political environment, as well as the lack of capacity within host communities to assist refugees, livelihoods opportunities need to be further supported as an effective alternative to the lack of local integration in Burundi.

In the **Republic of Congo**, Congolese refugees require an effective response to meet their particular needs. Tailored assistance to people with special needs is important, including for women at risk, elderly people, single parents, separated and unaccompanied children, people with disabilities, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence as well as people with severe medical conditions. In addition, the care of people living with mental disabilities remains a challenge due to lack of structures and specialized staff.



Children are victims of many harmful practices such as labour, exploitation, sexual and gender-based violence including child marriage. In this context, there is a high percentage of children at risk in the population that require continuous attention. Most common forms of reported sexual and gender-based violence are early marriage, rape, physical abuse, sexual assault, psychological abuse, denial of resources and family abandonment.

Case identification and reporting remains a challenge due to cultural barriers and the lack of judicial sanctions for perpetrators of violence who benefit from out-of-court settlements or victims' refusal to prosecute in most cases. The legal response to acts of sexual and gender-based violence remains a huge challenge in the area. Efforts will be also made to establish synergies with local judicial authorities and the police to set up a complaints mechanism, and increase awareness of victims on the possibility of lodging complaints against the perpetrators.

In **Rwanda**, land scarcity remains a challenge to promote livelihood activities. While refugees enjoy a generally favourable protection environment, the poor situation of the refugee camps and lack of livelihood opportunities mean that most refugees are still highly dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs like shelter, WASH, food, health, education, nutrition and energy for cooking.

Due to lack of funding, food rations were cut numerous times in the past and if the funding level does not increase in 2019 and 2020, additional cuts / reductions will occur and may result in turmoil as happened in Kiziba camp in February 2018, with fatal repercussions.

Refugees who are registered in camp locations face risks of arrest and detention if they move outside the camp without the requisite documents such as refugee IDs or proof of registration, and a letter proving that their absence from the camp was authorized. Thus, there is need for legal assistance and detention monitoring, as well as advocacy for greater freedom of movement of camp-based refugees.

Challenges and concern continue to exist for children at risk, care arrangements for unaccompanied children, family reunification, and limited friendly spaces for children and youth. Further, SGBV is identified as one of the biggest protection concerns for refugee women and children in refugee settings in Rwanda.

While refugee children who are residing in camps continue to be enrolled in national schools, most of the schools lack necessary infrastructure, teachers and supplies. All urban refugee children have the right to be enrolled in different national schools in and out of Kigali.

With the ongoing Ebola virus disease outbreak in North Kivu and Ituri Provinces of DRC, the risk of spill over to Rwanda and other neighbouring countries is high. Strengthening the epidemic preparedness and response at the different transit/reception centres and camps, including medical screening, appropriate health

staff trainings, prepositioning of equipment and supplies and community surveillance is extremely necessary.

As most of the shelters in Congolese camps are very old and camps are congested with no proper access roads or fire break points, focus should be given to establishing better site layouts and re-arranging the camp as some of the shelters are situated in high risk areas and need to be relocated to safer zones.

Supply of water is below 15 litres/person/day in Nyabiheke and Kigeme camps and with this major challenge, advocacy efforts and investments are needed to upgrade and improve the reliability of water supply systems through increasing the quantity of water production. Meanwhile, most of the access ways to sanitation facilities should be adapted for people with disabilities.

In **Uganda**, Despite Uganda's favourable protection environment, refugees are faced with numerous protection challenges due to the magnitude of displacement and growing vulnerabilities, compounded by diminishing resources and strained social services in refugee-hosting districts.

Among the most vulnerable populations are unaccompanied and separated children, women, adolescents, older persons at risk, persons with disabilities and serious medical conditions, and persons suffering from trauma. For SGBV incidents that occurred before or during flight, survivors have little or no chance to effectively pursue legal redress. Emotional and psychological trauma is common among refugees who have experienced violence or have witnessed violence perpetrated against family or community members. Community outreach and mobilization need to be further strengthened so as to enable communities to effectively play an active role in their own protection. Furthermore, twenty-five per cent of the population constitute women of reproductive age, requiring availability and accessibility of sexual and reproductive health services and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) services.

Tensions exist between the host communities, long-term refugees and new arrivals due to competition over decreasing resources (mainly firewood, water, land) and the real or perceived belief of unequal access to services. However, refugees face significant challenges in accessing justice, especially in remote areas where the presence of the judiciary and police is limited or non-existent.

There are concerns that combatants from various armed groups may enter Uganda in refugee flows, compromising the civilian character of asylum and refugee settlements and potentially leading to incidents of forced recruitment, child abuse, SGBV and inter-communal tensions. Existing policies and practices on separation, internment, demobilization and rehabilitation of former combatants need to be further strengthened.

Currently, 53 percent of the primary-aged and 92 percent of the secondary-aged children are out of

school, and an average of 22 percent are enrolled in grades lower than expected for their age. Early marriage and pregnancy lead to girls dropping out of school, unlikely to ever return. Low enrolment and attendance, and high dropout rates among children and the youth can be attributed to language barriers.

Refugees and hosts are mostly dependent on natural resources to meet their basic needs for cooking energy, materials for shelter and agricultural land. Some also generate income by selling biomass and non-wood forest products.

While reforestation and afforestation efforts are underway, dedicated woodlots for fuel and agroforestry interventions are needed in all settlements at a much larger scale, including deliberate planning for management of planted trees for at least a year to improve survival rates. Access to sustainable energy for sufficient and clean cooking, lighting and power remain key challenges in the refugee settlements and in Uganda at large.

Almost the majority of refugee populations in Uganda are receiving food assistance in the settlements either in-kind or through cash transfers. There is a need to standardize general food assistance across the refugee response in Uganda and increasingly roll out cash-based transfers for both general food assistance and livelihood and food-for-assets interventions.

In view of achieving provision of integrated health services and equitable access for both refugee and host communities, there is an urgent need to strengthen the health care system at national, district and local levels through investments and measures that enhance the capacity to respond to current needs and future shocks. More efforts are needed to enhance targeted supplementary feeding programme, skills training for health workers in Infant and Young Child Feeding practices in emergencies and expand the use of a newly introduced vaccine in the routine immunization. Preventive approaches to address acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies are needed to complement the existing curative measures.

To stabilize livelihoods and overcome the socio-economic empowerment disconnect, geographic and population differences need to be considered in the provision of livelihood support. When exploring different livelihood strategies, key factors linked to productive assets, knowledge, skills and aspirations need to further be considered as linkages to markets and income – generating opportunities.

In order to facilitate the smooth relocation of new refugee arrivals from border entry points through to household shelter plots, the existing transit and reception centres will need ongoing construction and maintenance, repairs, potential expansion and installation of energy-saving stoves. The allocation of productive land for agriculture is essential to promote incomes and self-sustaining food security. To ensure a harmonised approach, any new settlement should be

planned and mapped in accordance with the same land use management principles.

There is a complete lack of integrated water resource management, with developments in the settlements often failing to consider the larger catchment area for planning and programming. The environment is heavily impacted by over-reliance on groundwater without monitoring behaviour of benevolent aquifers in most refugee-hosting districts, absence of deliberate catchment conservation and rehabilitation initiatives. There is a need to harmonize approaches in the implementation of WASH programmes in the settlements and refugee-hosting districts.

In **Tanzania** the closure of all border entry points across north western Tanzania has made access to territory more difficult. New administrative instructions further restricting refugees' movement both inside and outside the camps have also severely limited refugees' coping mechanisms, while at the same time the high rejection rate of refugee claims exposes many asylum seekers to a variety of protection risks.

A lack of official identity documents for refugees has also made it difficult for refugees to access basic services. Delays in resolving registration issues continue to negatively undermine current protection initiatives. Persons with specific needs (PSNs) in Nyarugusu camp continue to receive targeted assistance and support, however, the population keeps facing many challenges, including discrimination, marginalization, stigmatization as well as limited capacity to access essential services.

Refugee children face serious protection risks such as separation from families, psychosocial distress, abuse and exploitation, including child labour and sexual exploitation. Limited educational opportunities, vocational skills training and job opportunities are serious gaps, which may lead to several protection risks as well as negative coping mechanisms such as drug abuse and transactional and survival sex.

Intimate partner violence remains as the highest category in all refugee camps in the country, and more refugee women than men experience violence at home, making this a significant safety concern.

Tanzania's refugee policy supports the principle of education for repatriation and the country of origin curriculum is taught in all schools in the camps. However, the lack of qualified special education teachers as well as learning and reference materials means that children with learning difficulties have to attend regular schools and do not get the special attention that they need. The encampment policy also restricts children with special education needs from accessing public schools which cater to their needs outside the camps.

While water supply networks are also more reliable and efficient, following the drilling of additional boreholes and several backup pumps and installation of solar-powered pumping systems, major gaps in sanitation and hygiene persist.

More than 50% of refugees and asylum-seekers in the three camps continue to live in dilapidated emergency shelters and tents for extended periods of time leading to unacceptable living conditions. A lack of transitional shelters with adapted WASH facilities for PSNs is another challenge. In addition, strengthening the delivery of essential services such as adequate health care, physical and psychosocial support, material assistance and referrals through community structures and services is needed.

Community and household surveillance assessments have indicated a stable food consumption score but at the same time a significant increase in the coping strategy index, which means that households are at risk of further deterioration in food security status unless there are improvements in ration entitlements.

In **Zambia**, reception facilities along the various border entry points, as well as those in refugee settlements and in urban areas including Lusaka, barely meet the minimum reception conditions and standards that address basic and psychosocial needs for new arrivals in a dignified manner. Overcrowding and provision of basic services such as water supply and sanitation are in need of urgent maintenance and upgrading.

Populations with specific needs including unaccompanied children, SGBV survivors, persons living with disabilities and the elderly require a more complex, comprehensive national response. However, given the limited resources and institutional capacity to comprehensively address the needs of vulnerable population groups, coupled with the lack of safety social nets, which refugees may rely upon, serious protection challenges persist for these groups.

Zambia's encampment policy remains one of the major protection challenges. Restriction on freedom of movement is the primary concern and source of discontentment among the refugee population as it limits their access to essential goods, sources of income, access to education and access to social services, including health and higher education. As a result of the limitation imposed on freedom of movement, many refugees reside in urban areas without authorization, exposing them to a number of risks, including detention.

Zambia has supported the local integration of long-staying refugees, however, this needs to be promoted further, including with improvement of infrastructure and provision of services in the refugee-hosting areas. The road networks in all three settlements require construction, repair or upgrading, so as to facilitate access and mobility to and from, as well as service-

delivery to the settlements. Similarly, access to energy and connectivity will be key to the development of the settlements, supporting livelihood opportunities in those areas and eventually, creating a favourable protection environment for refugees and host communities.

The **Southern Africa** region (excluding Angola and Zambia) hosts over 104,000 refugees from the DRC, mainly in South Africa (58,774), Malawi (21,764), Mozambique (10,476) and Zimbabwe (9,590) but also in Namibia (3,050), Botswana (307), the Kingdom of eSwatini (561), Lesotho (55) and Madagascar (10), as at August 2018. Congolese refugees are arriving in Southern Africa as part of mixed migratory flows crossing several countries before formally seeking asylum. The increasing number of refugees and asylum seekers from the DRC leads to constraints faced by local authorities to provide protection and assistance to new arrivals. Many Congolese experience difficulties in accessing asylum procedures or obtaining documentation. Some have been detained for lengthy periods. Women and unaccompanied children are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, including sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). In South Africa, refugees and asylum seekers are mainly hosted in camps or settlements. Despite some successful livelihood interventions in the region, most Congolese refugees depend on assistance and services provided by humanitarian and development actors.

Congolese refugees and asylum seekers are hosted in **other countries in Africa**, such as in Kenya (40,214), the Central African Republic (1,787), South Sudan (15,461) and Chad (292). The Kenyan Government remains welcoming vis-à-vis the Congolese asylum-seekers despite Kenya not sharing a border with DRC. However, Congolese do not enjoy *prima facie* status and have to undergo individual RSD. The Central African Republic (CAR) hosts a protracted caseload of Congolese refugees. Congolese refugees and asylum seekers enjoy a *prima facie* status. In cooperation with the Government of CAR, the focus of the response is on the search for durable solutions, notably local integration since the majority of refugees are not interested in voluntary repatriation. Pending refugees' effective empowerment, multi-sectorial assistance (housing, food, education and health) will continue to be provided, especially to the most vulnerable. In South Sudan the response focus on lifesaving emergency activities as well as stabilisation of the existing refugee population. In spite of periodic protection monitoring, lootings and sexual assaults are still among the major protection incidents in refugee-hosting areas.



# Regional Response Strategy and Priorities

## Regional Protection Framework

The activities described in the 2019-2020 Regional RRP aim to provide protection and multi-sectoral assistance, and to increase the focus on building the self-reliance and resilience of refugees. Congolese refugees in Angola, Burundi, the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia will benefit from a series of specific interventions. These interventions will also benefit other refugee populations in the same hosting-areas as Congolese refugees, and local communities in these countries. Preparedness activities will continue in other countries receiving Congolese refugees such as CAR, Chad, Kenya and South Sudan, and countries in Southern Africa which are experiencing secondary movements.

The overarching regional response strategy aims at protecting the rights of people of concern within a cross-border framework, responding to continued and sudden population displacement. The immediate needs of new arrivals will continue to be addressed, while long-term solutions and improved opportunities will be developed and implemented to empower communities and strive for solutions to the refugee crisis.

Advocacy for the inclusion of refugees in national development plans and labour markets will continue. Support will be provided to host governments regarding voluntary repatriation, ensuring that returnees receive humanitarian assistance in zones of return. Response activities will support the objectives of the global compact on refugees with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) as part of it. In countries where the application of the CRRF has not yet been initiated, efforts will be made so that a strong protection and solutions framework is developed and initiated in line with the objectives of the global compact on refugees.

The response plan will be guided by the following strategic objectives:

### Strategic Objective 1.

**Preserve equal and unhindered access to territorial asylum and international protection, promoting the full enjoyment of rights, and the civilian character of asylum.**

Advocacy with governments will continue towards ensuring the civilian character of asylum to allow for safe access to territory for asylum seekers and promoting *prima facie* recognition of refugee status, based on the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa.

Against this objective, and to ensure dignified treatment of persons in need of international protection, RRRP partners will work together with governments and

national authorities to bolster relevant mechanisms for effective border and protection monitoring. This will entail sensitization of security forces and border officials on key international protection and human rights standards and obligations, such as the principles of *non-refoulement* and the best interests of the child.

Response partners will work to support governments in the region, in ensuring that national law and policies are applied consistently in line with international standards and regional cooperation frameworks relating to refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons and preventing statelessness, such as the 2009 Kampala Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa and the 1954 and 1961 Conventions on Statelessness.

With a view to strengthening the protection environment in countries of asylum, response partners together with respective governments and national authorities, will seek to improve and empower reception capacities, including by increasing the number of Refugee Status Determination (RSD) facilities. Verification of new arrivals and biometric registration will be further enhanced. The issuance of refugee identity cards, to enable refugees to enjoy the right to free movement and to have access to quality services and livelihood opportunities will also be enhanced. Given the large number of children and specific risks and vulnerabilities of this population, birth registration and specialized child protection systems and programmes will be strengthened.

### Strategic Objective 2.

**Support all efforts to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements.**

To ensure that refugee camps and settlements maintain their civilian and humanitarian character, response partners will work closely with the relevant national authorities to provide an effective protective environment for those in need of international protection.

Advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns will be carried out for refugees and other people of concern in refugee hosting-areas, as well as for the host communities, regarding the importance of maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of displacement sites and to prevent incidents of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) and forced child recruitment.

RRRP partners will continue the identification and registration of persons with specific needs, advocating for specific attention to children and women who have been associated with armed forces or armed groups, as well as for the identification and separation of armed elements.

Civil-military cooperation will be further promoted, including through engagement in protection dialogues, ensuring appropriate distinctions between the roles of humanitarian actors and security forces. Capacity building for military and police personnel, and camp-based security staff, will continue so that the physical safety of displaced populations is secured in camps and settlements.

### Strategic Objective 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, youth and women.**

RRRP partners in cooperation with the respective national authorities, will continue to provide multi-sectoral assistance to refugees and host communities, ensuring access to basic, essential services including to address food in security, health, nutrition, shelter, WASH and education.

With a view to integrate refugee responses into national protection and development plans, and in line with regional protection frameworks and policies, efforts will be focused on improving the management of population

movements, and infrastructure development that would reinforce community resilience in refugee-hosting areas. This will include enhancing community-based mechanisms and promoting participation of people of concern in developing and implementing area-based interventions, interdisciplinary and inter-organizational cooperation, and collaboration and coordination.

Particular attention will be paid to identifying and assisting children, the youth and women, usually the most vulnerable category of persons in displacement settings, and persons with specific needs living in refugee sites and host communities. Child protection will be enhanced, including through monitoring and referral to services to address cases of grave violations that may have occurred in the country of origin, or during flight. In preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), the protection strategy will promote a range of approaches enhancing the capacities of people of concern and their communities in raising awareness about SGBV and ensuring access to justice.

Response partners will seek to ensure access to quality education for all school-aged refugee children and promote the integration of education for refugees into national education systems. The learning environment will be improved through the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure and the provision of equipment and as learning materials. Wherever feasible, innovative forms of teaching with the use of

Burundi. Congolese schoolchildren in Musasa camp, Ngozi, Burundi. © UNHCR/Georgina Goodwin





technology will be developed. Awareness-raising campaigns will be conducted to promote the importance of education for children, and training programmes for adolescents and adults in safe learning environments, which will enable them to be better equipped to engage in income generating activities.

Advocacy efforts are designed to ensure that primary health care, including sexual and reproductive health and health care for SGBV survivors are integrated into national and local systems. Medical services for all persons of concern will be maintained and improved, prioritizing construction and rehabilitation of health facilities in camps and the surrounding areas, while health workers will receive training in the provision of quality standard care.

Dedicated efforts will be prioritized to ensure that the required response is provided to enhance the nutritional status of refugees and host populations, and above all for children, and pregnant and lactating women.

Interventions aimed at enhancing refugee contributions to their own food consumption and promoting nutrition education and capacity building for food security will help to address food insecurity and support dietary diversity. RRRP partners will pursue in-kind distributions of unconditional and conditional food assistance.

Shelter assistance, through either cash transfers or in-kind assistance, will strengthen shelter structures. Basic infrastructures will be improved in refugee settlements and refugee-hosting areas.

Water and sanitation facilities will be rehabilitated or constructed with particular emphasis on separated toilets for males and females, ensuring gender-sensitive WASH interventions and access for persons with specific needs. Preventive campaigns against communicable and parasitic diseases will be implemented.

#### Strategic Objective 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.**

Response partners will strengthen efforts to achieve peaceful coexistence and social cohesion within refugee communities and between refugees and host communities. These efforts will aim to achieve the integration of services and facilities, including aligning services in the camps with those already existing in the surrounding communities.

RRRP partners will to promote peacebuilding initiatives, alongside other humanitarian and development interventions in refugee-hosting areas in such a way that encourages opportunities, for refugees and local populations to engage with each other, building positive

encounters and ensuring self-reliance and independence.

Due to the relatively limited infrastructure in many refugee hosting areas, public services and institutions will be supported with development, resilience and self-reliance activities. These will include better management of the environment and raising risk awareness as well as the mitigation of risks to damage the environment. Training programmes in sustainable farming, fishing, non-farming income generation, small-scale trading and enhanced agricultural productivity, will help improve access to markets.

To prevent tensions and conflict between refugees and host communities related to the use of land, partners will increase awareness-raising and campaigns on environmental protection, to contribute to minimizing environmental degradation resulting from the presence of refugees. Wherever possible, activities will include plant production, use of energy-saving stoves, solid waste recycling/re-use, and distribution of alternatives to wood.

#### Strategic Objective 5.

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

RRRP partners will seek to foster the economic self-reliance of refugees, including through sustainable livelihood opportunities with a view to enabling long term solutions. Refugees will help contribute to the development of their host countries and be in a better position to make meaningful contributions when they return to their country of origin. Freedom of movement and the right to work will be key elements to implement such plans to ensure that refugees enjoy their basic rights.

In line with this objective, response partners will identify more opportunities to strengthen and increase the use of cash-based interventions (CBIs), to allow people of concern to meet their purchasing needs in a dignified manner, thus, reducing dependency on humanitarian aid.

Together with host governments, humanitarian and development partners will seek to promote the socio-economic local integration of refugees, aligned with national development plans, the “multi-stakeholder” approach embedded within the CRRF, and based on the commitments made by UN Member States in New York and in keeping with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Response partners will continue to conduct joint assessments and analysis in line with the “New Way of Working” to understand the challenges on the ground, and identify priority projects, actions and sectors for interventions.



Investment will be geared towards host communities whenever possible, as agents of protection and development plans will be established based on an economic understanding of the refugee-hosting areas and local market conditions.

RRRP partners will support voluntary repatriation, the implementation of local integration strategy in the countries of asylum and resettlement to third countries. In this connection, governments will be supported in

ensuring that refugee returns are voluntary, safe, carried out in conditions of dignity, and based on well-informed decisions and that facilitated returns are within the framework of tripartite agreements and respect the principle of *non-refoulement*.

## Strengthening Livelihoods and Resilience

Achievements will aim to strengthen livelihoods and the resilience of Congolese refugees and other people of concern in refugee-hosting areas, through an integrated approach. By expanding access to livelihoods and increasing job opportunities, refugees will be able to live active, productive and dignified lives, which will eventually eliminate dependence on humanitarian aid. This will contribute to economic growth and will foster the development of refugee-hosting areas and areas of return in the country of origin.

Through the resilience-based strategy, refugees will have more opportunities for entrepreneurship and access to good-quality financial services, to enable them to recover from the negative consequences of forced displacement, in particular, those in protracted situations. In many countries of asylum in the region, refugees are already successful entrepreneurs and offer services to host communities.

The strategy will focus on supporting national systems and local communities in strengthening the response capacity to displacement. The implementation of legal frameworks will help with better access to employment and expanding the potential of local integration. Efforts to strengthen livelihoods and self-reliance will aim at equipping and preparing those in forced displacement to respond to the protection risks they face, and engaging host communities to promote social cohesion and peaceful co-existence.

Within the context of this regional response plan, partners will carry out resilience interventions in Uganda focusing on supporting national systems to achieve integrated social service delivery for both refugees and host communities. In Angola, strengthening of livelihoods will be closely linked to addressing food insecurity in the areas of enhancing food availability (through increased production) and access to land for agriculture production (with emphasis on income and markets). In the Republic of Congo, response partners will maintain support to the local population through health, water and education projects to promote peaceful coexistence between refugees and the local populations, and build the resilience of host communities.

In Rwanda, focus will be given to the implementation of market-based livelihoods interventions both in the areas of farming and business, and creating more wage employment. In Tanzania, more long-term projects with broad-based benefits will be promoted to help build the resilience of both refugees and host communities, strengthening the refugee protection in case new influxes occur. In Zambia, interventions will seek to extend and increase livelihoods support for quick impact projects (e.g. group entrepreneurship, bricklaying machines), rain-fed farming, vocational and technical skills training and construction of market structures.

To achieve this, RRRP partners will work closely with governments and development partners to establish synergies, aiming to enhance refugee inclusion in national and local development plans/policies. As a first step, UNHCR and UNDP are working together to develop and implement joined up humanitarian-development-peace interventions to deliver predictable refugee and host community responses in the immediate, medium and long term. The joint programming intends to address humanitarian and development challenges that affect the resilience and integration of refugees in countries of asylum. Building on each organisation's comparative advantages to produce a complementary combination of humanitarian and development interventions that empower refugees, as well as to support host communities and governments to better cope with providing asylum to refugees, strengthen their resilience and harness their capacities towards achieving sustainable development. A key requirement is to start the process of identifying other potential partners to achieve a holistic approach to humanitarian and development needs.

## Planning Assumptions

1. The presence of various non-state actors in the eastern region of the DRC will continue, as will intercommunal fighting, with varied degrees of intensity, in the provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema and Tanganyika, and in the Kasai region, as well as in other areas in the country. Under these dynamics, the risk of further population displacement within the DRC is high, which will eventually result in outflows of refugees to neighbouring countries.
2. The Congolese political arena is dominated by the ongoing electoral process. It is likely that public demonstrations, protests and uprisings will occur during the period leading up to the presidential elections, scheduled for 23 December 2018, and the months after. Insecurity may become more widespread, affecting urban areas in particular and leading to further displacement inside and out of the DRC.
3. New arrivals in neighbouring countries will vary from 100 to over 1,000 Congolese asylum-seekers crossing borders per week. At the same time, some Congolese refugees may choose to return to the DRC. However, it is difficult to predict the number of possible returns of refugees due to the current political and socio-economic uncertainties.
4. By the end of 2019, the projected cumulative number of Congolese refugees fleeing violence in the DRC may reach close to 1,152,000, out of whom an estimated 211,000 will be new refugees. In addition, it is estimated that during 2020 over 70,000 new refugees from the DRC could arrive in countries of asylum, bringing the total number of Congolese refugees in the region to around 1,223,000, by the end of 2020.
5. Borders will remain open to refugees seeking protection in neighbouring countries.

UNHCR appointed a Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) for the DRC situation, covering Congolese refugees in Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and other countries receiving refugees from the DRC.

The RRC is responsible for coordinating the response for Congolese refugees and other people of concern receiving humanitarian and development assistance, including returnees and the impacted host communities.

The RRC ensures an overarching vision and coherent engagement across the region in pursuit of protection and solutions. The “All of society” approach will guarantee a more comprehensive response that takes into account the needs of host populations and assists in building the foundations for long term solutions to the refugee situation, as well as in strengthening livelihoods and resilience. The approach recognizes and builds on capacities of refugees, host communities and the national institutions and local systems that support them to anticipate, prevent, absorb and recover from crises, while continuing to function and adapt in a way that supports longer-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, and the attainment of human rights.

The RRC will broaden the scope of partnerships to mobilize resources and increase visibility for the needs of Congolese refugees and their host communities. The Global Compact on Refugees, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the principle of “Leaving No One Behind”, provide an important framework for collaboration with partners, including national and bilateral actors, as well as international and multilateral humanitarian, development and peacebuilding organizations. Private sector engagement will also be critical to ensure sustainable solutions.

The RRC for the DRC situation will pay particular attention to building constructive linkages with regional bodies, including the African Union (AU), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), as well as with the office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General for the Great Lakes Region and other UN agencies, humanitarian and development actors.

## Coordination

Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR leads and coordinates the response to the DRC refugee emergency, in close collaboration and consultation with relevant government counterparts in countries of asylum in the region, ensuring that the response is coherent with developments within the DRC.

The response is supported by UN Country Teams and other humanitarian and development partners, as well as civil society in the region.

## Regional Financial Requirements by Agency

Appealing Agencies		Total Requirements (in USD) for 2019	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2020
Action Africa Help International	AAH	918,504	1,145,204
Action contre la Faim	ACF	2,900,000	2,900,000
ADRA Zambia	ADRA	1,200,000	1,100,000
African Initiative for Relief and Development	AIRD	4,564,590	5,506,859
African Women and Youth Action for Development	AWYAD	200,000	300,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	ACTED	500,000	1,000,000
American Refugee Committee	ARC	2,614,516	2,708,578
Association of Volunteers in International Service	AVSI	8,465,000	7,340,000
Building Resources Across Communities	BRAC	200,000	200,000
Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants	CAFOMI	465,247	571,557
CARE International	CARE INT.	7,805,353	6,642,279
Caritas	CARITAS	3,110,450	2,636,000
Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid	CORDAID	1,000,000	1,563,000
Catholic Relief Services	CRS	4,486,961	5,971,902
Church World Service	CWS	7,383	7,383
Community Environmental Management and Development Organization	CEMDO	286,521	383,165
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	16,000,000	13,500,000
Finn Church Aid	FCA	650,000	650,000
Good Neighbours Tanzania	GNT	135,600	154,100
Humane Africa Mission	HAM	450,000	450,000
Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team	HOT	400,000	500,000
Humanity & Inclusion	H&I	1,000,000	1,715,000
Impact Initiatives	IMPACT INI.	208,718	220,969
International Aid Services	IAS	250,000	
International Rescue Committee	IRC	3,279,813	3,036,173
Jesuit Refugee Services	JRS	3,160,000	2,775,000
Johanniter	JOHANNITER	260,000	255,000
Kabarole Research and Resource Centre	KRC	646,141	795,688
Lutheran World Federation	LWF	4,628,725	3,935,438
Lutheran World Relief	LWR	200,000	200,000
Médecins du monde	MDM	189,000	252,000
Medical Teams International	MTI	1,344,778	1,210,800
Mines Advisory Group	MAG	262,552	205,653
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	6,332,824	7,788,631
Oxfam	OXFAM	3,044,153	2,587,530
People in Need	PIN	950,000	950,000
Plan International	PI	500,000	2,000,000
Programme Against Malnutrition	PAM	2,499,760	2,359,760
Samaritan's Purse	SP	620,000	620,000
Save the Children International	SCI	4,541,834	4,164,587
Self Help Africa	SHA	2,159,870	1,655,901
Uganda Red Cross Society	URCS	1,507,521	1,419,889
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	UN-FAO	18,066,603	15,614,518
United Nations International Organization for Migration	UN-IOM	20,674,686	17,781,494
United Nations Capital Development Fund	UN-UNCDF	195,000	140,000
United Nations Development Programme	UN-UNDP	11,847,526	10,136,992
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UN-UNHCR	377,074,230*	345,996,632*
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	UN-UNICEF	32,178,632	27,272,454
United Nations Population Fund	UN-UNFPA	6,431,116	4,635,329



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	UN-UNWOMEN	750,000	1,500,000
United Nations World Food Programme	UN-WFP	167,574,411	174,347,728
United Nations World Health Organization	UN-WHO	2,797,582	2,991,340
War Child Holland	WCH	775,000	350,000
Water Mission	WATER MISSION	625,000	625,000
Windle International Uganda	WIU	378,000	378,000
Women Legal Aid Center	WLAC	54,529	59,982
World Vision International	WVI	9,947,921	7,655,660
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>743,316,050</b>	<b>702,863,175</b>

\* This includes regional financial requirements of 1,944,799 USD



Rwanda. Congolese refugee women work in a sewing shop at Gihembe camp in Byumba. © UNHCR/Georgina Goodwin



Angola. Residents of Lóvua settlement look on as new refugees arrive from Dundo as part of a new phase of relocation. ©UNHCR/Omotola Akindipe



ANGOLA



## PLANNED RESPONSE

**53,000**

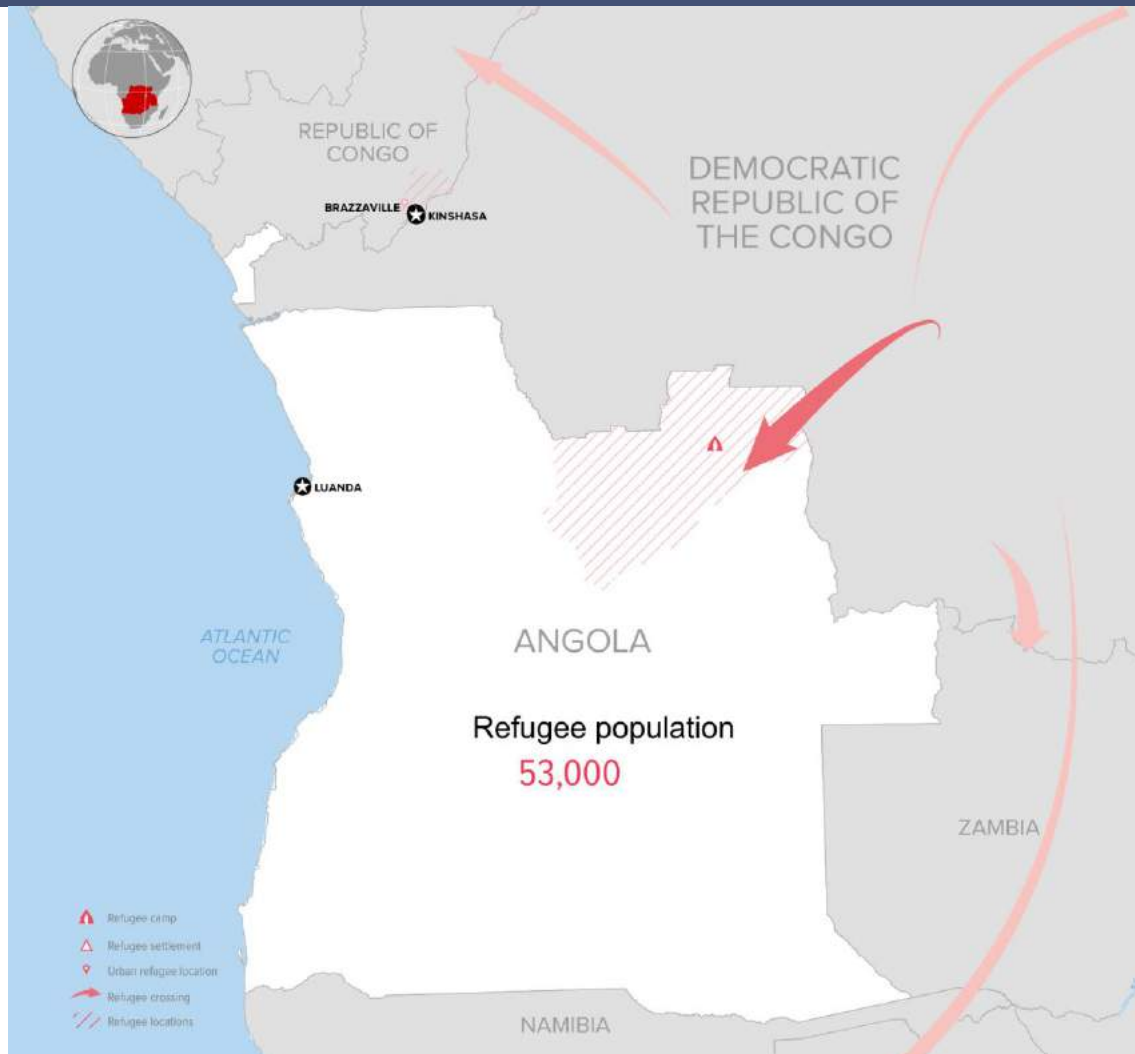
PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY 2019

**US\$ 59 M**

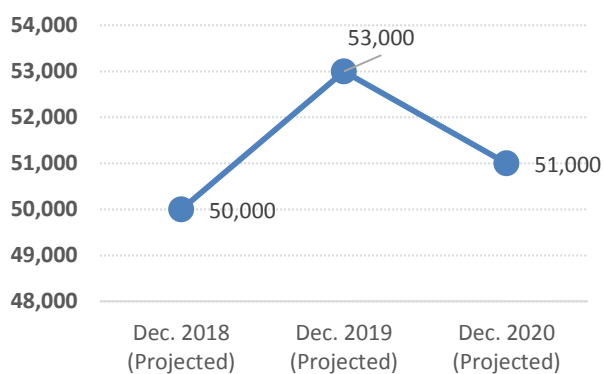
REQUIREMENTS FOR  
2019

**13**

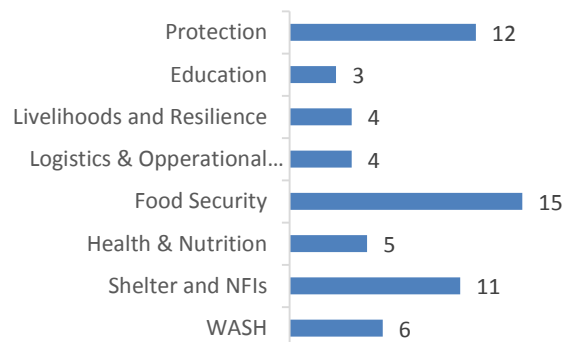
PARTNERS INVOLVED



### Refugee Population Trends



### Sector Requirements for 2019 | In millions US\$



## Background and Achievements

### Overview

The outbreak of violence in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in March 2017 triggered the internal displacement of some 1.4 million persons and the flight of over 35,000 refugees into the north-eastern province of Lunda Norte. As State Party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the OAU 1969 Convention, Angola officially has an open-door policy to welcome Congolese nationals fleeing as a result of conflict.

As of October 2018, the context of the response in Lunda Norte is as follows: 36,107<sup>2</sup> refugees have been registered biometrically; out of those refugees, 22,688 receive assistance on a monthly basis. Of these, 15,800 refugees (3,424 families) are residing in newly developed settlement of Lóvua, 95 km west of the provincial capital, Dundo, while the remaining are still hosted in and around Dundo town. The Lóvua municipality, only three years old and with a total population of 12,300, has been significantly impacted by hosting an increasing number of Congolese refugees. The new municipality requires support in enhancing its administrative capacity to provide basic public services and to prepare a refugee-inclusive development plan benefiting both local residents and refugees. Increased livelihood opportunities are needed while promoting social cohesion and co-existence. As the situation remains volatile in the Kasai region with rising numbers of internally displaced people, voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees is not currently promoted. RRRP partners continue to provide comprehensive support under the leadership of the national and provincial governments.

In addition to the situation of refugees in Lunda Norte, Angola hosts approximately 30,000 asylum seekers and 15,000 refugees in Luanda, coming from DRC, Somalia, Eritrea, Cote d'Ivoire, Sudan, Guinea, Mauritania and other countries. The non-implementation of the 2015 Asylum Law in Angola creates several problems for these asylum seekers and refugees, such as arbitrary detention, lack of access to public services including health and education, limits on their ability to engage in business ventures, and vulnerability to sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). UNHCR has been working with GOA on a registration exercise to issue documentation to those who have not been previously registered biometrically and whose documents are expiring. Although the Asylum Law has not been fully

implemented, on 25 July 2018, regulations for the establishment of a national refugee commission (CNR) were approved. Regulations for establishment of reception centres (CARRA) were also approved on 3 September 2018.

Some of the challenges faced by partners include:

- Lack of implementation of 2015 asylum Law and lack of reliable refugee documentation as a result;
- Settlement policy in Lunda Norte, which in the absence of reliable documentation limits freedom of movement and thus makes it difficult for refugees to explore alternative livelihood options and to integrate into local communities;
- Heightened uncertainty following a crackdown on irregular migrants and other nationals within Lunda Norte province<sup>3</sup>;
- High cost of delivering assistance due to prevailing market conditions in Lunda Norte, long distances for supplies, and the remote nature of the province and settlement;
- Devaluation of local currency (Angolan kwanza);
- Insufficient market to ensure quick product procurement;
- Shortage of funding which has seriously hampered assistance to refugees at times

Inter-agency mechanism: going forward

RRRP partners have been working together to ensure protection, build resilience among refugee communities; promote dialogue and positive interactions between the refugee community and the host community as well as government representatives; and support durable solutions for refugees.

For the regional response in 2019 and 2020, the following should be prioritised:

- Transition from emergency to development approaches;
- Strengthen refugees and host communities' leadership structures;
- Support refugees and host communities on livelihood related activities.

<sup>2</sup> Data from UNHCR Biometric Registration Update as of 22 October, 2018

<sup>3</sup> Following a presidential directive on 25 September, over 350,000 irregular immigrants were rounded up and expelled from Angola. Although *Operacao Transparencia* did not target refugees, it created

fear among refugee communities in Lunda Norte. Therefore, numbers of refugees willing to relocate to Lovua increased. Relocation is ongoing.

## Beneficiary Population

	Current population as of September 2018	Planned Population as of end of 2019	Planned Population as of end of 2020
<b>Assisted Refugee Population</b>	36,000	53,000	51,000
<b>Assisted Host Population</b>	6,000	6,000	6,000

The regional response for Congolese refugees will benefit members of the host population, as well as

Congolese refugees and asylum seekers who are not in Lunda Norte province.

## Needs and Vulnerabilities

RRRP partners have identified that Congolese refugees and affected host populations are in need of:

- Access to territory for asylum-seekers and refugees;
- Updated documentation: since 2015, Government of Angola has not been issuing documents to refugees or asylum-seekers;
- Awareness-raising sessions and open dialogues on SGBV issues with refugee communities, including leaders, committees, men, women, boys, girls, as well as local authorities;
- Economic self-reliance: Lack of professional training / job opportunities results in risks for refugees and asylum-seekers, especially for women and girls;
- Education for children and adolescents (pre-school, primary school, secondary school) and for adults (literacy and university);
- Healthcare (especially secondary health care): there is a shortage of qualified medical personnel, equipment and medicines, especially in Lunda Norte;
- Up to 96 per cent of refugees within Lovua Settlement rely solely on general food distribution to meet their daily nutritional needs<sup>4</sup>; there is therefore a need to maintain the food pipeline, and to also explore alternatives for complementing the food supply in the event of food pipeline disruption;
- Findings from the UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) undertaken in May 2018 highlights challenges faced by refugee households in Lovua in improving their livelihoods and achieving self-reliance due to limited agricultural productivity, lack of access to income-generating opportunities and low purchasing power;
- Maintenance and upkeep of the sanitation and hygiene structures and the boreholes and water

distribution system once boreholes are fully operational;

- Market access for the refugee population within the Lovua settlement<sup>5</sup>, which will enable the diversification of livelihoods, reduce negative coping mechanisms, enhance food security, and promote refugee-host community relations;
- Enhanced awareness campaigns on the rights (and obligations) of refugees targeted by law enforcement authorities.
- Child protection related incidences are still rampant within the Lovua settlement with between 10 – 20 cases reported on a weekly basis. Most of the incidences are related to neglect and physical abuse, and occasionally early marriages and sexual abuse;
- The trend analysis of SGBV in Lunda Norte indicated that an average of 25 cases are reported per month against refugee women and girls; there is need to intensify awareness and law enforcement to provide a safer environment for this group;
- There is a big population of unemployed refugee youth within the Lovua settlement; they are prone to get involved in illegal activities within and outside the camp (including illegal diamond mining).
- The urban population in Angola has been facing challenges due to the lack of documentation or outdated documentation. Police harassment and lack of understanding of refugees' rights and responsibilities, both by police officers and refugees, create vulnerabilities for the urban caseload.

### Host communities

The host community has forfeited huge tracts of forest for the settlement of the refugee community; this land was previously used for gathering honey, caterpillars, wild game, vegetables, farming, and for fetching water.

<sup>4</sup> World Vision Post Distribution Monitoring Report, July 2018

<sup>5</sup> World Vision & UNHCR Market Survey Report, January 2018



A recent 3L - Look, Listen, and Learn - assessment indicated that the situation in some of the refugee hosting villages may actually be worse than within the refugee settlement. This enhances a possibility of growing resentment among the refugee hosting population, which could fuel conflict if not addressed.

Some of the host community members are benefiting from services offered by agencies in the settlement. Medical and water service provision, for instance, are reaching villages in close proximity to the settlement, while a market due to be set up will service host and refugee communities.

Based on the WFP-UNHCR JAM Lovua 2018 Final Report as well as a study conducted in local villages around Lovua settlement, the main needs identified for the host communities are:

- Number of teachers and permanent school structures for ensuring a quality education;
- WASH training on hygiene promotion;

- Solar lamps in two villages;
- Mobile health clinic/ambulance for municipality;
- Livelihoods.

In terms of vulnerabilities, the following were identified:

- Lack of formal education including Portuguese, particularly for women, which makes them dependent on their partners (who normally speak some level of Portuguese);
- Lack of potable water;
- No teachers/schools – children are currently not studying;
- No transportation – village residents are confined to their villages and surroundings, which makes it difficult to interact with other villages/business and engage in livelihoods' activities.

## Response Strategy and Priorities

### Overall Strategy

The response plan will be guided by the following strategic objectives:

- Sensitization and capacity-building of border guards, national police and Migration and Foreigners Service (SME) in bordering provinces;
- Strengthening of protection networks in the border areas as a mechanism to ensure referral and initial humanitarian assistance;
- Establishment of SOPs to guarantee access to procedures and initial assistance to new arrivals;
- Provision of legal advice and counselling services, appeal, claim and representation of refugees in relevant institutions and courts;
- Strengthening of institutions in the border provinces to safeguard prevention, response and assistance to victims of SGBV, as well as child protection;
- Enhancing access and quality to education services;
- Advocacy and sensitization of NGOs, churches, universities and local communities to ensure prevention of xenophobia and appropriate reception standards for new arrivals;
- Registration and verification of refugees to provide proper documentation, ensuring access to rights and services;
- Building capacity and provide technical assistance to the CNR to process the backlog of 30,000 pending asylum claims;

- Building capacity of partner lawyers to provide quality recommendations for new asylum claims;
- Implementing a pilot CBI (cash-based intervention) for livelihoods project to support single heads of households; SGBV victims; HIV positive and other vulnerable population;
- Ensure refugees are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements;
- Provision of psycho-social support services;
- Ensuring refugee participation and effective communication through the establishment of a legitimate and diverse refugee representation structures and information sharing system;
- Improve access to sexual reproductive health services, enabling the provision of dignity kits and safe clean delivery kits in order to help the most vulnerable people to maintain their health, seek opportunities and reach their full potential;
- Offer direct support to 12,500 adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, 1,837 pregnant women including those at risk of complications of pregnancy that could end up in life threatening, disabling conditions and diseases like HIV/AIDS. The sexual, reproductive health care services will be integrated into primary health care interventions, both preventive and curative;
- Improve access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices within the settlement and nearby

host communities and ensure readiness and prepositioning for new influx. Integrate sanitation and hygiene on nutrition and education packages;

- Improve access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices within the settlement and nearby host communities and ensure readiness and prepositioning for new influx. Integrate sanitation and hygiene in nutrition and education packages;
- Continue to conduct lifesaving Mine Risk Education sessions in Lunda Norte, in the areas where refugees are arriving, or have already settled in the camps and host communities;
- Provision of technical advice to partners vis-à-vis any necessary demining activity or removal/destruction of dangerous items reported.

### Strengthening Livelihoods and Resilience

RRRP partners support the Angolan Government to create an enabling environment for refugees, and to strengthen refugees' self-reliance and host communities' resilience and peaceful co-existence through increased livelihood opportunities. The provision of support to refugees and local residents allows specific needs of vulnerable groups to be captured as well as appropriate responses to be envisioned in order to meet their unique needs.

To strengthen livelihoods and resilience for 2019 and 2020, response partners will focus on enhancing human and natural capital assets in the Lovua settlement. The livelihoods strengthening will be closely linked to food security outcomes in the areas of enhancing food availability (through increased production) and access to land for agriculture production (with an emphasis on income and markets). There is already land available to the population in the settlement (25m by 25m household plots, and 50m by 100m farming plots) that can be utilised for household and kitchen gardens. In addition, there are refugees within the settlement who are skilled in working the land using appropriate technologies.

Production will focus on staple crops (maize and cassava) but will also include crops that ensure dietary diversity (protein and vitamins) and income generation (horticultural crops) for the refugee community. The income generation aspect will only be possible if there is access to markets within and beyond the settlement. The Livelihoods Group is currently working to open up two markets within the settlement, and also to create linkages to markets outside the space.

RRRP partners intend to provide Rapid Humanitarian Assistance establishing agricultural livelihoods benefitting 3,346 people (650 households) in Lovua settlement. The intervention will be coordinated with the other interventions taking place in the area using established coordination mechanisms. In fact this

intervention will cover crucial gaps on strengthening refugees' self-sustainability in food security by strengthening agriculture livelihoods, focusing on tubers such as manioc and cassava and on urban horticulture within the refugee settlement, providing improvement in diets (vitamins), income generation and improvement in the environment.

On the other hand the project will support the transformation and conservation of manioc and maize flour and, finally, the initiative will strengthen capacities of local governmental extension services so as to provide continued assistance to the refugees. In essence, these activities will allow to break the cycle of dependence on food supply from partners building on their own capacities and self-empowerment.

Also aiming to enhance refugee inclusion in national and local development plans/policies, the joint interventions by response partners intend to further strengthen needed support to humanitarian, development and peace nexus in the refugee response context through delivering three collective outcomes: 1) Refugees are included in local development planning and service provision; 2) Refugees and residents in Lóvua are equipped with skills and resources for livelihood development and income-generation; and 3) Refugees and residents in Lóvua can live peacefully and better integrate into the new society.

Based on the existing needs assessments that aimed to map out the refugee and host community needs, RRRP partners will focus their livelihoods project on the capacity of various focal development groups that will be established to ensure sustainability. The technical support will focus on capacity building through awareness training, promotion and support of individual and group initiatives including activities related to social integration such as promoting and supporting recreative activities. Much attention will be placed on the most vulnerable group which will be done with involvement and participation of the refugees and host community members. All these interventions will be done according to humanitarian standards and development approaches.

As voluntary and safe return from Angola to DRC is unlikely in the medium-term, response partners will continue to work together, including with the Government of Angola, to enable refugees to enhance their livelihoods, strengthen their resilience and achieve self-reliance. In support of this objective, partners will continue to engage with the Food Security and Livelihood Working Group, and consider incremental introduction of targeted resilience-building activities, including food assistance for assets (FFA) and cash for assets (CFA). Their objective is to either build, maintain or rehabilitate productive assets that would foster livelihoods and promote achievement of refugees' self-reliance.

## Planned Response for 2019 and 2020

It is intended to achieve the following planned response activities and interventions by 2020:

Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure access to territory and registration of asylum-seekers and refugees;</li> <li>• Level of individual documentation of PoCs to increase from 20% to 95%;</li> <li>• Establish protection monitoring systems and provide legal advice services where required;</li> <li>• Clinical management of rape survivors, psychosocial support specifically for women, girls, men and boys, and provision of dignity kits to women of childbearing age;</li> <li>• Maintain Women Friendly Spaces and Adolescent Friendly Spaces to provide protective environment, including quality information on STI and HIV prevention;</li> <li>• Establish case management by inclusion of “best interest determination process” for children, including for unaccompanied and separated children, and for survivors of violence and torture. Build on already existing procedures and frameworks and the articulation with municipal and provincial case management systems for child victims, ensuring provision of targeted and adequate assistance and referrals to specialized services, at all stages of service delivery and care and cross-border collaboration, if possible;</li> <li>• WASH, Health, Protection, Education and other sectors will be trained on IASC guidelines for integrating SSGBV prevention and response interventions to their respective sectors;</li> <li>• Continue to work in strengthening the capacity of local child protection networks in host communities and their articulation with formal case management systems at the municipal and provincial levels;</li> <li>• Advocate for, and support extension of birth registration services to refugee children throughout Angola. By 2020, the goal is to have 60% of newborns under 12 months with birth certificates issued by the authorities;</li> <li>• Percentage of children with safe access to community spaces for socializing, play, learning, etc., which is currently 40%, will reach 60%;</li> <li>• Promote dialogue with communities and raise awareness for the prevention of violence against children, in particular child trafficking, sexual and economic exploitation and abuse;</li> <li>• Percentage of female participants in leadership/ management structures to increase from 30% to 50%;</li> <li>• Strengthen Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) response with emphasis on Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) implementation to include capacity building, provision of life-saving medical supplies and equipment, and specifically support to emergency obstetrical care and clinical care for rape survivors;</li> <li>• Prevention of HIV transmission will also be prioritized;</li> <li>• Raise awareness regarding settlement surroundings and teaching refugees coping skills on what to do if they encounter a potential risk. This would reduce the number of accidents and incidents involving explosive remnants;</li> <li>• Increase reporting of dangerous items when discovered, so that MAG’s Rapid Response Team can correctly clear each explosive item and remove the threat;</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy with education authorities at central, provincial and local levels to ensure access of refugee children and children from host communities to formal education starting from the academic year 2019;</li> <li>• Support DPE (Provincial Directorate of Education) and Municipality of Lovua in setting-up learning spaces for out-of-school children (at pre-primary and primary education level) in the host communities;</li> <li>• Technical support for implementation of teacher training activities for newly recruited teachers who will be working in the host communities and refugee settlement;</li> <li>• Advocate for access of DRC refugee teachers to training opportunities;</li> <li>• Support DPE and Lovua municipality in setting-up TUPPI a community based approach for earlier childhood development - learning spaces for the Early Childhood Education in the hosting community;</li> <li>• Support DPE and Lovua municipality with the required education supplies, both for Early Child Education (ECE) and primary education levels (school tents, school-in-a-box kit, Early Child Development (ECD) kit, school bags, learning materials) and for training of teachers and educators in both refugee and host communities;</li> <li>• Mine Advisory Group’s intervention teaches lifesaving skills. Printed materials will be distributed to participants to reinforce messaging and improve the impact of the intervention;</li> </ul>



<b>Livelihoods and Resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote and establish sustainable income generating activities;</li> <li>• To promote peaceful co-existence among PoCs and host community through conflict resolution and peace building activities, including through developing linkages with local police and judiciary;</li> <li>• Environmental protection awareness building, promoting trees planting and establishing communal woodlots, fruits and home vegetable gardening in the refugee settlement and host communities;</li> <li>• Training on minimum standards of treatment of refugees; enhancing refugee contribution to local development; and planning, budgeting and resource mobilization for development through refugee-inclusive programs;</li> <li>• Support municipality in managing public service and engaging refugee and local communities in local development processes;</li> <li>• Vocational training, training on entrepreneurship and provision of business start-up kits and setup support;</li> <li>• Registration of new business at local government level;</li> <li>• Support farming to get agricultural inputs (seeds, phytosanitary products) and implements (basic tools);</li> <li>• Provide training to farmers related to good agriculture practices, farm management and business skills especially those related to agriculture;</li> <li>• Purchase and distribution of small livestock that will help them improve their nutritional situation;</li> <li>• Rapid Humanitarian Assistance will be provided for establishing agriculture livelihood activities among DRC refugees, benefiting 3,346 people (650 households) in Lovua settlement;</li> </ul>
<b>Food security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unconditional food assistance will be provided with nutrition messaging to meet basic food and nutrition requirements for up to 35,000 registered DRC refugees in Lunda Norte province;</li> <li>• Pilot distribution of cash value vouchers to cover a portion of the ration to allow diversification of diets and meet beneficiary preferences, such as cassava flour and dried fish. The remainder of the ration will be provided through in-kind food assistance to maintain cost efficiency of the operation. This hybrid approach is in line with the preference of the Government and seeks to strengthen the local economy by generating additional demand for local production and market development;</li> <li>• All refugees will receive 60g of Super Cereal per day to make the food basket more nutrition-sensitive by improving the consumption of protein and micronutrients;</li> <li>• Food security actors will incorporate gender-responsive nutrition sensitization messaging during distributions;</li> </ul>
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide safe delivery clinical services and newborn care for 1,837 pregnant women and babies;</li> <li>• Provide emergency obstetric care for at least 300 pregnant women and girls;</li> <li>• Provide Initial Emergency Care (IEC) and behavioural change communication, knowledge of danger signs and where/when to go for services;</li> <li>• Conduct refresher training for clean and safe normal delivery, emergency obstetric care as well as Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) training for humanitarian actors and government bodies;</li> <li>• Ensure that at least 10,000 adolescents have access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Response (SRHR) and HIV information and prevention services, 60 peer educators are trained through mutual support groups;</li> <li>• Provide reproductive health kits to the clinics;</li> <li>• Provide quality MISP for reproductive health to 12,500 women of child bearing age, adolescents and young people;</li> <li>• Provide workshops on family planning;</li> <li>• Develop capacity of health staff from Lóvuá municipality to conduct microplanning and implement outreach activities for immunization and nutrition screening through active case finding of malnourished children using mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tapes and referral for management;</li> <li>• Equip the health facility in Lóvuá settlement with optimal primary health care drugs and equipment to manage cases and refer others to the nearest referral facility when necessary;</li> <li>• Train and equip mother support groups for early identification of malnourished children through screening and referral of cases to treatment facilities for early management.</li> <li>• Strengthen capacity of the paediatric hospital at Chitato to prevent and manage cases of malnutrition complicated by underlying infections;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train and equip 30 community workers (ADECOS – Agentes de desenvolvimento comunitario e sanitario) for integrated community case management (ICCM) ;</li> <li>• Sustain the provision of antigens to support preventive interventions directed to immune-preventable disease and endemic prevalent diseases;</li> </ul>
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that 100% of people living within the Lovua settlement have shelter providing thermal comfort, fresh air, and protection from the climate, and also ensuring their privacy, safety and health;</li> <li>• Allocation of Refugee Housing Units (RHUs);</li> <li>• Lovua settlement as a whole will shift from emergency shelter to a more transitional shelter construction in the course of 2019;</li> <li>• Distribution and monitoring of core-relief items to refugees;</li> </ul>
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support construction of household latrines and showers;</li> <li>• Support construction of communal latrines in schools, hospitals and public spaces;</li> <li>• Support installation of hand washing facilities at the latrines, in schools, clinics and public spaces;</li> <li>• Support installation and operational services for water and solid waste management systems and vector control;</li> <li>• Hygiene promotion through theatre, radio and Communication for Development (C4D) brigades of trained and equipped Community Health Workers (CFWs);</li> <li>• Distribution of hygiene kits to most vulnerable families;</li> <li>• Distribution of soap;</li> <li>• Drilling of 4 boreholes and maintenance of the existing systems;</li> <li>• Extension of Lovua settlement water network system and the surrounding host communities;</li> <li>• Water quality monitoring system in place (SOP and team of water quality monitors), through Cash for Workers (CFW) and implementing partners;</li> <li>• Distribution of 20l collapsible containers;</li> <li>• Ensure treatment of all water consumed by refugee population and host communities, through massive treatment with HTH during extraction in source (borehole), in storage tanks (200l water treatment pills), or at household level (20l water treatment pills/aquatabs), based on specific needs in each location;</li> <li>• Building capacity of local water maintenance teams and Lunda Norte provincial team in charge of water and energy.</li> </ul>

## 2019 Financial Requirements Summary

### By Organization & Sector

Organization	Protection	Education	Livelihoods and Resilience	Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Shelter and NFIs	WASH	Total
UN-UNFPA	550,000			353,701		350,000			1,253,701
UN-UNDP			650,000						650,000
UN-UNHCR	8,103,011	1,560,241	790,701	2,716,783	1,309,100	3,225,579	6,454,580	2,498,180	26,658,175
UN-UNICEF	150,000	1,070,070				878,741		3,000,000	5,098,811
UN-WFP					13,150,000				13,150,000
WVI	922,669		1,365,066	310,828	154,594		4,491,603		7,244,760
LWF			850,000						850,000
UN-IOM				861,230					861,230
UN-FAO			350,000						350,000
MAG	262,552								262,552
JRS	2,200,000	660,000	150,000						3,010,000
MDM						189,000			189,000
PIN								600,000	600,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,188,232</b>	<b>3,290,311</b>	<b>4,155,767</b>	<b>4,242,542</b>	<b>14,613,694</b>	<b>4,643,320</b>	<b>10,946,183</b>	<b>6,098,180</b>	<b>60,178,229</b>

## 2019-2020 Financial Requirements Summary

### By Organization & Planning Year

Organization	2019	2020	Total
UN-UNFPA	1,253,701		1,253,701
UN-UNDP	650,000	350,000	1,000,000
UN-UNHCR	26,658,175	23,992,357	50,650,532
UN-UNICEF	5,098,811	5,181,418	10,280,229
UN-WFP	13,150,000	16,190,000	29,340,000
WVI	7,244,760	2,549,553	9,794,313
LWF	850,000	550,000	1,400,000
UN-IOM	262,552	205,653	468,205
UN-FAO	350,000		350,000
MAG	861,230	673,665	1,534,895
JRS	3,010,000	2,625,000	5,635,000
MDM	189,000	252,000	441,000
PIN	600,000	600,000	1,200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>60,178,229</b>	<b>53,169,646</b>	<b>113,347,875</b>



Angola. Congolese refugee women preparing oil for distribution in Lóvua refugee settlement.  
© UNHCR/Omotola Akindipe





Burundi. Refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) arrive at Rumonge port on the Burundi side of Lake Tanganyika, fleeing militia violence. © UNHCR / Bernard Ntwari



BURUNDI



## PLANNED RESPONSE

**90,000**

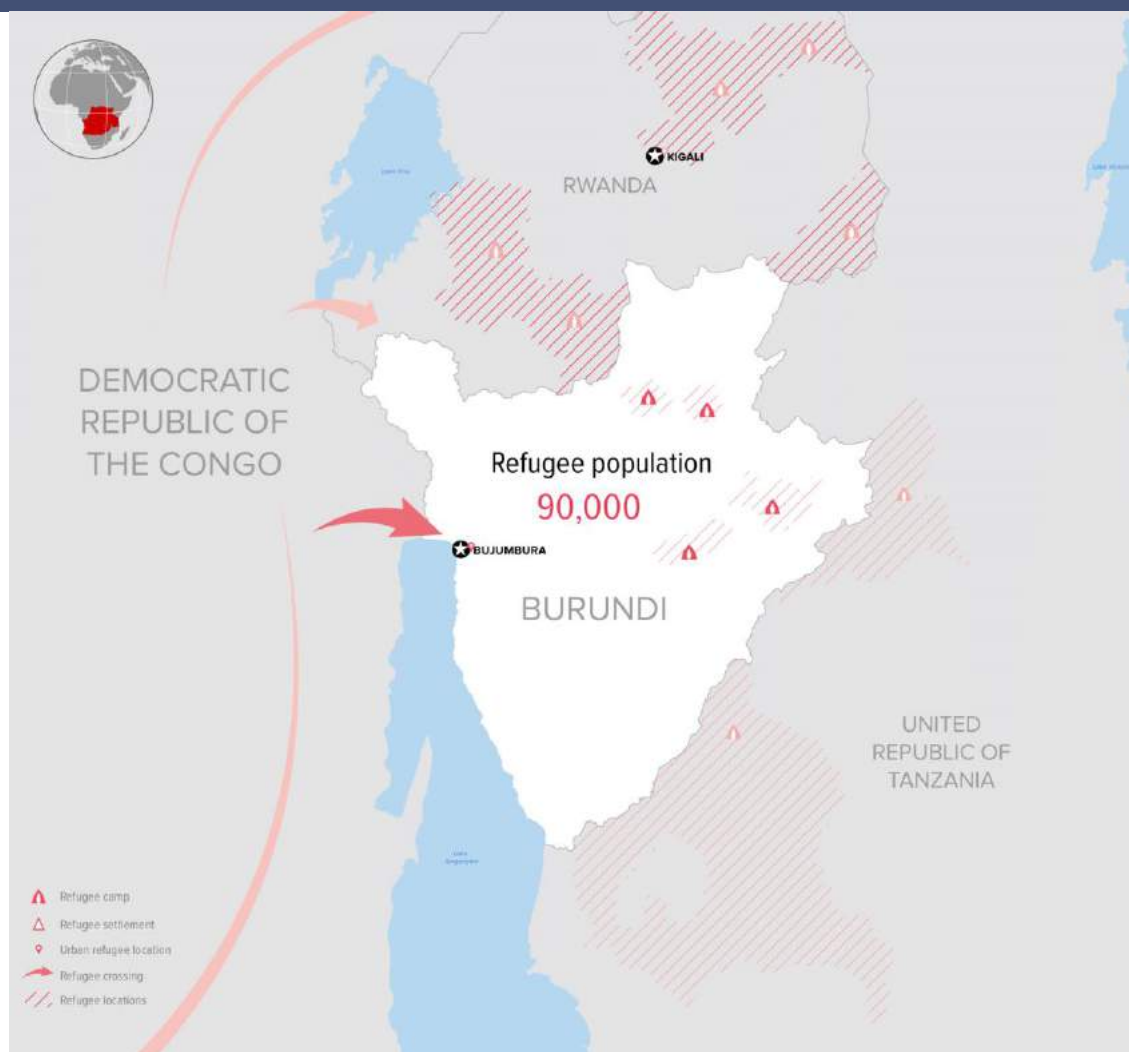
PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY 2019

**US\$ 43 M**

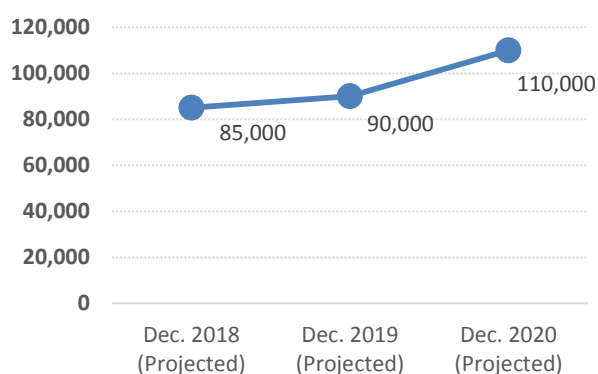
REQUIREMENTS FOR  
2019

**9**

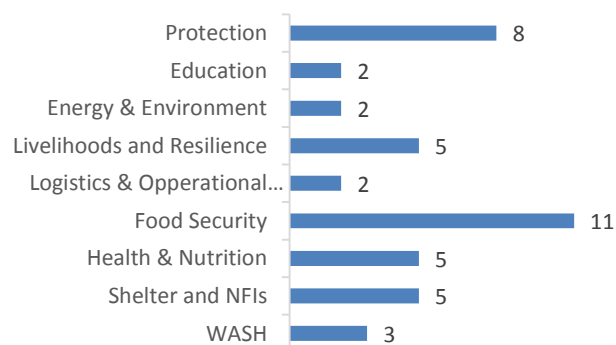
PARTNERS INVOLVED



### Refugee Population Trends



### Sector Requirements for 2019 | In millions US\$



## Background and Achievements

### Overview

Burundi is the host of some 73,606 refugees and asylum seekers from the DRC, as at September 2018. The number of DRC refugees in Burundi is on a steady increase which currently amounts to about 600 new arrivals per month. Burundi respects the 1951 Refugee Convention and maintains an open-doors policy, offering refugees, including new arrivals from the DRC, access to its territory and protection. Persons fleeing the DRC are generally granted *prima facie* recognition as refugees in the accelerated RSD procedures conducted by the Eligibility Commission, the CCER (*Commission Consultative pour Étrangers et Réfugiés*) while the National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (*Office National de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides / ONPRA*) operates as the Secretariat of the Commission. Burundi has ratified the main international refugee instruments, and since 2008 has a new law on asylum, which includes most of the relevant provisions.

However, the country is facing the consequences of a long-standing political, socio-economic and humanitarian crisis which escalated in 2015 and since exacerbates the vulnerability of both the local and refugee population. Peacebuilding attempts made by the international community since 2015, including by the African Union (AU) and the United Nations (UN), aimed at reconciling the Government and opposition parties, have not been able to produce positive results.

Burundi has organized a referendum on the change of the Constitution in June 2018, and launched the new Constitution few days after the referendum. This was followed by the signing of a roadmap for the 2020 general elections by various political parties in Burundi and the appointment of new members of the National Independent Electoral Commission – *Commission Electorale Nationale Indépendante* (CENI). Both have been contested by some of the opposition. Meanwhile, the EAC facilitation continued its efforts to convene a fifth session of the inter-Burundian dialogue early November in Arusha.

While in 2016, the crisis shifted towards a gradually subtle appearance on its political axis with the

opposition weakened, the democratic space severely limited and public freedoms relentlessly curtailed, the same politico-security situation triggered by the ruling party's grip onto power caused widespread fear amongst many Burundians and kept unfolding against a backdrop of growing poverty and food insecurity. This has set hundreds of thousands of people on the move; leading opposition figures, journalists and civil society activists fled into exile. At present, a similar development as in 2015 is unlikely, however, throughout the present events, its socio-economic impact might worsen.

Today, Burundi remains one of the poorest countries on earth. Economic mismanagement along with sanctions as well as the impact of climate change have degraded the humanitarian situation. Population movements inside Burundi due to political repression, tense socio-economic conditions and/or new threats to livelihoods (such as animal diseases, a major spread of the fall armyworm and climatic hazards) will likely have a significant impact on the refugee population, especially so as the internal political situation is being aggravated.

However, despite the economically challenging situation Burundi integrates refugees into its public services system, including into the education system. However, the situation resulting from the present crisis often makes access to basic social services, such as health and education, challenging.

Assistance to DRC refugees is provided in the camps, however, in terms of durable solutions, DRC refugees can not truly integrate in Burundi, as there are still many obstacles to their effective freedom of movement, their effective access to paid employment, and to public education and health systems.

The country is involved in a peace process of dialogue and reconciliation. The Government decided to suspend the international NGOs working in Burundi until they comply with the requirements contained in the Law on foreign NGOs of January 2017. Many INGOs have chosen to comply with these requirements, and have, to date, resumed their activities.

## Beneficiary Population

	Current population as of September 2018	Planned Population as of end of 2019	Planned Population as of end of 2020
<b>Assisted Refugee Population</b>	74,000	90,000	110,000
<b>Assisted Host Population</b>	41,000	50,000	50,000

## Needs and Vulnerabilities

While the focus of the response plan is on refugees and people seeking asylum, stateless people are also of concern to humanitarian and development partners, as well as returnees who have become a major operational aspect since September 2017.

Since 2016, the population of Congolese refugees and asylum seekers increases in Burundi. The refugee population, at the end of 2016, amounted to 57,469 individuals, and increased to 66,538 at the end of 2017. As of 22 October 2018, almost 74,000 refugees and asylum seekers are hosted in Burundi. Most of them have fled armed conflict in the Kivu provinces. Should the situation deteriorate further, this number might increase by 50,000 by the end of 2018, as per the data contained in Burundi's Contingency Planning. The influx of refugees from the DRC is also likely to continue given that Kinshasa postpones elections repeatedly, with resulting tensions. The current estimation for the end of 2018 is that the number of refugees will stand at at least 75,315 (with around 30,000 opting to be urban refugees) and the number of asylum seekers at 4,685, while in 2019 there will be at least 90,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mostly from the Kivu provinces as fighting there continues sporadically.

In light of these developments, RRRP partners will focus on ensuring access to the territory, identifying accommodation for all influxes, and providing protection and multi-sectoral assistance to the refugees in need. Burundi has been facing for decades a land issue, which is making it difficult to have lands where to build new camps for refugees. Advocacy for getting new lands to erect refugee camps will remain a top priority. At the

same time, Burundi will be, in 2019, in a pre-electoral year, which may change public attitudes towards refugees, and exacerbate violations of their rights. This will also have an impact on their capacity to locally integrate in the country of asylum, as the readiness of the local communities to host them may not be forthcoming. Livelihoods will be an important resilience component in a context of lack of local integration in Burundi.

### Host communities

The protracted socio-political crisis that culminated in 2015/2016 has contracted the country's economic growth and is taking a growing social toll. The economy remains heavily reliant on agriculture, which accounts for more than a third of GDP. As a consequence, Burundi is highly vulnerable to external shocks such as adverse weather and conflicts. Even though the 2018 agricultural season has been more productive compared to the previous seasons, a considerable number of people still face acute food insecurity even during the harvest and post-harvest periods. Low access to land due to the high density of the population and depreciation of the national currency is compounding the country's economic precarity. In refugee-hosting areas, especially where also returnees and IDPs are received, refugees and local populations are facing challenges and are in need of assistance and support for access to quality services and strengthening their livelihoods.

## Response Strategy and Priorities

### Overall Strategy

Despite the situation of crisis which prevails in Burundi since 2015, the asylum space in the country remains open and conducive to the reception of (and the provision of protection to) persons seeking asylum, in particular for refugees arriving from the DRC. A comprehensive Protection Strategy has been defined in full collaboration with the governmental technical structure in charge of the management of refugees, the National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (*Office National de Protection des Réfugiés et des Apatrides / ONPRA*). This Strategy is flexible and focuses on reception, registration, RSD, and the documentation of refugees and persons seeking asylum, their transfer to camps in case of refugees in need, the sensitisation of refugees about self-reliance, as well as on the coordination of different humanitarian actors involved in the provision of services to refugees and persons seeking asylum.

However, it should be noted that the political and security situation of the country does not spare to have an impact on the well-being of refugees and people seeking asylum in Burundi. In 2019, the security situation will likely remain uncertain in view of the presidential election scheduled for 2020. This situation of uncertainty has a negative impact, both on the asylum procedure which may be subject to political developments as it is currently already the case for asylum seekers of Turkish origin/citizenship or for those being Rwandan with a military profile or background, and for LGBTI cases.

Under this context, the 2019-2020 response will focus on ensuring access to the territory, identifying accommodation for all influxes, and providing protection and multi-sectoral assistance to the refugees in need. Updating the registration system in Burundi will be a key priority, as the last verification exercise took place in



2013. The roll out of Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) will be generalised, and the update of the system from proGres V3 to proGres V4 done.

A particular attention will be given to the protection of groups with specific needs based on the age, gender and diversity (AGD) policy. SGBV and child protection will remain of a great importance, and RRRP partners will generalise the use of the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBV/IMS) for GBV cases. Child protection coordination with all actors involved will be a permanent focus, and will consider as well the crossborder reunifications.

Response partners will continue to promote, when conditions are conducive, the identification of appropriate durable solutions for the refugees in the country, while continuing to see with the Government how to revive their integration.

While RRRP partners will seek opportunities for alternatives to camps, however, under the current political and socio-economic environment this will not be promoted as a comprehensive solution. Instead, efforts will be made to strengthen the refugee status determination (RSD) procedures, provide legal aid, and increase the monitoring of detentions.

The maintaining of the civilian and humanitarian character of the refugee settlements and camps will not be negotiable, considering the profil of new arrivals who are coming from areas in DRC with several armed groups.

Response partners will advocate for the inclusion of the Congolese refugees and asylum seekers in the existing national strategy, as well as in the National Development Plan and UNDAF, so that humanitarian and development assistance will be provided to those in need developing also strong linkages with the efforts undertaken in the area of institutional capacity building.

RRRP partners will continue to advocate with key authorities for the provision of spaces where to erect new camps. At the same time, they will act in a way to make these camps respect minimum standards in terms of WASH, while putting in place with authorities appropriate coordination mechanisms/structures.

## Strengthening Livelihoods and Resilience

The Action Plan for the Empowerment of Refugees, defined and launched in 2018, will continue to be implemented in 2019 in order to promote the integration and self-reliance of refugees in urban areas. RRRP partners will seek to empower their strategic partnerships trying also to identify other development actors, in particular to provide for the opportunity to reinforce the capacity of refugees, as well as members of local populations in the refugee-hosting areas, at the economic, participatory and educational level, aiming at their overall empowerment.

Alternative and innovative solutions are found to assist refugees to improve their livelihoods and reduce dependence and idleness in the camps. Assessments will be carried out to identify which sectors have potential and provide real economic opportunities. In addition, the unrealized economic potential and underutilized natural resources (lowlands, marsh, waste etc.) can be used to help refugees and host communities achieve their self-reliance through improvements in enterprises and market access (International and regional markets), food security, energy production, and environmental conservation. Strengthening resilience requires a multisector approach, where risk-informed social protection interventions, including cash transfers, can become a critical component. The strategic capacity building, training, investments and broader strategic partnerships with UN agencies, NGOs, the private sector, the government are needed to support Livelihoods programmes focused on refugees needs.

This approach should take into account the risks resulting from the pre-electoral context, as tensions may impact i.a. on business possibilities and create a slow-down of economic activities. Response partners might have also to reassess assistance to urban refugees, adopting it to their changing needs. The overall strategy is aimed at enhancing livelihoods, reducing vulnerability, increasing self-reliance and building the conditions for peaceful co-existence between the refugee and host populations.

## Planned Response for 2019 and 2020

RRRP activities will target refugees, as well as their hosting communities, including in areas of IDPs and returnees, with the aim of ensuring equal opportunities for all and increasing peaceful cohabitation between the populations.

It is intended to achieve the following planned response activities and interventions by 2020:

<b>Protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Border monitoring is conducted all yearlong on the border between Burundi and DRC-South Kivu;</li> <li>• 15.000 asylum seekers undergo RSD with respect to minimum procedural standards advocated by UNHCR;</li> <li>• Verification exercise is undertaken in all refugee settlements (Bujumbura and Rumonge) and the 5 camps;</li> <li>• The BIMS is totally rolled out in the operation and progress is updated from V3 to V4;</li> <li>• 100% of refugees identified in need of resettlement are processed;</li> <li>• 100 % of people in need of voluntary repatriation are processed in dignity and security in the framework of the Tripartite agreement;</li> <li>• Establishment of case management and referral systems by inclusion of best interest determination process for 100% of unaccompanied and separated children, as well as other vulnerable children, building on already existing procedures and frameworks and in articulation with local level case management systems for child victims where existing;</li> <li>• Identification and case management of 100 % of unaccompanied and separated children;</li> <li>• Establishment of referral and response mechanisms (set up of foster families, psycho-social services, counter-trafficking, and support) for 100 % unaccompanied and separated children;</li> <li>• Provision of basic needs and essential services to 100 % of refugees in camps;</li> <li>• BIDs are conducted for all unaccompanied minors and separated children;</li> <li>• All children under 12 months are provided birth certificates by authorities;</li> <li>• 100% of SGBV survivors received appropriate support;</li> <li>• 100 % of refugees are registered individually with full biometrics (proGres V4) ;</li> <li>• All refugees in need receive legal assistance;</li> <li>• All leadership/management structures are composed by 50 % of active female participants;</li> <li>• 50% of people of refugees with disabilities receive services for their specific needs;</li> <li>• 100 % of people living with HIV have access to appropriate services;</li> <li>• 90 % of rape survivors receive PEP within 72 hours following the incident;</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 % of primary-aged children have access to primary school;</li> <li>• 80 % of secondary-school aged young persons have access to secondary school;</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods and Resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 projects aiming to enhance the pacific coexistence with host populations and promote social cohesion;</li> <li>• Provision of 400 livelihood tool-kits specific to the experiences and needs of the refugees;</li> <li>• 100 % of refugees between 19 and 59 years old own their own business/self-employment;</li> </ul>
<b>Energy and Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 % of households have access to sustainable energy;</li> <li>• Planting of 250ha of trees in vicinity of camps;</li> <li>• 5 sensitisation campaigns of refugees on impact of deforestation;</li> </ul>
<b>Food security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 24 food distribution; to all refugees in the 5 camps</li> <li>• 8 Post Distribution Monitoring in each camp;</li> <li>• Supplementary nutrition for 500 children;</li> </ul>
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100 % of people of concern have access to primary health care;</li> <li>• All camps are equipped with ambulance;</li> <li>• Medical screening is done for each of the 2500 refugees planned for resettlement in 2019;</li> <li>• All 5 camps have appropriate medical material;</li> <li>• Services for the provision of nutrition treatment (SAM and MAM) available;</li> </ul>
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 1 new camp;</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and improvement of infrastructures in all 5 camps;</li> <li>• 100% of households are living in adequate dwellings;</li> <li>• 100% of household receive domestic items;</li> <li>• 100% of refugees receive 450 grams of soap per month;</li> <li>• 100% of women in need receive sanitary pads;</li> </ul>

**WASH**

- Provision of 20 l of potable water per person and per day;
- 100 % of refugees have access to bathing facilities;
- Sanitation in all camps and Chishemere transit centre.

## 2019 Financial Requirements Summary

### By Organization & Sector

Organization	Protection	Education	Energy and Environment	Livelihoods and Resilience	Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Shelter and NFIs	WASH	Total
UN-UHCR	7,005,059	1,719,999	1,736,548	1,346,193	2,115,193	352,548	3,132,741	3,828,401	1,714,644	22,951,326
UN-UNFPA							600,000			600,000
UN-WFP						10,600,000				10,600,000
UN-UNDP				2,500,000						2,500,000
JRS		100,000		50,000						150,000
IRC	500,000			935,000					380,700	1,815,700
WV									600,000	600,000
UN-UNICEF	200,000	500,000					200,000		600,000	1,500,000
UN-IOM	650,000			250,000	220,000		460,000	600,000		2,180,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,355,059</b>	<b>2,319,999</b>	<b>1,736,548</b>	<b>5,081,193</b>	<b>2,335,193</b>	<b>10,952,548</b>	<b>4,392,741</b>	<b>4,428,401</b>	<b>3,295,344</b>	<b>42,897,026</b>

## 2019-2020 Financial Requirements Summary

### By Organization & Planning Year

Organization	2019	2020	Total
UN-UHCR	22,951,326	22,714,777	45,429,554
UN-UNFPA	600,000	600,000	1,200,000
UN-WFP	10,600,000	13,000,000	23,600,000
UN-UNDP	2,500,000	2,500,000	5,000,000
JRS	150,000	150,000	300,000
IRC	1,815,700	1,815,700	3,631,400
WV	600,000	600,000	1,200,000
UN-UNICEF	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
UN-IOM	2,180,000	2,180,000	4,360,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,897,026</b>	<b>45,060,477</b>	<b>87,720,954</b>



R.O. Congo. A refugee woman at Betou gardening site, part of a project that aims at improving the livelihoods and food security. @ UNHCR / Mohamed Assory





THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO

## PLANNED RESPONSE

# 22,000

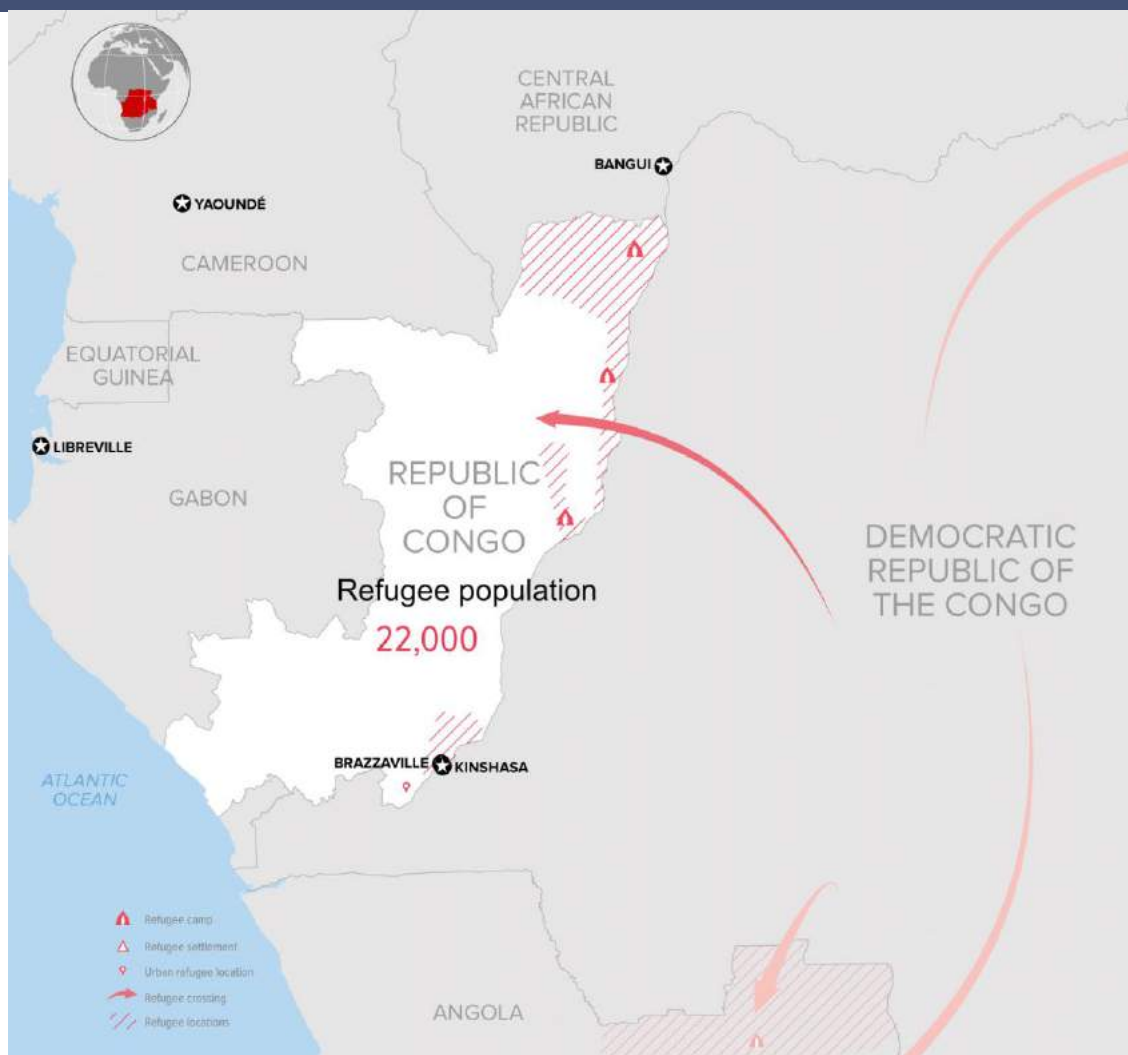
PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY 2019

# US\$ 22 M

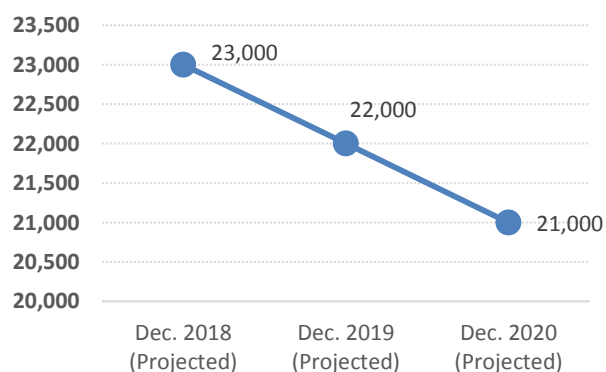
REQUIREMENTS FOR  
2019

# 7

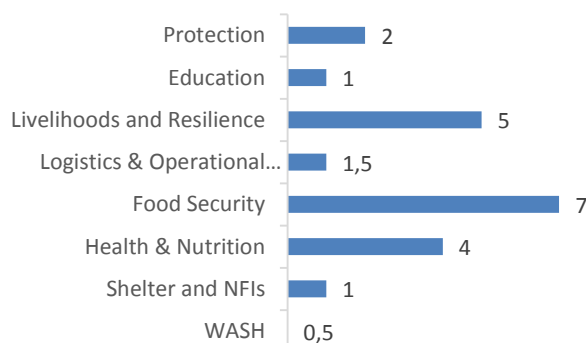
PARTNERS INVOLVED



## Refugee Population Trends



## Sector Requirements for 2019 | In millions US\$





## Background and Achievements

### Overview

The Republic of Congo (RoC) is host to some 15,537 refugees and asylum seekers from the DRC, with 13,190 living in the Likouala Department. UN agencies and the Government work together to provide these refugees with protection and assistance for basic needs and a focus on livelihood activities to gradually empower this population.

The RoC is a signatory to international conventions on the protection of refugees, including the 1951 Refugee Convention relating to the status of refugees and its 1967 Protocol. Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process is managed by the National Committee for Assistance to Refugees (CNAR).

Through needs assessments during 2018, response partners have identified and assisted 1,600 persons with specific needs, four survivors of sexual and gender based-violence were assisted, and 61 separated and unaccompanied children were identified and provided with adequate response and follow up. Partners ensure that refugees and asylum seekers from DRC have access to education, healthcare, nutrition, shelter, NFIs and water and sanitation in the line with the strategy of inclusion of humanitarian response into the national system services. As part of the livelihoods programme, 51 young and adult refugees are currently enrolled in vocational training in Betou and 100 persons benefited from the support of implementing income generating activities. The situation remains volatile in the DRC, therefore, voluntary repatriation activities for DRC refugees have not taken place.

In 2019 and 2020, the inter-agency strategy to assist refugees and asylum-seekers from DRC in the Republic of Congo is built around three major components: (1) Protection and essential services; (2) Refugee empowerment to reduce their dependency on humanitarian assistance; and (3) Refugee access to durable solutions. These components of the strategy are reflected in participatory assessments conducted with refugees and in the overall protection assessment conducted in the Republic of Congo.

Partners will pursue their efforts to identify and protect people with specific needs. The agencies will ensure the protection of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and children at risk, as well as separated and unaccompanied children while relying on national and community structures. Partners will maintain refugees' access to education, water, healthcare, sanitation, hygiene and shelter.

Partners will strengthen their efforts to include refugees and asylum seekers into national health and education systems, while exploring opportunities in the livelihood sector to promote empowerment of refugees through vocational training, income-generating activities, literacy and agricultural and market gardening activities.

This approach will strengthen the local integration of refugees and preserve peaceful coexistence between refugees and the local population. UN agencies and partners will monitor security developments in DRC and will facilitate the voluntary return of some families who express their intentions to return.

## Beneficiary Population

	Current population as of September 2018	Planned Population as of end of 2019	Planned Population as of end of 2020
<b>Assisted Refugee Population</b>	16,000	22,000	21,000
<b>Assisted Host Population</b>	3,000	5,000	4,000

## Needs and Vulnerabilities

The DRC refugee population in the Republic of Congo has remained stable between 2017 and 2018. However, with the presidential elections scheduled in December 2018, there is a risk of repression of demonstrations by armed forces that would lead to relatively small influx.

The agencies estimate that around 7,000 asylum seekers would cross the border as a result of post electoral disputes. It is also anticipated that 1,000 refugees will return home as part of a facilitated repatriation process. It is expected that the situation will

become stable in 2020, thus allowing repatriation of 1,000 refugees, and a slow-down in arrivals. Therefore, the estimated refugee population would be between 21,500 and 22,000 individuals in 2019 and between 20,500 and 21,000 individuals in 2020.

However, if the post electoral situation gets worse and influx is beyond the planned figures in this Response Plan, the Contingency Plan will be activated. Indeed, the Government of Congo and the UN agencies have prepared a joint Contingency Plan to respond to an eventual influx of 100,000 asylum-seekers from the DRC.

Priorities in 2019 and 2020 will be to keep on providing tailored assistance to people with special needs (including women at risk, elderly people, single parents, separated and unaccompanied children, people with disabilities, survivors of sexual and gender-based violence as well as people with severely degraded medical conditions). In addition, the care of people living with mental disabilities remains a challenge due to lack of structures and specialized staff.

Children represent 54% of the total population of refugees. Traditionally, children are victims of many harmful practices such as labour, exploitation, sexual and gender-based violence including child marriage. In this context, the number of children at risk is very high and requires continuous action.

Most common forms of reported sexual and gender-based violence are early marriage, rape, physical abuse, sexual assault, psychological abuse, denial of resources and family abandonment. Case identification

and reporting remains a challenge due to cultural barriers and the lack of judicial sanctions for perpetrators of violence who benefit from out-of-court settlements or victims' refusal to prosecute in most cases. The legal response to acts of sexual and gender-based violence remains a huge challenge in the area. Partners have initiated discussions with local judicial authorities and the police to set up a complaints mechanism, but most victims are not in favour of lodging complaints against the perpetrators.

### Host communities

The majority of refugees in the Republic of Congo live in the Department of Likouala. The current population of the Department is estimated at 202,204 inhabitants over an area of 66,044 square kilometres. In recent years, due in particular to the presence of refugees mainly from the Central African Republic (CAR) and the DRC, the number of inhabitants in the Department of Likouala is increasing. Years back, this situation did not cause any problems because historically, the Likouala Department is host of many foreigners. However, today, due to the blatant development deficit, the Likouala Department suffers from significant shortcomings that severely hamper its ability to respond in an inclusive way to the basic needs of its resident population. This population growth is putting pressure on available resources. In addition, for almost ten years, humanitarian aid to the Likouala Department has been mainly for refugee populations. This combination of factors creates frustrations and a climate of tension that increasingly deepens the social divide between refugee populations and other residents of the Department.

## Response Strategy and Priorities

### Overall Strategy

The response plan will be guided by the following strategic objectives:

#### Strategic Objective 1: Protection and essential services

- In 2019 and 2020, the agencies will support the Government of Congo in issuing identity cards to refugees and granting temporary residence permits to asylum seekers who are regularly registered for their protection.
- Partners will strengthen their collaboration with registry offices at the level of town halls and districts to facilitate registration and issuance of birth certificates to refugee children born in Congolese territory. UN agencies will work with other partners and national child protection structures to strengthen the coordination framework and explore opportunities for pooling child protection efforts.

- Partners will continue to take action to maintain reliable data on the refugee population and their potential vulnerability through registration of arrivals, deaths, spontaneous returns, births and deaths. Identity cards and Provisional Residence Permits will be issued to regularly registered asylum seekers.
- Partners will work to consolidate data management system on sexual and gender-based violence and update standard operating procedures for multi-sector prevention and response to SGBV. Discussions will be conducted with the judiciary to explore the possibility of mobile court hearings as part of a legal response to incidents of sexual and sexual violence. The complaints mechanism will be strengthened with police services for survivors who wish to file complaints for reparation and justice.
- Partners will work with NGOs and the community to identify, monitor and search for sustainable

solutions for persons with specific needs. They will develop standard operating procedures for assistance to people with special needs and support the process of setting up a targeted assistance allocation committee in partnership with other stakeholders.

- Partners will continue covering tuition fees for primary and secondary school refugee students and teacher incentives in public primary schools.
- To respond the multiple health needs of refugees, partners will work to increase health care access coverage rate, reduce morbidity rate and the occurrence of epidemic diseases by activating epidemics surveillance system, providing adequate and quality equipment to the health and post centres, strengthen health workers capacities, employ qualified health professional in quality and quantity, provide quality medicines and facilitate medicines access for all health centres at any time.

### **Strategic Objective 2: Refugee empowerment to reduce their dependency on humanitarian assistance**

- In 2019 and 2020, partners will continue providing support to the local population through health, water and education projects to promote peaceful coexistence between refugees and the local population. Joint conflict resolution committees will be established with support of NGO partners and local authorities to manage civil conflicts and contribute to awareness raising on the culture of peace. Training on conflict management for the joint committee and peace committees in host villages will be conducted.
- Partners will continue to support the vocational training program for youth and adults and strengthen networking in the search for internship and employment opportunities for the laureates.
- The agencies will support the implementation of a literacy program at the request of refugees. This program will be linked to support programs for income-generating activities and vocational training. Partners will strengthen their advocacy

with local authorities for the granting of additional farmland to refugees with agricultural projects.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Refugee access to durable solutions**

- In 2019 and 2020, partners plan to increase awareness and support for local integration for DRC refugees who wish to do so. Emphasis will be placed on the support program for income-generating projects to support refugees in the empowerment process.

### **Strengthening Livelihoods and Resilience**

The significant presence of refugees and asylum seekers in the Likouala Department, although not creating a major conflict with the local population given the socio-cultural environment and access to basic social services, remains a challenge. Host populations have benefited from the assistance of UN agencies and other humanitarian actors in the context of projects to improve their living conditions, particularly access to health, drinking water and livelihoods (tillage equipment, seeds) from 2014 to 2018.

According to evaluations of development organizations, the Likouala Department is one of the poorest and most isolated region in the Republic of Congo. In this context, response partners continued to facilitate local communities' access to social services in a process of integration of refugees and promotion of peaceful coexistence between refugees and host population.

The existence of a community mechanism between refugees and local population makes it possible to maintain a continuous dialogue between the two populations and to prevent conflicts. This mechanism deserves to be strengthened to resolve certain civil conflicts between communities and to promote a culture of peace in refugee reception areas.

RRRP partners will maintain support to the local population through health, water and education projects to promote peaceful coexistence between refugees and the local population, and build resilience of host communities.

## **Planned Response for 2019 and 2020**

It is intended to achieve the following planned response activities and interventions by 2020:

<b>Protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,600 children 3-5 years old (i.e. 1,200 refugee children) receive protection services through community mechanisms (including 3 child friendly spaces) and formal service delivery mechanisms in Betou and Ikpembele;</li> <li>• 70% of persons with specific needs are identified through a physical verification and needs assessment exercise;</li> <li>• At least 5 capacity-building sessions are organized per year for partners and community structures in the identification and protection of persons with specific needs;</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quarterly field missions (4 missions per year) are conducted for the registration of new arrivals and new births;</li> <li>100% of refugees and regularly registered asylum seekers are issued identity cards or Provisional Residence Permits;</li> <li>At least 4 sessions are organized per year to assess and determine the best interest of at-risk children in the search for durable solutions (re-establishing family ties, local integration, resettlement or voluntary return) for the protection of children;</li> <li>Organization of ten training sessions per year for community actors and NGO partners on the approach, principles and case management of sexual and gender-based violence;</li> <li>95% girls and women have access to quality reproductive health (RH) and gender-based violence (GBV) services, in coordination with local health structures, for strategic targeting of target populations;</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3,550 refugee girls and boys aged 6 to 12 will benefit from quality educational services. These will focus on (i) the setting up of 20 temporary learning centers, (ii) the recruitment and capacity building of 20 teachers in education in emergency, (iii) the provision in teaching materials to 20 teachers, (iv) the provision of 3,550 refugee students in school kits;</li> <li>A literacy program is implemented for adult refugees to strengthen their self-help capacities;</li> <li>Organization of at least two capacity-building sessions for teachers to improve the quality of education;</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods and Resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 25% refugees and host populations receive Cash for Work or conditional/unconditional cash grants depending on baseline evaluations and specific needs;</li> <li>Implementation of 5 quick-impact projects for host populations per year;</li> <li>The number of refugees who implement income-generating activities, that improve their self-reliance and reduce their precariousness, will increase by 50% between 2019 and 2020;</li> <li>Refugee income generating activities (vegetable gardens, community projects, training and literacy programs) involving beneficiaries in the local population will reach 30% between 2019 and 2020;</li> <li>The integration rate of refugees in host communities will reach 90% between 2019 and 2020 (through awareness campaigns also targeting host communities);</li> </ul>
<b>Food security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food distribution (cereals, pulses, oils and fats, mixed and blended food) for 100% new arrivals;</li> <li>Cash-based transfer and commodity voucher for 100% new arrivals;</li> <li>Capacity strengthening and service delivery for at least 30% of existing refugees and host populations;</li> </ul>
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building of 50 staff from 15 health facilities and 2 health districts on disease management in Betou and Ikpelembele, Likouala Department;</li> <li>Delivery of primary health care services in health facilities and communities for 25,661 population (20,661 refugees and 5,000 host communities);</li> <li>Immunization of 4,618 children 6-59 months against measles (3,719 refugee children and 900 host community children);</li> <li>Distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets to 5,132 households (2 per household), 4,132 refugee households and 1,000 host community households;</li> <li>Support the community-based activities by 100 community health workers;</li> <li>Appropriate management of acute malnutrition among 500 under-five children (400 refugees and 100 host);</li> <li>Supplementation of pregnant and lactating women (826 refugees and 200 host) and children (3,719 refugees and 900 host) with micronutrients from fortified foods, supplements or multiple micronutrient preparations;</li> <li>Behavior change communication interventions among 1,026 women towards improving health care and feeding practices;</li> <li>Training of 30 health workers and 10 health management staff on nutrition guidelines;</li> <li>Support supervision and monitoring activities in 15 health facilities each month;</li> <li>100% deliveries assisted by qualified health personnel;</li> <li>100% of people affected have access to services related to HIV/AIDS and TB infection;</li> <li>100% of people affected have access to reproductive health (RH) services;</li> </ul>
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support 2,500 households with kitchen sets, blankets, mats, jerry cans, mosquito nets, buckets, etc. representing an overall 75% of households possessing basic domestic items;</li> <li>Cash-based interventions will be used as a modality of response where possible;</li> </ul>
<b>WASH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schools and community level: construction of 3 latrines and hand washing facilities, followed by 3 hygiene promotion activities; rehabilitation and construction of 3 water points;</li> </ul>

- Distribution of hygiene kits to 100% malnourished and most vulnerable children households;
- Construction of one borehole at Bétou centre;
- Rehabilitation of 5 wells of which 3 in refugee sites and 2 host communities;
- Distribution of water storage facilities to about 200 families;
- Capacity building of 15 water management committees.

## 2019 Financial Requirements Summary

### By Organization & Sector

Organization	Protection	Education	Livelihoods and Resilience	Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Shelter and NFIs	WASH	Total
UN-UNHCR	1,616,457	588,423	1,738,135	839,034		2,362,390	210,220	50,000	7,404,659
UN-UNICEF	150,000	230,336				568,900		194,200	1,143,436
UN-WFP				703,266	6,656,425	200,000			7,559,691
UN-UNFPA	350,532					542,383			892,915
UN-WHO						320,000		140,000	460,000
UN-UNDP			3,000,000						3,000,000
CRS			500,000				1,000,000		1,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,116,989</b>	<b>818,759</b>	<b>5,238,135</b>	<b>1,542,300</b>	<b>6,656,425</b>	<b>3,993,673</b>	<b>1,210,220</b>	<b>384,200</b>	<b>21,960,701</b>

## 2019-2020 Financial Requirements Summary

### By Organization & Planning Year

Organization	2019	2020	Total
UN-UNHCR	7,404,659	6,692,673	14,097,332
UN-UNICEF	1,143,436	1,069,436	2,212,872
UN-WFP	7,559,691	3,859,591	11,419,282
UN-UNFPA	892,915	582,829	1,475,744
UN-WHO	460,000	420,000	880,000
UN-UNDP	3,000,000	2,500,000	5,500,000
CRS	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,960,701</b>	<b>16,624,529</b>	<b>38,585,230</b>



Rwanda. Gihembe camp for  
Congolese refugees in Byumba.  
@ UNHCR / Georgina Goodwin





RWANDA

## PLANNED RESPONSE

# 81,000

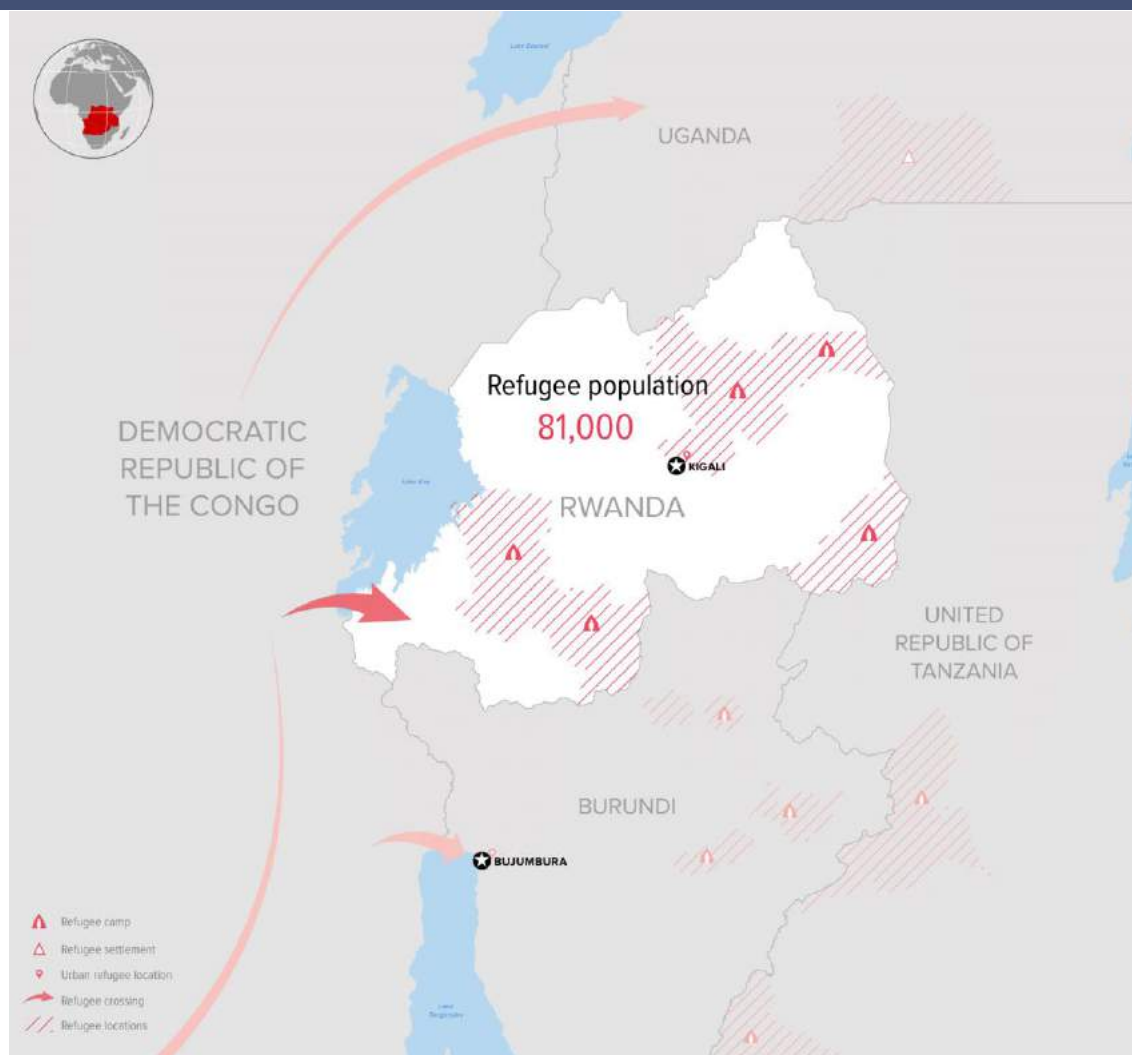
PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY 2019

# US\$ 65 M

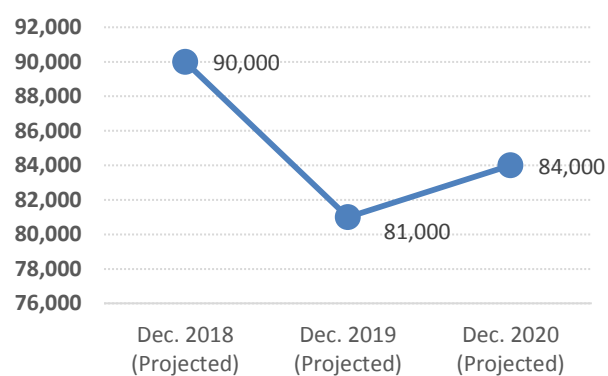
REQUIREMENTS FOR  
2019

# 13

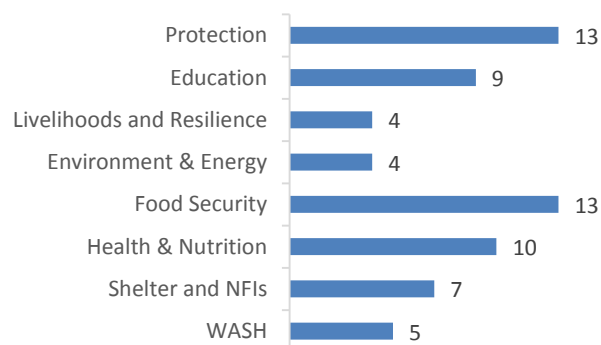
PARTNERS INVOLVED



### Refugee Population Trends



### Sector Requirements for 2019 | In millions US\$



# Background and Achievements

## Overview

Rwanda has been hosting refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) for almost 22 years. The Congolese refugee population in Rwanda lives in a protracted situation, including those who fled DRC in the mid-1990s, as well as more recent arrivals to Rwanda, such as during the hostilities that had occurred during 2012 and 2013.

Among the 80,059 Congolese refugees currently in the country, the bulk of the population (79,948 individuals), which represents 99.8%, lives in the five refugee camps of Gihembe, Kigeme, Kiziba, Mugombwa and Nyabiheke. At the same time some 110 refugees live in urban areas, representing the 0.2% of the total Congolese refugee population.

There are also 5,293 asylum-seekers from the DRC who are residing in the camps, some of whom might be recognized as refugees in the ongoing verification exercise. Since January 2018, a joint verification exercise by the Government of Rwanda (GoR) and UNHCR has been rolled out in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps, as well as in urban areas of Kigali and Huye.

Since the beginning of 2018 only a family of six Congolese asylum seekers arrived from the DRC into Rwanda. As the number of the newly arrived asylum seekers is insignificant, the response focused on the already existing refugee population in the country. Moreover, a Contingency Planning has been prepared in a separate document, anticipating new arrivals in the event of an emergency situation in the DRC.

Throughout 2018, efforts made to strengthen the protection environment and advocate for services such as registration and documentation and prevention of refoulement, life-saving assistance including food and nutrition, healthcare, shelter and non-food items, water and sanitation services, education, and targeted support for the most vulnerable and those with specific needs.

Response partners are actively implementing cash-based interventions (CBI) in lieu of distribution of core relief items. Refugees who reside in the camps receive CBI in lieu of food and supplementary feeding is provided to all children under-five years and other vulnerable groups. Due to critical funding shortages, humanitarian agencies plan to profile the refugee population, with a view to eventually shift from blanket assistance to a targeted approach, while those who are self-reliant would graduate from dependency on humanitarian aid.

A total of 480 Refugee Housing units have been deployed in terms of shelter, however, due to many gaps activities will focus on the improvement of the sanitation/hygiene conditions in all camps. Primary health services are provided by humanitarian actors inside the camps through health centers accessible also

by the local host communities, while refugees are referred to local health facilities for secondary and tertiary health care. Support to urban refugees is very limited due to lack of funding. Response partners provide health services to those in need, however, prioritized attention is given to children and the elderly, who are among the most vulnerable. The GoR support the enrolment of urban refugees into the national health insurance system however this will require substantial support.

Campaigns which aimed at promoting schooling, resulted in a slight increase of refugee children's participation and over 18,000 Congolese refugee children were integrated in national primary and secondary schools alongside host community students. To accommodate refugee children and facilitate their school attendance, the capacity of local schools was expanded through construction of additional classrooms, provision of school equipment and materials, as well as hiring and training additional number of teachers.

The inter-agency refugee response for the period 2019-2020 will have as key protection priorities the access to core protection services such as registration, legal assistance, community-based protection, prevention of and response to sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), child protection, and support to persons with specific needs, including persons with disabilities. The strategy also aims to mainstream refugees into national access to justice development programs including legal aid and training for national lawyers and jurists.

Finding durable solutions will remain an important element of the response plan. Following the visit of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to Rwanda in April 2018, UNHCR is working with the Governments of Rwanda and the DRC with a view to reactivate existing tripartite agreements in support of the eventual safe, dignified, and voluntary return of those refugees who wish to go home. Moreover, refugees from the DRC will continue to benefit from multi-year planning and prioritization for the strategic use of resettlement under the 2012 regional Comprehensive Solutions Strategy for Congolese refugees in a protracted situation.

The planned refugee response is also based on a comprehensive approach to solutions including socio-economic integration so that refugees can contribute to the local economy, as well as complementary pathways and resettlement due to the unforeseeable possibility of safe and dignified voluntary return. In 2019-2020, livelihoods interventions and further socio-economic inclusion of refugees in national systems will be prioritized in line with the Four Commitments of the Government of Rwanda at the Leaders' Summit in 2016.

The long-term vision in Rwanda envisages that by 2030 "All refugees, including potential new influx, are living



safe, dignified and have productive lives across Rwanda outside of camps and supported by Government-led services and programmes". Through a

shift towards alternatives to camps and self-reliance, refugees will be able to contribute to the economy and development of the host communities and country.

## Beneficiary Population

	Current population as of September 2018	Planned Population as of end of 2019	Planned Population as of end of 2020
Assisted Refugee Population	80,000	81,000	84,000
Assisted Host Population	N/A	123,000	125,000

## Needs and Vulnerabilities

The Government of Rwanda has been generously hosting refugees for over two decades and coordinates the refugee response with response partners while also making significant contributions such as providing land to establish refugee camps and ensuring camp management and security. Given that Rwanda is very densely populated, land scarcity remains a challenge to promote livelihood activities. While the refugees in Rwanda enjoy a generally favourable protection environment, the context of refugee camps and lack of livelihood opportunities mean that most refugees are still highly dependent upon assistance to meet their basic needs like shelter, WASH, food, health, education, nutrition and cooking energy. While refugee registration is the primary source of information on the needs of the refugees and their profile, refugee response partners conducted a number of joint assessments to better understand the needs, vulnerabilities and coping capacities of the refugees.

**Registration & documentation:** Refugees and asylum-seekers are registered jointly by the GoR and UNHCR, and the Government issues refugee identity cards to all registered refugees over age 16. Since the beginning of 2018, the GoR and UNHCR are undertaking a verification exercise of all refugees and asylum seekers in both urban and camp settings. As of October 2018, all refugees and asylum seekers registered in the urban settings of Kigali and Huye, as well as Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps, were verified. It is aimed that by year-end, all Congolese refugees throughout the country would have been verified and that the exercise will be undertaken and completed in Mahama during the first quarter of 2019. Since the beginning of October 2018, the Government started issuing Machine Readable Convention Travel Documents (MRCTDs) to refugees seeking to cross borders to boost their business, study, receive medical

treatment or reunify with their relatives. Refugees who are registered in camp locations face risk of arrest and detention if they move outside the camp without the requisite documents such as refugee IDs or proof of registration, and a letter proving that their absence from the camp was authorized, thus arising the need for legal assistance and detention monitoring, as well as advocacy for greater freedom of movement.

**Community-based protection and persons with specific needs:** To support effective camp management and participation of the community in their own protection and services, refugees are supported with training and equipment to organize leadership committees, women's committees, security committees, and other community-based structures. Some 12 per cent of the registered refugee population in Rwanda have specific needs (such as child-headed households, female-headed households, persons living with HIV/AIDS, persons with disabilities, older persons and persons with mental disorders).

**SGBV:** SGBV is identified as one of the biggest protection concern for refugee women and children in refugee settings in Rwanda. Underreporting due to culture of silence, beliefs about intimate partner violence (that are seen as normal family matters) and fear of being exposed to community contribute to impunity and further protection issues. Late reporting especially for girls among the SGBV survivors, results in unwanted pregnancies, drop out of school, punishment, rejection and stigmatization by the families and communities, that further put them at risk of being exposed to negative coping mechanisms like survival sex, begging etc. In addition, programmatic gaps and challenges in other sectors like overcrowding of shelters, lack of safe energy and livelihood interventions etc. contribute to a heightened risk of SGBV.

**Child protection:** Refugee children represent around 50 per cent of the total population of concern and are exposed to various types of risks. Unaccompanied and separated children represent 5% of the refugee children and they are most at-risk of abuse and exploitation. Neglect is among the highest identified risks, affecting an estimated 20 per cent of all children, as well as out of school children, child labour, child marriage and domestic violence. Challenges and concern remain regarding children at risk, care arrangements for unaccompanied children, family reunification, and limited friendly spaces for children and youth.

**Education:** Refugee children will continue to be enrolled in national schools at the primary and secondary levels, with the objective of integrating 100 per cent of the refugee children into the national education system. However, most of the schools lack necessary infrastructure, teachers and supplies. Many teachers recruited and trained by refugee response partners are not yet integrated into the national training and payroll schemes. Additionally, since 2015 the population in urban settings has been increased following the influx of Burundian refugees. Hence, the education needs also increased to ensure all urban refugee children are enrolled in different national schools in and out of Kigali.

**Food:** All refugees in Rwanda residing in the camps profoundly depend on external assistance and almost entirely on humanitarian partners to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. They have limited livelihood opportunities, primarily due to lack of available land for cultivation and livestock rearing - activities that many refugees pursued in their home country. Lack of land is primarily due to the high demographic pressure in Rwanda, which is also a cause for the congestion in camps. Due to lack of funding, food rations were cut numerous times in the past and if the funding level does not increase in 2019 and 2020, additional cuts / reductions will occur and may result in turmoil as it happened in Kiziba camp in February 2018.

**Health:** Although the process of providing refugees with Health Insurance is still ongoing, they still rely on basic health care support provided by the partners. An urban health policy is in place to ensure complying with the procedure. The targeting service provision has been challenging since there are refugees who are not included in the target groups but in need of health services. With the growing number of urban population, the demand on limited resources allocated increases. As a result of continuous advocacy, the Government of Rwanda has committed to extend national health insurance scheme to urban refugees and the refugee students living in urban areas. However, the detail implementation plan is yet to be established. With the ongoing Ebola Virus Disease (EBV) outbreak in the North Kivu and Ituri Provinces of DRC, the risk of spill over of the disease to Rwanda and other neighboring countries is high. This situation coupled with the volatile security situation of the area could exacerbate the refugee movement to neighboring countries. Strengthening the epidemic preparedness and

response at the different transit/reception centers and camps, including medical screening, appropriate health staff trainings, prepositioning of equipment and supplies and community surveillance is extremely necessary.

**Energy:** Refugees in the camp depend almost entirely on firewood for their cooking energy needs, and the Minister in charge of Emergency Management (formerly known as MIDIMAR) in partnership with UNHCR provides quantities that cover about half to three-quarter of the monthly needs of the household. For those who can afford, they cover their needs for the remaining part of the month by purchasing charcoal. The others cover their needs by fetching illegally firewood in the camp surroundings. The cessation of collection and distribution of firewood falls under the Government of Rwanda Energy Sector Strategic Plan 2018/2019-2023-2024 which also aims at protecting the environment and combat the detrimental effects of deforestation. Alternative sources of energy were identified, which would in the long-run translate into substantial savings in terms of health impact and environmental conservation. In this line, there is an urgent need of substantial scale up of alternative sources of energy such as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), pellets and briquettes as main source of cooking; and to connect the camps to the national electricity grid (or another sustainable system such as solar mini-grids, where appropriate).

**Shelter:** With the government restriction on the use of plastic sheeting, the operation is unable to repair more than 3,000 family shelters in plastic sheeting and need to transform the roofing structure to corrugated iron sheets especially in Kiziba, Gihembe and Nyabiheke camp as well as in Kigeme camp where more than 1,000 shelters have very old roofing structure. As most of the shelters in Congolese camps are very old and camps are congested with no proper access roads or fire break points, the operation focuses on establishing better site layouts and re-arranging the camp layouts as some of the shelters are situated at high risk zone areas which need to be relocated to safer zones. With high adequate shelter needs in all the camps, the operation need advocacy with the Government on the extension of the camps for settlements; also need to have proper drainage systems within the camps.

**WASH:** The clean water supply to persons of concern is within standard (20 liters/person/day) in Gihembe, Kiziba and Mugombwa except for the case of Nyabiheke and Kigeme where routine supply of water is below 15 liters/person/day. With this major challenge in the two camps much advocacy or investment is needed for upgrading and improving the reliability of water supply systems through increasing the quantity of water production. There is a need to connect Gihembe host community to water system as committed by UNHCR after the agreement with District/WASAC to connect the camp to the national main water supply network and to reduce the water tariff. In terms of sanitation, there is a high need for 75 latrines construction especially in Kigeme and Kiziba Camps where the achievement is above 35 persons per drop hole and none of the

Congolese camps is meeting the emergency standard of 50 persons per shower room, 875 shower rooms are required. The most of access ways to sanitation facilities should be adapted for people with disabilities (PWD). The waste management is focussing on maintaining the dumping sites but the access roads are not practical for latrine dislodging activities due to camp congestion.

**Livelihoods:** Refugees in Rwanda have limited access to livelihoods opportunities in the context of scarcity of land, lack of self-employment, farming and wage employment opportunities. In more concrete terms the major challenges include : inadequate farming land (both access and availability) as the background of the Congolese refugees is rural, limited trade exchanges between the camp population and the host communities , lack of appropriate documentation (eg., valid refugee ID), access to financial services and start-up capital, poor infrastructure (including access to power, market structure), weak market linkage, low coverage of existing livelihoods interventions both for lack of resources and capacity of the implementing partners to deliver at scale, lack of skills and above all chronic dependency on humanitarian assistance. The current livelihoods support can only reach a portion of the refugees and their local host communities because of resource constraints. Using a prioritized targeting approach, during this 2019-20 period, there is need for strengthening livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions for another 5,000 eligible households.

**Environment:** Due to the camps' topography and congested rainwater catchment roofs, the camps are susceptible to heavy rain water run-off that regularly

erode top soils hence creating gullies which have eventually developed into ravines continues to pose danger to human life. Soil erosion is a serious challenge, mostly in areas without drainage channels, as well as high rate of deforestation in and around the camps. While most of the shelters are covered by roofing structures which would allow for rainwater harvesting, no guttering installed hence leading to increased quantity of storm water discharged from the camp. The above constitutes a threat to the physical environment of the area as well as to the safety of both refugees population due to the formation of gullies, in addition to the threat on downstream ecosystem, Akagera River and its Wetlands, which are the natural habitats for various species.

### Host communities

Learning from existing refugee camps, refugees and host communities share resources. Refugee children have gone as far as 20km away from the camp in pursuit of education options at local schools of their choice in the upper secondary. Refugees are allowed to go wherever in the district for livelihoods sharing opportunities as well as challenges with members of the host communities. District hospitals are open to refugees and access to quality health services has the same meaning for both refugee and local populations. In line with the CRRF, response partners have been advocating for refugee inclusion in District's plans for increasing opportunities and promoting peaceful co-existence and social cohesion.

## Response Strategy and Priorities

### Overall Strategy

After more than 22 years living as refugees in Rwanda - and no foreseeable possibility of safe, dignified return - the response strategy for the protracted Congolese is focused on inclusion of refugees in national systems and scaling up livelihoods so refugees can graduate out of dependency, become self-reliant, and contribute to the local economy.

Key strategic areas for the 2019-2020 refugee responses 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;
4. Increase access and quality of education in refugee hosting areas.

In order to avoid a protracted encampment situation and a culture of dependency on humanitarian aid, a key focus will be to promote socio-economic growth and access to livelihoods opportunities especially in urban areas, and strengthen partnerships with the private sector. Assistance will be targeted based on needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of refugees, rather than the provision of blanket assistance. A key avenue to provide refugees with greater choice in meeting their self-identified needs will be shifting to cash-based interventions for food assistance. Cash transfers will be expanded whenever it is suitable and appropriate to address the basic needs of refugees, through sectoral or multipurpose assistance. This will be done based on feasibility studies and response analysis, with the



objective of making gains in efficiency, effectiveness and refugee self-reliance, while assessing the impact on local markets and communities and mitigating protection risks.

With an objective to create livelihoods opportunities to the refugees and host communities, UNDP's supported YouthConnekt programme will be extended to youth and women refugees and host communities within its target groups. In partnership with the existing livelihoods intervention implemented by UNHCR, the youthconnekt activities targeting refugees and host communities will include innovation competition, some bootcamp trainings in entrepreneurship skills, access to finance, provision of seed funding and mentorship support. It will also include awareness raising activities specifically targeting the refugees' issues such as TV show, YouthConnekt hangout (online debates, etc.)

In line with the Government policy of integrating refugees into national systems, a key priority will be to ensure integration of services for refugees within the host community, especially at the district level. Interventions will be designed to avoid parallel systems, and respond to the needs of both the host community and refugees.

With an objective of advocating for the inclusion of refugees in national systems aligned with the concept of Leave No One Behind in Sustainable Development Goals, a priority will be to support the Government's domestication of the SDGs and messaging and awareness raising activities to ensure that people in Rwanda and Government institutions are aware of the importance of addressing issues relating to refugees in the national development agenda. Focus will be given on conducting some research analysis, policy dialogues, capacity building activities and awareness raising activities on SDGs.

### **Strengthening Livelihoods and Resilience**

Following the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), the key priority will be strengthening livelihoods and self-reliance of the refugees and their host communities by scaling up the interventions which are more sustainable and cost-

effective. There is also a need for an integrated graduation approach to enhance sustainable livelihoods for many refugees who have either not yet received livelihoods support or benefited from the on-going self-reliance activities.

To make this happen, response partners together with the Government will implement the Economic Inclusion Strategy, which is currently under review, as the key instrument to focus more on the implementation of market based livelihoods interventions both in the areas of farming and business as well as creating more wage employment. According to government statistics and other partners' assessment, agriculture remains as the main livelihoods option and key economic activity for the majority of the rural population in Rwanda including people living in the refugee hosting districts.

However, because of refugees limited access to agricultural land and farming (including crop, livestock, fishery and forestry), the potential of this sector was less realized in the past. As a country initiating the application of the CRRF in follow-up to the New York Declaration, the Government's approach to open up opportunities for farming for the refugees as well as their local host community outside the camp by linking with the market, provides an enabling environment for enhancing resilience of the refugees to food insecurity, income shocks.

Moreover, RRRP partners' assessments suggest alternative ways of enhancing access to land within and outside the camp. Through the response, the operation plans to enhance agriculture related interventions further through better market linkage.

The current move to strengthen joint UN programming under 'Delivering as One' in Rwanda by partnering with other UN development agencies has also potential. On the other hand, assessment and scoping studies done by the current and future partner agencies from the private sector as part of the project also show strong business potential for many of the refugees if they are adequately supported through training and access to financial services. Wage employment is another potential area which require further support in terms of both policy and programme interventions.

## Planned Response for 2019 and 2020

It is intended to achieve the following planned response activities and interventions by 2020:

<b>Protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% refugee population is registered at the individual basis;</li> <li>• 100% refugee population is provided with the Government issued refugee ID by end of 2019;</li> <li>• 100% of identified SGBV survivors receive appropriate support;</li> <li>• 5,000 refugees are involved in the community based committees on SGBV prevention and response;</li> <li>• 100% refugee children with specific needs receive individual case management;</li> <li>• 100% of registered UASC are in appropriate interim or long-term care;</li> <li>• 2,600 persons with specific needs receive specialized protection support;</li> <li>• 100% refugees in need receive legal assistance;</li> <li>• National lawyers, jurists and law enforcement are trained on refugee rights;</li> <li>• 200 men and women from national and local authorities, border officials trained on law enforcement on refugee rights, right to asylum, gender mainstreaming, SGBV response;</li> <li>• 340 legal aid cases for vulnerable people including refugees represented by partner legal aid providers disaggregated by sex;</li> <li>• 3 research papers will be conducted on SDG5,10 and 16 and the integration of refugees concerns into those;</li> <li>• 1 policy dialogue will be conducted;</li> <li>• 10,000 people will be trained and raised awareness on SDGs 16,10 and 5;</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 97% children enrolled in primary education by end of 2019 and 98% by end of 2020;</li> <li>• 30% children enrolled in secondary education by end of 2019 and 40% by end of 2020;</li> <li>• 89% refugee children accessing national education system;</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods and Resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 400 young refugees and hosting community members will participate in YouthConnekt bootcam;</li> <li>• 1,000 refugees will be provided with business training by end 2019 and an additional 1,000 will receive business training in 2020;</li> <li>• 5% refugees will be employed or have income generating activities by end 2019 and 10% by end 2020;</li> </ul>
<b>Energy and Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of camp-based refugee-households will have access to sustainable energy in 2019 and 100% in 2020;</li> <li>• 19,000 tree seedling will be planted in 2019 and 19,000 seedlings in 2020;</li> <li>• Strategic Environmental impact Assessments will be conducted in 5 refugees camps;</li> <li>• Refugee camps environmental concerns will be integrated into the Environment Sector working groups plans and budget;</li> </ul>
<b>Food security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% refugees in need of food assistance in camps will receive full food ration;</li> </ul>
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% refugees will be enrolled in the national health insurance by end 2020;</li> <li>• 100% live births attended by skilled personnel;</li> <li>• 100% screening on Ebola and other disease with epidemic potential to new refugee arrivals at the transit/reception centers;</li> <li>• All children under-5 will be nutritionally screened, and all malnourished children received assistance;</li> <li>• 95% of children up to 15 years old would be vaccinated with measles and other preventable diseases;</li> <li>• 70 health staff in refugee camps capacitated on infection prevention and control, basics and advanced life support as well as management of non-communicable disease;</li> </ul>
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,300 shelters constructed;</li> <li>• 7,000 shelters repaired;</li> <li>• 50km of access road maintained/improved;</li> <li>• 300 structure maintained;</li> <li>• 100% refugees have access to the adequate NFIs;</li> </ul>
<b>WASH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of population reached through hygiene promotion and education campaigns;</li> <li>• 2 water supply systems improved in Kigeme and Nyabiheke camps to meet the standard;</li> <li>• 100% of water system operated/maintained within all the camps;</li> <li>• 50% of sanitation facilities adapted to people with disabilities;</li> <li>• 75 dischargeable latrines constructed;</li> <li>• 123 shower blocks (875 rooms) constructed/rehabilitated.</li> </ul>

## 2019 Financial Requirements Summary

### By Organization & Sector

Organization	Protection	Education	Livelihoods and Resilience	Energy and Environment	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Shelter and NFIs	WASH	Total
UN-UNHCR	9,949,278	6,248,701	1,791,509	3,174,844		6,307,044	7,016,587	4,420,148	38,908,111
UN-WFP		1,203,437	914,375		12,906,503	2,151,335			17,175,650
UN-UNICEF	500,000	1,000,000				50,000		800,000	2,350,000
H&I	1,000,000								1,000,000
PI	500,000								500,000
UN-UNDP	503,448		237,414	225,000					965,862
UN-UNWOMEN	250,000		500,000						750,000
CARE INT.	196,868		459,359						656,227
WV		341,596						301,085	642,681
UN-UNFPA	147,500					474,000			621,500
UN-FAO			207,425	282,852					490,277
ARC						500,000			500,000
UN-IOM						100,000			100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,047,094</b>	<b>8,793,734</b>	<b>4,110,082</b>	<b>3,682,696</b>	<b>12,906,503</b>	<b>9,582,379</b>	<b>7,016,587</b>	<b>5,521,233</b>	<b>64,660,308</b>

## 2019-2020 Financial Requirements Summary

### By Organization & Planning Year

Organization	2019	2020	Total
UN-UNHCR	38,908,111	35,017,300	73,925,411
UN-WFP	17,175,650	16,173,503	33,349,153
UN-UNICEF	2,350,000	1,500,000	3,850,000
H&I	1,000,000	1,715,000	2,715,000
PI	500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000
UN-UNDP	965,862	1,309,828	2,275,690
UN-UNWOMEN	750,000	1,500,000	2,250,000
CARE INT.	656,227	656,227	1,313,454
WV	642,681	656,107	1,298,788
UN-UNFPA	621,500	621,500	1,243,000
UN-FAO	490,277	735,271	1,225,548
ARC	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
UN-IOM	100,000		100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>64,660,308</b>	<b>62,384,736</b>	<b>127,045,044</b>



**Uganda. Refugees arrive in Maratatu settlement, Uganda where they will receive plots of land to build homes, after fleeing violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). @UNHCR / Michele Sibiloni**



UGANDA

## PLANNED RESPONSE

**509,000**

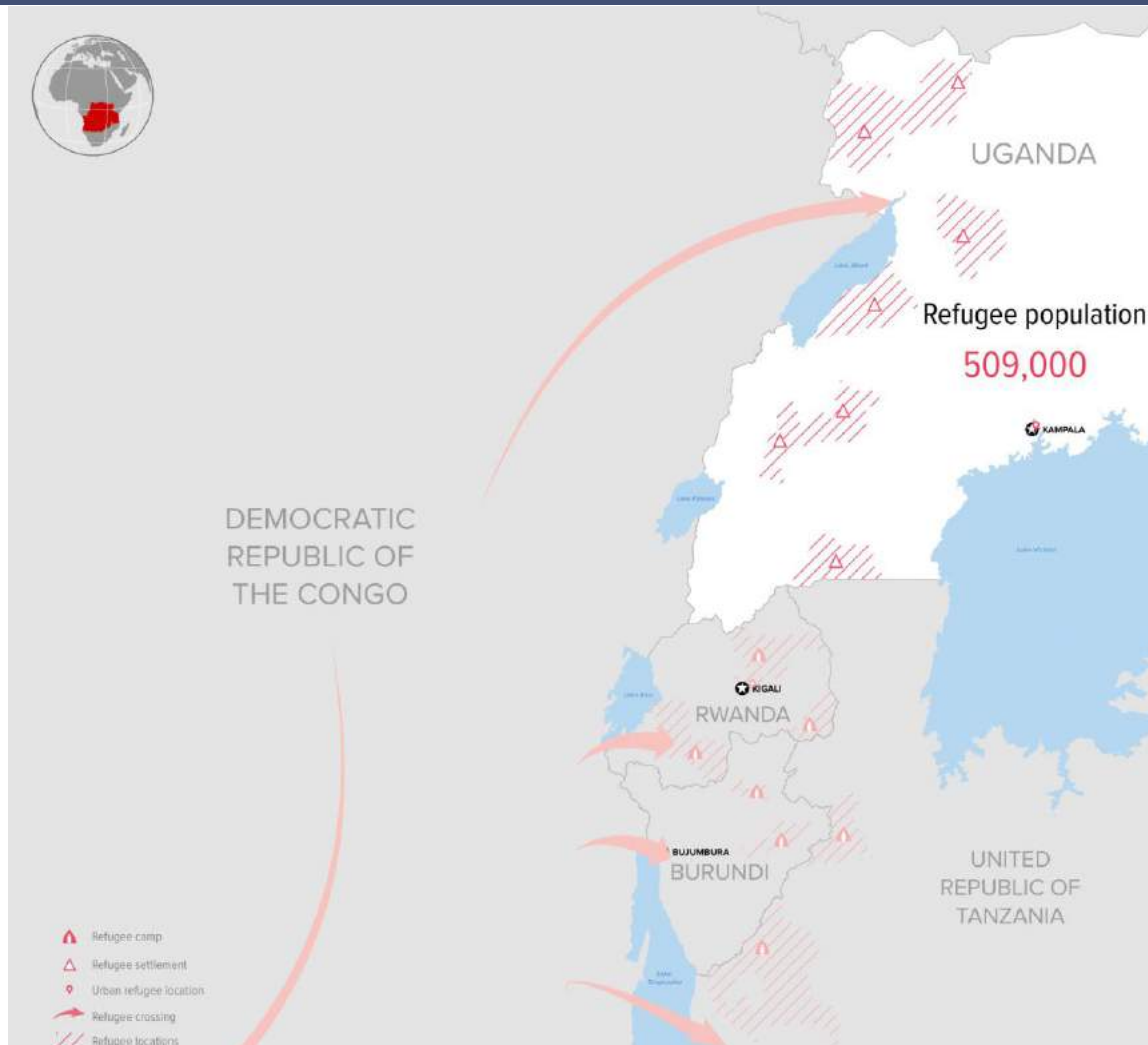
PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY 2019

**US\$ 389 M**

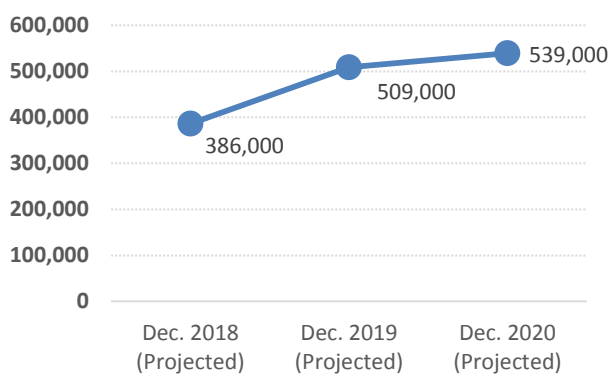
REQUIREMENTS FOR  
2019

**37**

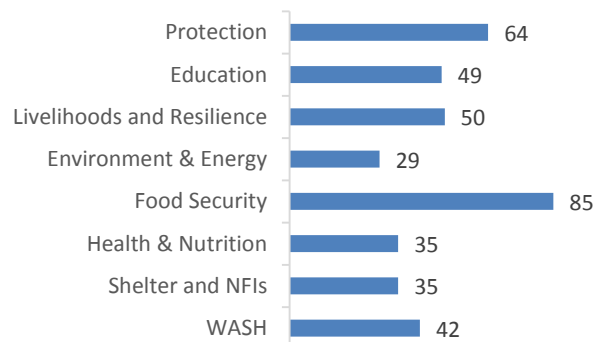
PARTNERS INVOLVED



### Refugee Population Trends



### Sector Requirements for 2019 | In millions US\$





## Background and Achievements

### Overview

Throughout 2018, Uganda has received an enormous influx of Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers, who have entered as a result of continuing insecurity and ethnic violence in the DRC.

There are some 271,976<sup>6</sup> Congolese refugees and asylum seekers who are being hosted in Uganda, while the number of refugees from South Sudan and Burundi stands at 985,512 and 36,677, respectively. Another 70,988 refugees from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Rwanda, Somalia and Sudan have lived in protracted exile in Uganda for the past three decades.

Over one million refugees have fled to Uganda in the last two and a half years, making the Pearl of Africa the third largest refugee-hosting country in the world after Turkey and Pakistan<sup>7</sup>, with 1.36 million refugees by June 2018. More than 60 percent of Uganda's refugees are under the age of 18, one of the most visible consequences of conflicts in neighboring countries - and with clear implications for the provision of protection services.

Twelve of Uganda's 121 districts host the overwhelming majority of refugees. About 92 percent live in settlements alongside the local communities, mainly in northern Uganda or West Nile (Adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Moyo, Lamwo and Yumbe) with smaller numbers in central Uganda or Mid West (Kiryandongo and Hoima) and southern Uganda or South West (Kyegegwa, Kamwenge and Isingiro). Urban centres are home to eight percent of the refugee population, especially Kampala.

Refugee outflows into Uganda are likely to continue in 2019 and 2020 due to unrest and widespread human rights violations in North Kivu as well as inter-community and inter-ethnic violence in Ituri. The nexus between political and sectarian violence will remain a key feature of the DRC's political instability, whereby a deeper political crisis is likely to revive and galvanize armed groups and militias across the country. Already, several armed groups operate in Eastern DRC, close to the border with Uganda, and have a long history of atrocious attacks on civilians, including killings, abductions and rape. Among them are the Allied Democratic Forces/National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF/NALU), the March 23 Movement (M23) and the Mayi Mayi groups.

On 1 August, the DRC Minister of Health declared a new Ebola virus outbreak in North Kivu, which quickly spread to Ituri. Ongoing conflict and armed activities of militia groups in these areas make the response to the outbreak extremely challenging. Without access to health care or treatment in the Ebola-affected areas, there is a risk that infected patients or Congolese fearing

infection may use refugee routes into Uganda to seek medical attention.

Food insecurity in the DRC may marginally contribute to refugee outflows into Uganda, especially from Ituri. Interethnic violence in Djugu and Imuru territories has led to a disruption of the agricultural system, resulting in significant loss of harvest. In the likelihood of meagre harvest seasons, more Congolese will cross to Uganda in search of a food.

Some 100,000 new refugee arrivals are expected to cross to Uganda in 2019 and 40,000 others in 2020, bringing the DRC refugee population to approximately 509,000 in 2019 and 539,000 in 2020. Should political tensions defuse and security improve in North Kivu and Ituri, return to the country of origin may become a reality, though marginal in scope. This plan puts the number of expected returns to 10,000 in 2019 and 20,000 for the following year.

### CRRF and Uganda's refugee policy

The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), formally launched in March 2017, embraces existing initiatives, mechanisms and policies seeking to address the needs of refugee and host communities in Uganda.

Uganda's favourable protection environment for refugees is grounded in the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2010 Refugee Regulations. These legislations allow refugees freedom of movement, the right to work, establish a business, own property and access national services, including primary and secondary education and health care.

Congolese asylum seekers, as well as South Sudanese, are granted refugee status on a prima facie basis, while refugees from other nationalities undergo Refugee Status Determination (RSD) interviews with the Refugee Eligibility Committee, an inter-ministerial body.

Through its Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA), Uganda pursues a non-encampment policy to refugee protection and assistance. Refugees are provided with a plot of land for housing and cultivation and can settle alongside their host communities.

The CRRF seeks to advance Uganda's STA, embedded into the National Development Plan II (NDP II, 2016-2021), including through the implementation of the humanitarian refugee response (emergencies and protracted situations) and development-oriented interventions like the Refugee and Host Populations Framework (ReHoPE), under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). CRRF's

<sup>6</sup> This baseline population figure is based on data provided by the OPM/RIMS, as of June 2018, and UNHCR/OPM verification figures, as of June 2018.

<sup>7</sup> UNHCR, 2017 Global Trends Report: <http://www.unhcr.org/5b27be547>

long-term goal is sustainability of STA and inclusion of refugees into national and local development plans.

A multi-stakeholder CRRF Steering Group, co-chaired by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), supports the practical application of CRFF, with technical support from the CRRF Secretariat. The CRRF Steering Group consists of 32 members from Line Ministries, Government Departments and Agencies, Local Governments, development and humanitarian donors, representatives of UN Agencies, national and international NGOs, the private sector and international financial institutions.

In January 2018, the CRRF Steering Group adopted a roadmap, with milestones and priority interventions for refugee stakeholders between 2018 and 2020 bridging the gap between NDP II and NDP III. Creating entry points for non-traditional refugee responders in Uganda, the roadmap highlights the following priority focus areas: adaptation and standardization of refugee response and protection based on lessons learned; access to quality education for refugee and host communities; water delivery and infrastructure; environment and energy; health care; and livelihoods, resilience and self-reliance.

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 (2018-2021) with the aim to respond to the additional strains placed on the educational system in refugee-hosting districts. Following this lead, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Water and Environment have also begun developing integrated response plans, due for release in the second half of 2018 and early 2019 respectively.

### **Achievements and challenges**

Border and protection monitoring along the Ugandan borders ensured that some 88,737 new refugee arrivals from the DRC were provided with reception assistance and transferred to settlements in the first semester of 2018. No case of refoulment was reported in 2018.

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) continued to undertake registration and documentation of refugees.

Following serious allegations of fraud and corruption within the refugee response, UNHCR and WFP reached out to the Government in late 2017 to seek cooperation in addressing growing concerns about the accuracy and reliability of refugee data used for fundraising, programming and of assistance.

In response, the government and UNHCR launched a verification of all refugees in Uganda in March 2018, using UNHCR biometric systems. About 104,305 Congolese refugees were verified as of June, with verification continuing until the end of the year.

Furthermore, a memorandum of understanding between UNHCR and the Government of Uganda, signed in mid 2018, enabled OPM to use UNCHR's enhanced biometric systems to register refugees.

In the settlements, refugees continued to receive monthly food rations, household items and access to multi-sectoral services, in addition to a plot of land for housing and farming.

Following the sudden and mass refugee influx from DRC's Ituri province in late December 2017, several transit and reception centres were built or expanded in 2018. This includes construction of Nyakabande's new transit centre (Kisoro district) and Matanda transit centre (Kanungu district); refurbishment and repair of Bubukwanga transit centre (Bundibugyo district); and expansion of Kyaka II and Kyangwali reception centres. Furthermore, six new settlement areas were opened in Kyangwali (four) and Kyaka II (two) to provide land and shelter for new refugee arrivals from the DRC.

RRP partners opened 72 kilometres of access roads in Kyangwali and Kyaka II and rehabilitated another 43 kilometres of district roads in Hoima and Kyegegwa to ease relocation and settlement of new arrivals. In northern Uganda, 3.2 kilometres of roads were opened in Rhino, while another 25.4 kilometers of existing roads were rehabilitated and maintained in Rhino and Imvepi (10.4 km) and Adjumani settlements (15 km).

Partners continued to support the national health care system as well as health facilities and referral services in and around refugee settlements, helping maintain the crude mortality rate and under five mortality rate at 0.1 death every 1,000 people per month – below the non-emergency standard of 1 death every 1,000 people per month.

Due to cholera and Ebola outbreaks in the DRC in 2018, RRP partners in coordination with the Ministry of Health deployed resources to strengthen screening measures at entry points and expand traditional and community-based disease surveillance systems.

In the first six months of 2018, supply of safe drinking water was maintained at 16 liters per person per day (l/p/d) across the refugee response. About 98.8 percent of water was provided through water trucking in settlements in settlements hosting Congolese refugees.

Building on existing complaint mechanisms, partners launched in October 2018 an inter-agency centralised refugee feedback, complaint and resolution mechanism to enhance accountability to affected populations.

In line with the Grand Bargain's commitment to improve joint and impartial needs assessments, a joint inter-agency multi-sector needs assessment of refugee and host communities was carried out in 12 refugee-hosting districts and 30 refugee settlements to provide evidence-based data for the development of the 2019-2020 RRP.

The level of funding for the refugee response in Uganda reached an all time low this year, with only 42 percent of earmarked and unearmarked contributions received as of October 2018. While the number of refugees per 1,000 inhabitants has tripled to 35 since 2016 –putting a huge pressure on local resources and services, external aid has been progressively dwindling over the

years, causing major gaps in the refugee response. RRP partners continued to face enormous challenges in stabilising existing programmes and often meeting the minimum standards of service provision, let alone investing in long-term and more sustainable interventions.

Severe underfunding has particularly compromised the quality of child protection and education services and

limited investments in prevention and response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), environmental protection, support for host communities, and permanent community infrastructure. With 34 percent of its population below income poverty line (US \$1.9 per person per day<sup>8</sup>), Uganda may be unable to fully realize a comprehensive refugee response and maintain its progressive refugee policy without adequate support from the international community.

## Beneficiary Population

	Current population as of June 2018	Planned Population as of end of 2019	Planned Population as of end of 2020
<b>Assisted Refugee Population</b>	272,000	509,000	539,000
<b>Assisted Host Population</b>	1,340,000	1,370,000	1,400,000

The base Congolese refugee population includes 271,967 individuals, based on OPM-UNHCR verification findings from those settlements where verification was completed as well as on OPM Refugee Information Management System (RIMS) data for settlements where verification is ongoing, as of June 2018. The refugee population is anticipated to further grow to 539,000 million individuals by the end of 2020, taking into account likely scenarios for influxes, population growth, and possible opportunities for voluntary return in safety and dignity.

Concerning the Ugandan host community, the Country RRP will primarily target populations in 15 refugee-hosting sub-counties with a total population of 1,398,413 individuals, anticipated by 2020. Communities and individuals in refugee-hosting sub-counties will benefit from assistance along specific targeting criteria, different for each sector, and to the extent that resources permit. Entire refugee-hosting districts may also benefit from system-level interventions.

## Needs and Vulnerabilities

The needs analysis underpinning Uganda's response plan for all the refugee populations, including for Congolese, South Sudanese, Burundians and those from other neighbouring countries, is broken down by sector and is based on government sector response plans, where available (Education, Health, WASH) and the findings of the 2018 joint inter-agency Multi Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) of refugee and host communities, which was purposely carried out to inform this plan. Other existing needs assessments and studies have been used to provide further evidence on needs and gaps.

**Education:** It is expected that by the end of 2018 the one third of Uganda's refugee population will consist of

children of primary and secondary school age. At the same time, half of the projected new refugee arrivals by the end of 2020, will be pupils with a need of pre to post-primary education services, putting a further strain on the already stretched capacity of national and district-level education systems – and compromising both access to and quality of education service delivery.

Currently, 53 percent of the primary-aged and 92 percent of the secondary-aged children are out of school, and an average of 22 percent are enrolled in grades lower than expected for their age. Host community enrolments are equally striking: a gross enrolment rate of 120 percent at primary level shows incidences of over and under-age enrolment, while an

<sup>8</sup> UNDP, 2016 HDR Report: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/MPI#a>.



18 percent low enrolment rate at secondary level indicates critical gaps. These are compounded by high drop-out rates at all levels and alarming indicators at primary level such as 154 pupils per classroom ratio and 85 pupils per teacher<sup>9</sup>.

Findings from the 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA, reinforced by additional references, point to a number of critical factors preventing refugee and host community children in Uganda from accessing a quality education.

Out of the total number of refugee households that reported having at least one child out of school, 36 percent in Koboko district hosting DRC refugees cited child marriage as a barrier to girls' education. Host community households with at least one child out of school also reported child marriage as a reason for girls being out of school.

The highest prevalence of child marriage is in northern Uganda, where the majority of the refugee-hosting districts are located<sup>10</sup>. A 2016 survey indicates that as many as three in ten Ugandan girls have their first child before their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday; and more than a third marry before they turn 18<sup>11</sup>. Early marriage and pregnancy lead to girls dropping out of school, unlikely to ever return. Non-formal education pathways such as catch up classes and accelerated education programmes, are entry points of return to formal education for these girls but need to be part of a more holistic package of interventions to mitigate the protection risks for adolescent girls from both refugee and host communities.

Although Uganda's Universal Primary Education policy stipulates free compulsory primary education of good quality for all children, 'hidden costs' to accessing education remain. Financial constraints are among the main hindrances to educational enrolment and retention in schools, with parents compelled to cover the costs of scholastic materials, school uniforms and examination fees. According to the 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA, out of the households with at least one child out of school, 31 percent of refugee households and 45 percent of host community households consider the cost of education a prohibitive one. Of them, 54 percent of refugee households and 95 percent of host community households cited tuition fees as the highest unaffordable expenditures related to education, with refugee children more likely to access scholarships or tuition subsidies from humanitarian organizations compared to Ugandan children<sup>12</sup>.

Low enrolment and attendance, and high dropout rates among children and youth can also be attributed to language barriers. Refugees from Burundi, DRC and

other Francophone countries face challenges in adjusting to a new curriculum in a foreign language<sup>13</sup>. The 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA found that the highest percentage of households with school-age children where at least one child is not attending school are in districts hosting refugees from Francophone countries such as DRC and Burundi, namely Kyegegwa (46 percent), Hoima (33 percent), Kamwenge (32 percent) and Isingiro (22 percent). Other studies confirm the low attendance rates of Congolese children in the same districts<sup>14</sup>. In the multi-linguistic setting of refugee-hosting areas, support to mother-tongue literacy, language bridging courses, community involvement in schools and engagement of bi-lingual teacher assistants in classrooms are highly needed to mitigate these critical challenges.

The 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA shows that out of the households with at least one child out of school, 94 percent of refugee and 100 percent of host community households consider being 'too young' as a reason for their children not attending school, with specific reference to children of pre-primary age, between 3 to 5 years. This belief could be one of other factors contributing to the low gross enrolment rates of children of pre-primary age in both refugee and host communities, at 39 percent and 19 percent respectively. A study on child poverty and deprivation in refugee-hosting areas in Uganda also found that being 'too young' (43.2 percent) as well as parental indifference (19.1 percent) as the most cited reasons by surveyed households for children of primary school age being out of school<sup>15</sup>.

Persistently low enrolment and attendance rates for both refugee and host community children and youth can be found in post-primary education. The gross enrolment rate (GER) among refugee children stands at 11 percent for secondary education. Only 18 percent of Ugandan children of secondary school age living in refugee-hosting districts are enrolled in secondary education, which is lower than the national average of 27.1 percent. There are still sub-counties without a secondary school, including where refugees are hosted, and only 18 secondary schools in refugee-hosting districts in northern Uganda, including government, community and private schools<sup>16</sup>.

A key barrier for refugees to access secondary education is the lack of or non-acceptance of certification proving they have completed primary education in their home country. Other constraints include the long distance between home and the nearest school, and poor school facilities. According to the joint inter-agency MSNA, examination fees

<sup>9</sup> Ministry of Education and Sports: Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda (Aug 2018, approved but pending final review and sign-off).

<sup>10</sup> UNICEF, Press Release, June 2016.

<sup>11</sup> World Bank, *Educating Girls: A Way of Ending Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancy*, December 2017; Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2016 (UDHS) conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics between June 1

<sup>12</sup> UNHCR/REACH Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment.

<sup>13</sup> Ministry of Education and Sports: Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda / ERP (Aug 2018, approved but pending final review and sign-off).

<sup>14</sup> Development Pathways, 'Analysis of Refugee Vulnerability in Uganda and Recommendations for Improved Targeting of Food Assistance', April 2018 p.51.

<sup>15</sup> Child Poverty and Deprivation in Refugee-Hosting Areas: Evidence from Uganda 2018. Economic Policy and Research Centre, Cardiff University and UNICEF Uganda.

<sup>16</sup> ECHO, Education Monitoring Mission – Uganda report 2017.

represent a prohibitive cost for secondary school-aged children, preventing them to transition from upper primary into secondary. There are some scholarship programmes available for high achieving students from vulnerable households, but the number of places is limited.

**Environment & Energy:** Refugees and hosts are mostly dependent on natural resources to meet their basic needs for cooking energy, materials for shelter and agricultural land. Some also generate income by selling biomass and non-wood forest products. In addition to leading to environmental degradation and reduced groundwater recharge and supply, these demands contribute to increased risk of SGBV for women and children whilst collecting fuel wood, to reduce food and nutrition security and to deplete sources of cooking fuel. The health risks associated with exposure to unmanaged solid waste remain a critical concern. Competition over diminishing natural resources has the potential to exacerbate tensions between refugee and host communities.

Environmental screening has not been integrated in settlement planning, magnifying the risks of environmental and social hazards such as flooding, conflicts over land use and resource access, and loss of vegetation, wetlands and local watersheds. While every settlement requires an Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) as the basis for site-specific environmental management and site planning, ESIA have been officially undertaken only in refugee settlements in Rwamwanja and Arua districts, with Bidididi settlement currently underway.

Refugees are often settled in environmentally marginal locations with population densities up to ten times the national average. The demands on the ecosystem from rapid refugee influxes outpace planning and implementation of remedial measures. The recent influx from the DRC has placed significant pressure on forest resources especially around Kyaka II and Kyangwali settlements, while vegetation cover is greatly depleted in the north, especially around settlements in Adjumani, Yumbe and Arua. Land use conversion from forest cover to agricultural use is prevalent. The 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA found that there is a significant gap in knowledge of agroforestry principles where only 33 percent of refugee and 27 percent of host community households had training in good agricultural practices (GAP).

While reforestation and afforestation efforts are underway, dedicated woodlots for fuel and agroforestry interventions are needed in all settlements at a much larger scale, including deliberate planning for management of planted trees for at least a year to improve survival rates.

Uganda's National Environment Act (1995) stipulates the establishment of district Environment Protection Committees to act as local regulatory, monitoring and feedback mechanisms, but only few exist today due to

lack of resources. None of the refugee settlement across the country is integrated in existing Catchment Management Plans.

Access to sustainable energy for sufficient and clean cooking, lighting and power remain key challenges in the refugee settlements and in Uganda at large. Energy for productive uses to support livelihood activities and appropriate technology for food preservation are scarcely available. Over 75 percent of refugees<sup>17</sup> are without any renewable source of energy.

According to the 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA, on average refugee and host community households own less than one light source and 1.5 light source per family respectively, with heavy reliance on low-quality fuels such as kerosene and firewood. As a result, the risk of indoor air pollution, respiratory tract infection, and eye diseases increase. Solar lanterns are inconsistently provided and some are sold for cash to meet other needs. Furthermore, a larger-scale solar street lights coverage is required to improve security and reduce the risks of SGBV. Market-based interventions to increase access to quality energy products are needed.

The 2018 joint inter-agency MNSA shows that 93 percent of refugee and host community households depend on fuel wood energy for cooking, with only 45 percent of refugee and 20 percent of host community households reporting use of energy saving stoves. Distributed stoves are often unused and training is not provided to improve adoption. While constructed Lorena stoves tend to have better adoption, there is a need to expand manufacturing training programs for local artisans. There is low adoption and availability of alternative cooking fuels such as briquettes and biogas.

Refugee households use on average 22 percent of their income for energy, with women and children spending 12-24 hours a week for firewood collection. Firewood consumption in northern Uganda averages between 2.5-4.5 kg per person per day, with host communities being on the higher end of that range<sup>18</sup>. This means that at least 1.3 million tonnes of firewood are needed every year to meet the firewood consumption needs of over 1.36 million refugees, including Congolese refugees as well as South Sudanese, Burundians and others, equating to a yearly demand of nearly 20 5-year-old fast growing trees per individual.

Energy efficiency and climate change mitigation need to be mainstreamed across sectors, especially through implementation of solar power and sustainable cooking energy. Similarly, all partners involved in the refugee response need to integrate environment mitigation measures with emergency preparedness, response, stabilization and empowerment measures across all the sectors.

**Food Assistance:** Almost the majority of refugee populations in Uganda are receiving food assistance in the settlements either in-kind or through cash transfers.

<sup>17</sup> UNHCR, 2018 mid year report.

<sup>18</sup> GiZ, 2018; FAO, 2017.

According to the 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA, the highest percentage of refugee households classified as people in need within the food assistance sector were found in the Southwest (16 percent) hosting mainly refugees from DRC and Burundi, followed by West Nile (14 percent) and the Midwest (9 percent) hosting the majority of refugees from South Sudan.

At national level, 18 percent of refugee households were found to have low food consumption score (poor or borderline), with 32 percent and 25 percent in Kyegegwa and in Kamwenge respectively (hosting DRC refugees). Households in Kyaka II (9 percent) in Kyegegwa had one of the highest percentages of poor food consumption score across all assessed households.

Sixty seven percent of refugee households reported insufficient access to food for all the members of the household in the 7 days prior to data collection and 72 percent reported non-governmental assistance to be the primary source of food.

While 38 percent of refugee households reported agriculture as one of their primary sources of livelihoods, 70 percent of refugee respondents reported to have access to land for cultivation during the most recent agricultural season. Among the latter, 73 percent reported that the land was not sufficient to provide food for the entire household. With anticipated refugee influxes through to 2020, it is likely that the reduction of available land for long-term cases will continue, including agricultural land.

There is a need to standardize general food assistance across the refugee response in Uganda and increasingly roll out cash-based transfers for both general food assistance and livelihood and food-for-assets interventions. In order to respond to the different level of vulnerability of different refugee populations, food rations need to be diversified – and a plan will be conceived in 2019 to that effect.

It remains critical for the Food Assistance sector to establish strong linkages with the Livelihood&Resilience sector to help promote refugee self-reliance, especially through agricultural interventions. Such cross-sector coordination is fundamental to design programmes that help refugees access markets, sell off surplus produce and, as a result diversify their diet and meet other needs (e.g. through Purchase for Progress programs).

Additional food security and nutrition and market assessments are needed to help inform food assistance programming and link market support to food and cash-based interventions.

With over 539,000 refugees from the DRC likely to be in need of food assistance by 2020, it is of paramount importance to ensure a healthy food pipeline throughout the RRP period in order to reduce the risk of malnutrition among refugees and their reliance on negative coping mechanisms to secure food.

**Health & Nutrition:** In view of achieving provision of integrated health services and equitable access for both refugee and host communities, there is an urgent need to strengthen the health care system at national, district and local level through investments and measures that enhance its capacity to respond to current needs and future shocks.

With an increasing refugee population and anticipated refugee influxes through to 2020, the capacity and resources of primary healthcare institutions remain at a constant risk of being overstretched. In particular, refugees living in urban areas and outside the settlements access government health facilities that have not planned for additional patient caseload, leading to increased workload on health workers, frequent shortage of medicines and out-of-pocket medication expenditures by both refugee and host communities during stock-out periods<sup>19</sup>.

The 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA revealed that 51 percent of refugee and 17 percent of host community households were categorized as people in need in the health sector, with refugee households ranking as high as 64 percent and 57 percent in Mid West and South West respectively (hosting DRC and Burundian refugees).

At a district level, 71 percent of refugee household classified as “in need” in Kamwenge, 69 percent in, and 56 percent Hoima – all districts hosting DRC refugees.

Both refugee (55 percent) and host community households (44 percent) reported lack of drugs at health facilities as the biggest challenge in accessing health services for those who sought treatment but were unable to receive it, with the highest percentage in West Nile (56 percent). Cost of medicines was also reported as a barrier to access health services for refugee (20 percent) and host community households (34 percent), with the highest percentage for refugee households in South West (36 percent) and West Nile for host community households (37 percent).

Uganda's current existing health care system consists of 100 service delivery points, of which only 63 percent are permanent, 64 percent are government-accredited and 56 percent require upgrading<sup>20</sup>. According to 2017 Health Information System (HIS) data, the number of consultation per clinician a day is 68 in settlements hosting Burundian refugees, 57 in settlements hosting DRC refugees and 50 in those hosting South Sudan refugees. There is a need to set up new additional health facilities in line with the government guidelines and enable them to deliver the full package of health interventions as per the universal health access package. This requires investments for staffing, medical and nutrition supplies, infrastructure, equipment, referral services as well as skills training of existing medical personnel.

There is a need to strengthen reproductive health services across the refugee response to increase the number of deliveries attended by skilled health workers.

<sup>19</sup> MoH HSIRRP, 2018.

<sup>20</sup> MoH HSIRRP, 2018.



As of June 2018, 92 maternal deaths were reported in average every 100,000 live births, with 96 percent of deliveries attended by skilled personnel in settlements hosting DRC refugees.

There is need to expand family planning, adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH), cervical cancer screening and comprehensive HIV/AIDS services. Currently, 14,732 refugees and host community members living with HIV/AIDS are receiving anti-retroviral treatment (ART), of which 35 percent are refugees and 65 percent local Ugandans. The need for HIV/AIDS prevention and response interventions is extensive, given poor knowledge and awareness about HIV, sociocultural factors of HIV/AIDS-related stigma, inadequate provision and low uptake of HIV prevention and treatment services.

Refugee-producing countries neighbouring Uganda and refugee-hosting areas inside Uganda are vulnerable to communicable disease outbreaks due to cross border movement, congestion, inadequate sanitation and geographic location of settlements. As part of the preparedness and response to cholera, meningitis and measles outbreaks and risk of Ebola, there is a need to strengthen infection prevention and control, strengthen surveillance, stock essential drugs and improve the capacity of health care providers to effectively respond to potential disease outbreaks, especially at district and local level. More efforts are needed to improve health facilities serving refugees and to facilitate their accreditation by the Ministry of Health.

According to the 2017 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), the prevalence of Acute Global Malnutrition (GAM) remained at within the acceptable standard in settlements hosting refugees from DRC. However, a nutrition screening of Congolese new arrivals in 2018 through Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements showed that both GAM and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were above emergency thresholds, at 11.2 percent and 2.5 percent respectively.

As per WHO classification, anaemia among children aged 6-59 months was 'high' in most refugee settlements across Uganda, with Nakivale, Oruchinga and Kampala classified as 'medium'. Anemia among non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years was 'medium' in all settlements hosting refugees from the DRC.

Against this backdrop, more efforts are needed to enhance targeted supplementary feeding programme, skills training for health workers in Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices in emergencies and expand use of a newly introduced vaccine in the routine immunization. Preventive approaches to address acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies are needed to complement the existing curative measures.

**Livelihood & Resilience:** Despite Uganda's progressive approach to refugee management, refugees living in settlements and their host communities remain vulnerable and at risk of recurring shocks. At least 80 percent of refugees in Uganda live below the international poverty line of US\$ 1.9 per day<sup>21</sup>. According to the 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA, 26 percent of refugee households reported relying on humanitarian aid as a coping strategy to support family members in the 30 days prior to data collection.

The alarming rate of dependency of refugees in Nakivale settlement (67 percent) highlights the risk for refugees to become dependent on humanitarian assistance if interventions do not adequately focus on sustainable and resilient livelihoods going forward. FAO's Resilience Index Measurement Analysis (RIMA) found that refugee households are less resilient than host community households due to low education levels, poor diversification of income sources, limited number of crops cultivated and productive assets.<sup>22</sup> Moreover, the recent vulnerability study found that the time refugees have spent in Uganda is not closely correlated with levels of vulnerability<sup>23</sup>.

The joint inter-agency MSNA<sup>24</sup> found that 51 percent of refugee and 14 percent of host community households are in need of livelihood support, with the highest percentage among refugee households in West Nile (55 percent). At district level, the greatest needs for livelihood support among refugee households are in Moyo (65 percent), Yumbe (60 percent), Arua (57 percent) and Kyegegwa (53 percent).

Regarding the application of livelihood coping strategies<sup>25</sup>, refugees from the DRC and Burundi reported sales of more animals (non-productive than usual) as well as reduced essential non-food expenditures such as education and health. Kyangwali settlement recorded the highest percentage (25.2 percent) of consumption of seed stock held for next season as their livelihood coping strategy.

Ninety-seven percent of host communities and 95 percent of refugees in northern Uganda reported to be engaged in crop production, while only 45 percent of host communities and 22 percent of refugees sell part of their produce.<sup>26</sup> Agriculture is the most commonly reported source of livelihoods for refugee (38 percent) and host community (84 percent) households in the 30 days prior to data collection. However, across refugee-hosting districts agriculture is characterized by low production and productivity, high vulnerability to climate change and high post-harvest losses.<sup>27</sup>

The joint inter-agency MSNA found that 70 percent of refugee and 91 percent of host community households had access to agricultural land in the most recent planting and harvesting season. However, 69 percent in

<sup>21</sup> FAO and OPM. Food Security, Resilience and Well-being Analysis of Refugees and Host Communities in Northern Uganda. (2018) Rome. pg. 15.

<sup>22</sup> Idem, pg. 4.

<sup>23</sup> WFP, UNHCR and OPM. 2017. Analysis of Refugee Vulnerability in Uganda, pg.14

<sup>24</sup> UNHCR/REACH Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2018.

<sup>25</sup> UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP and MoH. 2017. Food Security and Nutrition Assessment in Refugee Settlements, pg. 85

<sup>26</sup> FAO and OPM, pg. 13.

<sup>27</sup> WFP, UNHCR and OPM. 2017. Analysis of Refugee Vulnerability in Uganda

South West and 60 percent in Mid West reported that land was insufficient to produce food for the entire households.

Out of households who reported having access to agricultural land, 39 percent of refugee and 54 percent of host community households cited lack of seeds as the main reason for being unable to cultivate, followed by lack of tools (33 percent for refugee and 38 percent for host community households). Further, crop diseases such as the cassava mosaic disease, and infestations such as the Fall Armyworm present additional challenges to food security and income generation, as does the lack of adequate animal health services.

For non-farm livelihoods, limited business support services, micro-credit and vocational skills training opportunities are key barriers to earning an income outside of agriculture. Only 2 percent of refugee households have managed to obtain salaried employment.<sup>28</sup> Overall, 13 percent of refugees aged 15 years and above are classified as self-employed and one in five households (20 percent) has at least one household member engaged in informal trade and services. However, most employment options offer low wages. Lack of documentation showing education and skills, language and lack of social networks represent key barriers to gaining employment for refugees<sup>29</sup>.

To stabilize livelihood and overcome the socio-economic empowerment disconnect, geographic and population differences need to be considered in the provision of livelihood support. When exploring different livelihood strategies, key factors linked to productive assets, knowledge, skills and aspirations need to further be considered as do market linkages and opportunities.

**Protection:** Despite Uganda's favourable protection environment, refugees are faced with numerous protection challenges due to the magnitude of displacement and growing vulnerabilities, compounded by diminishing resources and strained social services in refugee-hosting districts.

#### *Reception, registration and refugee status determination*

Limited capacities of border authorities and reception staff, as well as shortfalls in coordination among key partners create delays and backlogs in registration and issuance of documentation.

In order to reduce the lengthy processing time for asylum seekers awaiting refugee status determination (RSD), there is a need to strengthen the capacity and accelerate the work of the Refugee Eligibility Committee (REC), an inter-ministerial body in charge of RSD for asylum seekers who fall outside the prima facie recognition. The Refugee Appeals Board (RAB) also needs support to be able to review on a more regular basis the cases of asylum seekers rejected at first instance.

Additional human resources, equipment and better Internet connectivity are needed to address delays in registration in most locations. When asylum seekers and refugees fail to be timely registered, they may be unable to access certain services or experience delayed service provision.

Mechanisms and pathways allowing refugees to report complaints and receive feedback in the areas of reception, verification, registration and RSD are limited and need to be strengthened and better coordinated.

#### *Persons with specific needs*

While almost the 10 per cent of the total refugee population in Uganda has been identified to have specific needs<sup>30</sup> as of June 2018, many more will require targeted protection services and support by the end of 2020. Among them are unaccompanied and separated children, women, children and older persons at risk, persons with disabilities and serious medical conditions, and persons carrying trauma. Community outreach and mobilization need to be further strengthened as to enable communities to effectively play an active role in their own protection.

Psychosocial interventions for trauma survivors require significant investments, especially for refugees who were directly or indirectly exposed to extreme violence, lost family members or witnessed the destruction of their homes.

According to 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA, at the national level 22 percent of refugee households reported that at least one member was scared or in psychological distress, with the highest percentage (46 percent) in Isingiro district (hosting mostly DRC and Burundi refugees). Out of these households, 40 percent reported that the family member in psychological distress was unable to access psychosocial care.

#### *Access to justice*

Refugees face significant challenges in accessing justice, especially in remote areas where the presence of the judiciary and police is limited or non-existent. In most settlements the number of police officers is inadequate to respond to the needs of an increasing population, especially female police officers – which represents a barrier for female refugees to come forward and report SGBV incidents. Lack or inadequate transportation and poor access to communication means are additional challenges facing the police deployed in refugee settlements across Uganda.

#### *Coexistence between communities*

Tensions exist between the host communities, long-term refugees and new arrivals due to competition over decreasing resources (firewood, water, land) and the real or perceived belief of unequal access to services. Inter-ethnic tensions among refugee communities are also a concern and reflect the configuration of group power back in their countries of origin. Nevertheless,

<sup>28</sup> Idem, pg 7

<sup>29</sup> Idem, pg.13

<sup>30</sup> Data from proGres v4 and outcomes of most recent PSN assessment exercises.

conflict-prevention and peace education programmes remain significantly under-resourced and require substantial investments as part of a strategy to prepare refugees to return home in the long run.

#### *Civilian character of asylum*

There are concerns that combatants from various armed groups may enter Uganda through refugee flows, compromising the civilian character of asylum and refugee settlements and potentially leading to incidents of forced recruitment, child abuse, SGBV and inter-communal tensions. Existing policies and practices on separation, internment, demobilization and rehabilitation of former combatants need to be further strengthened.

#### *Child Protection*

Children represent 60 percent<sup>31</sup> of refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda. Before, during and after flight refugee children face serious protection risks, including family separation, physical, sexual and gender-based violence, psychosocial distress, child labour and other forms of violence. According to the 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA, households in both refugee (12 percent) and host communities (14 percent) reported having children who had experienced violence. As for host community households, the highest level of violence against children was reported in Isingiro district (30 percent).

The 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA highlights teenage pregnancy, defilement, child neglect, corporal punishment, mistreatment and neglect of fostered children as common amongst all population groups<sup>32</sup>. With a weak community child protection system, children are struggling to cope and to adapt to the new circumstances in the country of asylum. Poor psychosocial functioning among children is increasingly manifested in behavioural and conduct disorders.

There are currently 29,295 unaccompanied and separated children<sup>33</sup> (UASC) in Uganda. The joint inter-agency MSNA report identified that a higher number of refugee households has vulnerable children (orphans, unaccompanied, separated) than host community households. More host community and refugee households in districts hosting South Sudanese refugees were identified to have vulnerable children than in districts hosting refugees from DRC, Burundi and other nationalities. There is limited access to child protection services, with 68 percent of refugee and 84 percent of host community households with vulnerable children across Uganda reporting having children in need of adequate services<sup>34</sup>.

#### *SGBV*

With significant numbers of women and children, the refugee populations in Uganda are highly vulnerable to SGBV, including persons with specific needs (PSNs).

In DRC, as well as in South Sudan, sexual violence has been used as a weapon of war, including rape. Many have experienced sexual abuse, torture and separation from family members before or during flight.

For SGBV incidents that occurred before or during flight, survivors have little or no chance to effectively pursue legal redress. Emotional and psychological trauma is common among refugees who have experienced violence or have witnessed violence perpetrated against family or community members.

SGBV also occurs in Uganda, affecting both new refugee arrivals and long-term refugees. In addition to the 1,196 SGBV survivors from DRC identified and assisted as of June 2018, many more are expected to be needing support by the end of 2020 as a result of anticipated refugee influxes and improved identification and reporting mechanisms.

Rape ranks as the most prevalent form of SGBV (36 percent) among refugees from the DRC, followed by physical violence (23 percent), psychosocial abuse (18 percent), forced marriage (6 percent) and sexual assault (5 percent). Most of the rape incidents occurred in the country of origin and were reportedly perpetrated by militia groups.

Intimate partner violence is the prevailing form of SGBV amongst the incidents occurred in Uganda.

According to 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA, out of 37 percent of refugee households who self-rated the safety and security of their current location as less than good, 15 percent cited SGBV as a reason for insecurity. The highest percentages were reported in Koboko (50 percent), Kamwenge (29 percent), hosting refugees from the DRC.

One of the contributing factors to SGBV is shift in the traditional power balance within households, with an increasing number of women becoming the main or sole breadwinner at home. Whilst leading to increased SGBV within domestic walls, the increasing disempowerment of men have also caused them to be more exposed to emotional and psychological violence.

Denial of resources (e.g. food, household items, money), limited access to post-primary education and livelihood opportunities act as aggravating factors in the incidence of SGBV. Scarcity of food remains a key cause for intimate partner violence. Women and children are at heightened risk of assault when travelling to remote and isolated areas for collection of firewood and water or walking through communal areas with inadequate lighting.

Although illegal according to Uganda laws, child, early and forced marriages are prominent and socially accepted among the refugees. It has been reported that underage girls are often taken back to South Sudan to be married off and return to Uganda only after marriage.

<sup>31</sup> UNHCR Uganda Operation Country Statistics, RIMS, June 2018.

<sup>32</sup> Preliminary report on the Joint Interagency Assessment on measures, mechanism and services for protection of women and children conducted in refugee settlements in Uganda, 2018

<sup>33</sup> UNHCR Uganda Factsheet Child Protection, June 2018.

<sup>34</sup> UNHCR/REACH Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2018.



A growing number of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and inter-sex (LGBTI) individuals from refugee-producing countries, especially DRC, need focussed attention. This category of asylum seekers not only are not granted refugee status in Uganda, but also face low tolerance and acceptance among the members of the public, and hence insecurity.

Underreporting of SGBV cases remains a major concern, due to a variety of factors including fear of stigma, shame, family reaction and dissolution, perception of SGBV as a private matter, or lack of confidence in reporting channels.

Prevention and response services are not adequate to effectively address the protection needs of a growing population, with many SGBV survivors relying on community structures that often re-victimized them instead of serving their interest.

Delays in accessing justice and limited human and financial resources are huge challenges to the provision of quality and effective services.

**Shelter, Settlement and NFIs:** About 140,000 new refugee arrivals from the DRC are expected through to 2020 will need household NFIs and emergency shelter support, as well as accommodation on shelter and agriculture plots in settlements. The modality for NFI deliveries may transition from in-kind kits to cash-based support, depending on the market economies and other context-specific parameters.

In order to facilitate the smooth relocation of new refugee arrivals from border entry points through to household shelter plots, the existing transit and reception centres will need ongoing construction maintenance, repairs, potential expansion and installation of energy-saving stoves.

The existing refugee settlements require detailed plot mapping, led by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) and OPM, with involvement of Sub-County Area Land Committees (ALCs), in order to produce cadastral survey plans that are aligned with the local area physical development plans. These blueprints will inform the spatial redesign process, where necessary, to maximise sustainable land use, protect environmentally sensitive areas and improve livelihood opportunities for both refugees and hosts.

The allocation of productive land for agriculture is essential to promoting resilient incomes and self-sustaining food security. To ensure a harmonised approach, any new settlement should be planned and mapped in accordance with the same land use management principles.

The 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA results revealed that, on average, 21 percent of refugee and 33 percent of host community households do not have access to a

market within walking distance. Furthermore, 38 percent of refugee and 50 percent of host community households reported facing problems accessing markets to buy or sell agricultural products or livestock in the last 30 days prior to the survey<sup>35</sup>. While recognising that “refugees’ integration into the local economy is a long-term process”<sup>36</sup>, it is essential that settlement planning urgently take into account measures to address these physical limitations, including by allocating strategic locations for new marketplaces and creating or upgrading access routes to existing markets.

In some refugee settlements in the West Nile, there is a need to focus on the continued relocation of refugees from flood-prone areas to higher ground, in coordination with OPM and negotiation with local land owners. This reality is reflected in the joint inter-agency MSNA results where Koboko and Lamwo districts recorded the highest percentage of refugee households reporting flooding, 54 percent and 42 percent respectively.

The extensive road infrastructure within all refugee settlements will require ongoing maintenance and upgrades to increase their all-year durability through wet seasons. Investments in road networks improvements have the potential to create jobs for both refugees and host communities through a cash-for-work scheme.

Gaps in solar street light coverage and institutional rainwater harvesting will need to be addressed so as to increase settlement security and provide more water for production.

Since mid-2016, no countrywide in-depth shelter or NFI needs assessments have been conducted in the refugee settlements. Furthermore, there is no detailed database on shelter conditions per population or per settlement, nor is it known the total numbers that require urgent repairs or semi-permanent upgrades.

Nonetheless, the 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA is able to provide an approximate indication of broad sector concerns that necessitate further investigation and analysis. A total of 73 percent of all refugee households surveyed claimed that their shelter is prone to leaking when it rains. In addition, South Sudanese refugees in the West Nile reported to possess fewer NFIs per household in comparison to the Congolese and Burundians in the Southwest. A door-to-door household NFI survey in all settlements would be key to provide a deeper understanding of unmet NFI needs across the operation – to be followed by a targeted distribution of missing items. It is a priority for the sector to gather baseline information and data in order to ascertain individual needs and to prioritize targeted shelter/NFI interventions.

Despite a lack of comprehensive data, it is evident that all refugee population groups continue to live in

<sup>35</sup> UNHCR/REACH Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment, 2018.

<sup>36</sup> FAO, Food security, resilience and well-being analysis of refugees and host communities in Northern Uganda,” Resilience Analysis Report No. 12, 2018.

emergency shelters longer than advisable and many PSN families are yet to receive labour support to upgrade to semi-permanent construction.

The sector will seek to uphold a fair and consistent approach to the design and implementation of semi-permanent shelters, incorporating the most environmentally-friendly and contextually-appropriate materials to the extent possible. More efforts are needed for shelter partners to adhere to inter-agency minimum standards such as termite protection for timber or bamboo and the overall shelter dimensions, and to strengthen coordination with the WASH, Energy and Environment, and Livelihoods and Resilience sectors in order to achieve a holistic approach to refugee protection and management.

**WASH:** On average, access to water in refugee hosting sub-counties stood at 16 litres per person per day (l/p/d) as of June 2018. In settlements hosting refugees from the DRC and Burundi, water supply ranged from below 10 to 15 l/p/d for both refugees and host communities.

Most water infrastructure developed in the settlements is temporary, with technical and financial feasibility limitations. Unit cost of supplying water is high due to operational inefficiencies coupled with reliance on costly water trucking to fill a 12 percent gap in the daily water demand in the settlements.

Provision of water has largely focused on water demand for domestic use, although refugees continued to resort to domestic water supply for brick production and to mud plaster their homes. In 2017, the construction of valley tanks in Kyaka II and Rwamwanja settlements was an attempt to provide water supply for productive uses, but huge inadequacies have compromised the success of these initiatives.

There is complete lack of integrated water resource management, with developments in the settlements often failing to consider the larger catchment area for planning and programming. The environment is heavily impacted by over-reliance on groundwater without monitoring behaviour of benevolent aquifers in most refugee-hosting districts, absence of deliberate catchment conservation and rehabilitation initiatives.

According to the 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA, 79 percent of refugee and host community households own a single family latrine, with over 55 percent of refugee households reporting child males and females as unable to access the latrine due to their young age.

In settlements hosting refugees from the DRC and Burundi, instances of hard ground conditions and waterlogged areas are aggravating factors in low-level family latrine coverage among vulnerable families. In general, the life span of ordinary family latrines is shorter than optimal due to the inadequate provision of construction materials. While 3,017 communal latrines exist in public spaces, 35 percent of schools, markets, food distribution centres and health facilities still lack institutional latrines.

Across the entire refugee response there are only three faecal sludge treatment units and no vacuum truck to adequately manage excreta disposal. Solid waste at household level is rudimentarily treated as soil conditioner while markets and communal areas lack an organized management system to segregate, collect, dispose and/or reuse waste. Efforts to convert sanitation wastes into value are very limited and include biogas pilots and briquette making.

The lack of a harmonized and context-specific behaviour change communication strategy for hygiene awareness initiatives continued to slow down adoption of positive hygiene practise among refugees. This is further worsened by limited provision of hygiene supplies, with 48 percent of refugee households reporting lack of soap during the joint inter-agency MSNA. Of them, 58 percent cited financial constraints as a reason for lacking soap, with the highest percentage in Mid West (79 percent) and South West (69 percent).

Awareness on handwashing appears to be relatively high among refugee households as per the 2018 joint inter-agency MSNA, with 77 percent reporting washing their hands after defecating, 76 percent before eating and 56 percent when hands are dirty. However, more efforts are needed to improve hygiene related to food preparation and child feeding. According to the joint inter-agency MSNA, only 37 percent of refugee households reported washing hands before cooking and 16 percent before child feeding and after cleaning a baby.

There is a need to harmonize approaches in the implementation of WASH programmes in the settlements and refugee-hosting districts. Service delivery modalities in the settlements are structured around humanitarian principles and do not take into account tariff policy or transition plans for operation and maintenance. It is essential that WASH initiatives are in line and coordinated with District Development Plans (DDPs) and Catchment Managements Plans (CMPs). There is also a need for a shared knowledge management platform to help partners deliver services in line with government frameworks and priorities. Enforcement of statutory policies and regulations from Ministry of Water and Environment remains weak.

### Host communities

The population of Ugandan communities hosting DRC refugees is estimated at 1.34 million, dispersed across 15 sub-counties in South and Mid West, as well as in the capital Kampala. In particular, communities living in close proximity of the settlements have been heavily affected by the ongoing and mass arrivals of new refugees in terms of resource sharing and access to services, but are also those with the greatest potential to benefit from development interventions in refugee-hosting areas in the long run.

In the education sector, a gross enrolment rate of 120 per cent at primary level shows incidences of over and under-age enrolment among the host community at a

national level, while an 18 per cent low enrolment rate at secondary level indicates critical gaps.

The recent influx from the DRC has placed significant pressure on forest resources especially around Kyaka II and Kyangwali settlements. The MNSA shows that 93 percent host community households depend on fuel wood energy for cooking, with only 20 percent of households reporting use of energy saving stoves.

The MSNA revealed that 17 percent of host community households were categorized as people in need in the

health sector. Among them, 44 percent reported lack of drugs at health facilities as the biggest challenge in accessing health services for those who sought treatment but were unable to receive it.

The MSNA found that 91 percent of host community households had access to agricultural land in the most recent planting and harvesting season, but 54 percent was unable to cultivate to the lack of seeds.

## Response Strategy and Priorities

### Overall Strategy

The Uganda 2019-2020 RRP serves as the joint strategy setting, needs assessment and resource mobilisation tool for all UN and NGO partners of the refugee response.

The Uganda RRP is consistent with the following national and international frameworks:

- The Constitution of Uganda;
- The Uganda Refugee Act and Regulations;
- The 1951 Refugee Convention, and the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention;
- IGAD regional declarations on refugee matters.

### Strategic objectives

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):

**Strategic objective 1:** Through to 2020, 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.

**Strategic objective 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.

**Strategic objective 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.

**Strategic objective 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.

**Strategic objective 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.

### Priority outcomes

Partners and sectors will be guided by the following priority outcomes for planning and programming – which will also serve as criteria for prioritization in case of austerity and severe under-funding.

**1. Refugee protection:** All newly arriving refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda will have access to territory and protection, including strengthened refugee status determination processes, biometric registration and documentation. The Uganda model, including the non-encampment policy, freedom of movement and right to work for refugees, will continue to provide a dignified refugee protection environment.

Across all sectors, refugees must be assisted with respect to age, gender and diversity considerations, catering for specific needs. Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) must be ensured, and there is zero tolerance in the refugee response towards this. An inter-agency Feedback, Referral, and Resolution Mechanism will be accessible to all refugees and host communities. Prevention and response to SGBV and child protection constitute major cross-cutting protection outcomes.

**2. Emergency response:** All newly arriving refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda will benefit from life-saving basic needs assistance interventions. This includes prioritization of operations supporting their initial installation in refugee settlements and/or in urban areas. Preparedness for higher than anticipated refugee influxes, and preparedness for related health emergency risks such as cholera or Ebola for example, remain priorities.

**3. Education:** In a situation where primary and secondary facilities and resources lag far behind the overall need, and many education indicators are still



in red, education must be prioritised. Education lays the foundation for the future prosperity and development of refugee (in asylum or upon their voluntary return home when possible) and Ugandan hosting communities. Education interventions support a set of related outcomes, such as child protection, prevention of SGBV, social cohesion and livelihoods, and therefore have a strong multiplier effect.

4. **Environment:** Hosting communities, field monitoring, and expert studies have identified environmental protection and restoration as a priority, and environmental degradation at significant scale as a threat. The rapid growth of the refugee population in Uganda has led to a surge in demand for natural resources, including wood fuel, construction material, land for agriculture and groundwater along with an increase in waste production (e.g. faecal sludge, solid waste).

The most visible and immediate impact is loss of forest cover and vegetation in refugee-hosting areas. Across all sectors, these effects need to be prevented and mitigated, for example through the use of alternative energy solutions for cooking fuel, and increased re/afforestation measures, among others. This issue could negatively affect social cohesion and peaceful co-existence between refugees and hosting communities.

5. **Livelihoods:** With the understanding that the RRP focusses on the immediate and transition phase of assisting refugees, desired priority outcomes are the improvement of livelihoods and access to short-term opportunities for refugees and hosting populations, especially in areas such as agricultural production, afforestation measures, and labour intensive public works.

The aim is not necessarily to achieve sustainability, which is not a realistic outcome for an RRP, but an injection of short-term immediate livelihood opportunities. The outcome, benefiting both refugees and host community members, will have a multiplier effect on other desired outcomes, such as food security, social cohesion, reduction of aid dependency, and productive engagement of the youth.

6. **Urban refugees:** As the Uganda refugee model allows for freedom of movement of refugees, some have chosen to reside in urban areas rather than settlements, while others commute between settlements and urban areas. While the situation of refugees in Kampala is well understood, this is not the case for refugees in other towns and cities of Uganda. The 2019-2020 RRP will prioritize better assessments of refugees in urban areas, more engagement with municipal actors, and enhanced support to refugees and hosting communities in these areas, resources permitting.

## Priority modalities

Across all sectors, to achieve the above strategic objectives and priority outcomes, the following modalities will take priority:

1. **Labour-intensive activities:** As feasible and appropriate, opportunities for labour intensive works for larger numbers of unskilled, and skilled, refugees and host community members should be prioritized, over short and longer term. Among others, this may include public works, environmental restoration, community outreach, and stimulation of agricultural production, including value chain creation.
2. **Cash-based interventions and connectivity:** Market feasibility permitting, opportunities to transform in-kind assistance to cash-based assistance should be seized. The injection of cash, through unconditional multi-purpose, and conditional cash-based interventions will have multiplier effects on food security, social cohesion, reduction of aid dependency, and productive engagement of the youth, among others.

The development of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) tool will ultimately support the cost efficiency and cost effectiveness, and pave the way for coherent multi-purpose cash programming and delivery. The establishment of a common platform for cash transfers will be pursued.

Partners will develop deeper partnerships with the private sector, such as financial service providers, mobile network operators, and other connectivity actors. This will result in an improvement of the necessary infrastructure for data delivery from cell towers to devices. In addition to helping increase refugees' access to financial services, connectivity and related interventions will serve the entire response, for example for biometric registration and verification systems, communication with communities, access to information and adoption of innovative digital tools and solutions that have positive impact on protection outcomes.

Activities will leverage the skills and capacities of communities to engage in and support a connected environment. Enhanced connectivity will also cover Ugandan hosting populations, supporting an inclusive approach.

3. **Capacity building for Government service providers and local actors:** To achieve integrated social service delivery, the capacity of district authorities and line Ministries is a pre-requisite. The humanitarian response should gradually move away from parallel service provision and seize every opportunity to involve districts and line Ministries. The capacity of national NGOs will be further strengthened. As far as possible, national NGOs should be given greater responsibilities.
4. **Conflict-sensitive programming:** Interventions across all sectors must be sensitive to drivers of conflict and tensions, as to ensure that they not only

achieve their desired outcomes, but also contribute to social cohesion among refugee communities, and between refugees and host communities. Interventions must de-escalate, and not trigger additional tensions. Meaningful consultations with communities on programme/project design are essential.

Across the response, the need for joint and coordinated assessments and in-depth thematic studies remains crucial to ensure a better understanding of the needs of refugee and host communities, to identify gaps in the response and draw attention to issues requiring strategy adjustments and innovation.

### Monitoring and oversight

Building on ongoing initiatives, an enhanced monitoring framework will be established to assess the performance of this RRP and to ensure progress against the targets set by partners at the start of the planning process.

Sector Co-leads, UNHCR and OPM will regularly reach out to RRP partners to gather information and data for RRP progress reports, including through sector activity mapping matrixes (5Ws). Systematic progress reporting against the indicators in the RRP results framework will be a requirement for all partners.

RRP partners also have an obligation to participate to existing coordination mechanisms at national, district and local level to help improve service delivery and address operational challenges. Partners are also required to regularly report on funding received against this plan as to demonstrate their contribution to the Uganda refugee model, and to support advocacy and resource mobilization.

The ultimate goal of deploying a robust monitoring framework is ensuring transparency and accountability, avoiding duplications and re-adjusting the response whenever inefficiencies and gaps are identified.

### Strengthening Livelihoods and Resilience

Whilst being mainly a humanitarian plan, this RRRP also includes a transition element towards sustainable refugee response programming in Uganda. As such, this plan contributes to applying the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Uganda, alongside interventions carried out by Government institutions within the framework of the National Development Plan (NDP II) and of Government-led sector transition plans for refugee-hosting areas, supported by multilateral and bilateral development partners.

The scope of the 2019-2020 Uganda RRRP includes refugee protection and assistance for new refugee arrivals and long-term refugees, as well as resilience programming for refugees and hosting communities. Resilience interventions take place at three levels: 1) individual or household level; 2) community level; and 3) system level. The focus of resilience interventions in this RRP is on supporting national systems to achieve integrated social service delivery for both refugees and hosting communities.

Government sector response plans for refugee hosting areas will provide the planning and programming framework to respond to the needs of refugee and host communities in those sectors, including Education, Health & Nutrition, and WASH. At the time of developing this RRRP, the Education Response Plan (ERP) was the first government sector plan of this kind already launched and the Jobs and Livelihoods Response Plan was underway.

## Planned Response for 2019 and 2020

Sector strategies are guided by the overall strategy and operational priorities, laying out the approach and measures that the sectors envisage to address identified needs, with a focus on priority needs. In sectors with existing government response plans (Education, Health, and Water), the response and priorities are aligned to those plans.

In addition, the response activities and priorities are targeting Congolese refugees, as well as refugees from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Rwanda, Somalia and Sudan who live in protracted exile in Uganda for the past three decades. All urban refugees are targeted, including refugees from the DRC who represent the largest urban refugee population.

It is intended to achieve the following planned response activities and interventions by 2020:

Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 539,554 refugees registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required;</li> <li>• 100% refugees documented on an individual basis;</li> <li>• 4,000 persons that have access to RSD procedures;</li> <li>• 36,500 children with specific child protection needs receiving individual case management services;</li> <li>• 14,422 registered UASC in alternative care who receive regular monitoring and support;</li> <li>• 380,000 boys and girls registered and participating in psychosocial support services through structured activities at child friendly spaces;</li> <li>• 25,500 reported cases of abuse, violence and exploitation receiving age and gender sensitive services in refugee and host communities;</li> <li>• 5,137 partner and government staff trained on child protection;</li> <li>• 5,229 functional community-based structures dedicated to child protection;</li> <li>• 50% of women in leadership structures and community groups for community self-management and empowerment;</li> <li>• 35,580 complaints addressed through effective feedback mechanisms;</li> <li>• 99,000 persons with specific needs provided with targeted support;</li> <li>• 70 reported incidents of conflict within refugee communities;</li> <li>• 70 reported incidents of conflict between host and refugee community;</li> <li>• 234,000 refugees receiving psychosocial support;</li> <li>• 2,724 SGBV awareness campaigns conducted for refugees and host community (awareness campaigns, focus group discussions, information education and communications, trainings, media,);</li> <li>• 5,539 SGBV survivors identified and receiveing appropriate multi-sectoral support;</li> <li>• 496 functional structures (duty bearers) trained and able to support survivors;</li> <li>• 58,000 refugees receiving legal assistance and legal aid services;</li> <li>• 100 security packages provided for law enforcement;</li> <li>• 100,000 refugees and host communities sensitized about the Ugandan and Refugee law;</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 43 % children of school and non school age enrolled in pre-primary ECD;</li> <li>• 63% children of school and non school age enrolled in primary;</li> <li>• 18% children of school and non school age enrolled in secondary;</li> <li>• 18,942 children will access non-formal education (includes non-formal vocational training, lifeskills and accelerated education) ;</li> <li>• 1,644 eachers and head teachers in primary schools funded under partner contribution (not under MoES payroll) ;</li> <li>• 6,254 teachers trained on formal and non-formal Continuous Professional Development programmes (CPD trainings aimed to support teacher professional development and strengthen the quality of in-classroom education);</li> <li>• 8,830 learners transition from AEP to formal education;</li> <li>• 27% of schools supervised at least once a term by the district education office/ DES/ MOES;</li> <li>• 71 pupils per teacher for primary schools;</li> <li>• 122 pupils per classroom for primary schools;</li> <li>• 4 pupils per textbook for primary schools;</li> <li>• 81 pupils per stance for primary schools;</li> <li>• 12 districts with education coordination mechanism meeting at least 6 times a year;</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>598 of education related community structures (school management committees, camp management committees, school board of governors, parents-teachers' association) supported to monitor the quality of teaching &amp; learning;</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods and Resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0.148938 the Coping Strategy Index Score;</li> <li>19.97737 Food Consumption per capita/Month;</li> <li>67,827 refugees community households (HH) receiving emergency livelihood support;</li> <li>0.466882 Composite Productive Assets Index;</li> <li>Average 2.6 of income generating activities (IGA) per household;</li> <li>0.6101924 Wealth Index;</li> <li>43% of targeted population employed or self-employed in sustainable livelihoods activities over the last 12 months;</li> <li>25% Asset benefit indicator;</li> <li>10% of targeted population with access to services through the District Local Government and private sector to develop their livelihood activity;</li> </ul>
<b>Energy and Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>87% extent environmental risks associated with the operation are mitigated;</li> <li>22,662 hectares of forests, wetlands, riverbanks and lakeshores protected and restored;</li> <li>11,782 HH generating income from 'green livelihoods' (agroforestry, beekeeping, energy-saving tech, sustainable construction);</li> <li>115,753 targeted households that self-report using fuel-efficient cook-stove to cook the main meal;</li> <li>107,119 households using alternative and/or renewable energy (e.g. solar, biogas, ethanol, briquette, LPG) ;</li> <li>104 institutions (health, education, reception) using sustainable energy (e.g. institutional stoves, solar, biogas, ethanol, briquette, LPG);</li> <li>8 Environment Impact Assessments completed for integration into sub-catchment management and physical plans;</li> <li>7,500 extensions workers, partner staff, and government officials receiving environmental orientation across all sectors;</li> <li>2% of total refugee response operational spending on implemented energy, environment and climate-resilient interventions mainstreamed into other sectors;</li> </ul>
<b>Food security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>372,997 refugees receiving in-kind food assistance;</li> <li>155,507 refugees receiving cash;</li> <li>20% of HH with poor or borderline Food Consumption Score (&lt;20%);</li> <li>30% of refugee households receiving targeted assistance;</li> <li>20% of HH with poor or borderline Food Consumption Score (&lt;20%);</li> <li>Coping Strategy score of targeted refugee households (EVIs, PSN) will reach 13;</li> <li>20% of refugees receiving food assistance and participating in livelihood programmes;</li> <li>20% of host population participating in refugee livelihood activities;</li> </ul>
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under-five mortality rate will stand at 0.1;</li> <li>5% of the Global Acute Malnutrition rate;</li> <li>100% of sites holding monthly refugee health and nutrition coordination meeting chaired by Ministry of Health and District Health Officers (DHOs);</li> <li>Outpatient utilization rate will stand at 2;</li> <li>Health facility delivery rate will stand at 95%;</li> <li>Immunization coverage rate will stand at 95%;</li> <li>Severe Acute Malnutrition recovery rate will stand at 75%;</li> <li>253 Tuberculosis case detection rates/100,000;</li> <li>100% of refugee serving health facilities accredited by Ministry of Health in refugee hosting districts;</li> <li>100% of Health Center IV and District referral hospitals supported (Infrastructure, HR and commodities) ;</li> <li>50 consultations per clinician per day in refugee hosting districts;</li> </ul>
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35,000 newly arrived refugee households receiving core relief items;</li> <li>115,000 stabilised refugee households benefiting from replenishment of NFI items;</li> <li>35,597 refugee households who receive cash-based NFI assistance;</li> <li>35,000 newly arrived refugee households provided with emergency shelter support;</li> <li>3,960 individuals (refugees + hosts) receiving sustainable shelter construction training;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12,000 refugee and host community households with specific needs assisted with semi-permanent shelters;</li> <li>• 5 settlements benefitting from integrated local physical development plans based on Environment and Social Impact Assessments;</li> <li>• 100 kms of roads rehabilitated (including roadside vegetation) for all-year access to community services;</li> <li>• 300 energy-saving street lights installed in refugee hosting areas (excluding staff institutions) ;</li> <li>• 882 information management products in support of inter-agency operational coordination;</li> <li>• 124 technical needs assessments conducted;</li> </ul>
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20.0 litres per person per day;</li> <li>• 100% of water meeting minimum quality standards (FRC and/or E-Coli standards);</li> <li>• 75% of water pumped through renewable energy (solar or grid);</li> <li>• 100% household latrine coverage;</li> <li>• 85% of persons with knowledge on 3 critical handwashing times;</li> <li>• 811 institutional sanitation facilities constructed (schools, health centres, markets) ;</li> <li>• 100% of water schemes designs reviewed, optimized and approved by Ministry of Water &amp; Environment Approval committee;</li> <li>• 12 water schemes under management of utilities (National Water and Sewerage Corporation or umbrella organisations);</li> <li>• 16 Catchment Management Committees with refugees included as members.</li> </ul>



Uganda. Congolese, a high proportion of them women, children and elderly persons, continue to arrive in Uganda on fishing boats across Lake Albert, © UNHCR/Duniya Aslam Khan

## 2019 Financial Requirements Summary

### By Organization & Sector

Organization	Protection	Education	Livelihoods and Resilience	Energy and Environment	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Shelter and NFIs	WASH	Total
ARC	1,009,057		968,089					137,370	2,114,516
ACF			1,000,000			500,000		1,400,000	2,900,000
AWYAD	200,000								200,000
ACTED			500,000						500,000
AVSI		1,125,000	7,340,000						8,465,000
BRAC			200,000						200,000
CAFOMI	106,467			194,480				164,300	465,247
CARE INT.	750,000		750,000			625,000	400,000		2,525,000
CORDAID							571,000	429,000	1,000,000
CRF			249,206				1,424,241	1,061,514	2,734,961
DRC	3,000,000		3,000,000	1,000,000			3,000,000	6,000,000	16,000,000
FCA		650,000							650,000
HAM			150,000			300,000			450,000
HOT							400,000		400,000
IMPACT INI.							208,718		208,718
IAS								250,000	250,000
JOHANNITER	260,000								260,000
KRC	221,473			424,668					646,141
LWF	1,643,952		494,033	250,600			550,000	840,140	3,778,725
LWR			200,000						200,000
MTI						1,123,778			1,123,778
NRC	100,000	1,740,500	517,500				1,419,506	1,493,201	5,270,707
OXFAM	307,835		1,197,139					1,539,179	3,044,153
SP	100,000		130,000	150,000				240,000	620,000
SCI	414,146	1,427,688	1,900,000			200,000			3,941,834
URCS	256,000			348,201		250,500	307,116	345,704	1,507,521
UN-UNICEF	2,092,336	3,848,173				5,129,091		4,250,804	15,320,404
UN-UNDP	280,000		430,000	710,000					1,420,000
UN-FAO			9,576,326						9,576,326
UN-UHCR	51,111,770	38,541,238	16,997,069	25,051,805		23,124,743	26,264,662	17,343,557	198,434,844
UN-IOM	650,000		2,500,000			650,000	895,950	6,825,000	11,520,950
UN-UNFPA	700,000					1,200,000			1,900,000
UN-WFP			1,447,623	90,000	85,441,454				86,979,077
UN-WHO						2,337,582			2,337,582
WCH		775,000							775,000
Windle Inter.		378,000							378,000
WVI	440,000	250,000	500,000	270,480					1,460,480
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,643,036</b>	<b>48,735,599</b>	<b>50,046,985</b>	<b>28,490,234</b>	<b>85,441,454</b>	<b>35,440,694</b>	<b>35,441,193</b>	<b>42,319,769</b>	<b>389,558,964</b>



## 2019-2020 Financial Requirements Summary

### By Organization & Planning Year

Organization	2019	2020	Total
ARC	2,114,516	2,208,578	4,323,094
ACF	2,900,000	2,900,000	5,800,000
AWYAD	200,000	300,000	500,000
ACTED	500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
AVSI	8,465,000	7,340,000	15,805,000
BRAC	200,000	200,000	400,000
CAFOMI	465,247	571,557	1,036,804
CARE INT.	2,525,000	3,525,000	6,050,000
CORDAID	1,000,000	1,563,000	2,563,000
CRF	2,734,961	4,219,902	6,954,863
DRC	16,000,000	13,500,000	29,500,000
FCA	650,000	650,000	1,300,000
HAM	450,000	450,000	900,000
HOT	400,000	500,000	900,000
IMPACT INI.	208,718	220,969	429,687
IAS	250,000		250,000
JOHANNITER	260,000	255,000	515,000
KRC	646,141	795,688	1,441,829
LWF	3,778,725	3,385,438	7,164,163
LWR	200,000	200,000	400,000
MTI	1,123,778	1,000,000	2,123,778
NRC	5,270,707	6,948,342	12,219,049
OXFAM	3,044,153	2,587,530	5,631,683
SP	620,000	620,000	1,240,000
SCI	3,941,834	3,734,587	7,676,421
URCS	1,507,521	1,419,889	2,927,410
UN-UNICEF	15,320,404	13,956,550	29,276,954
UN-UNDP	1,420,000	1,450,000	2,870,000
UN-FAO	9,576,326	9,179,247	18,755,573
UN-UHCR	198,434,844	184,906,792	383,341,635
UN-IOM	11,520,950	6,986,700	18,507,650
UN-UNFPA	1,900,000	1,900,000	3,800,000
UN-WFP	86,979,077	81,772,594	168,751,671
UN-WHO	2,337,582	2,571,340	4,908,922
WCH	775,000	350,000	1,125,000
Windle Inter.	378,000	378,000	756,000
WVI	1,460,480	3,850,000	5,310,480
<b>Total</b>	<b>389,558,964</b>	<b>367,396,703</b>	<b>756,955,666</b>



Tanzania. Congolese women in credit and saving group meeting at Nyarugusu Camp. @ UNHCR / Maimuna Mtengela





THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



## PLANNED RESPONSE

# 136,000

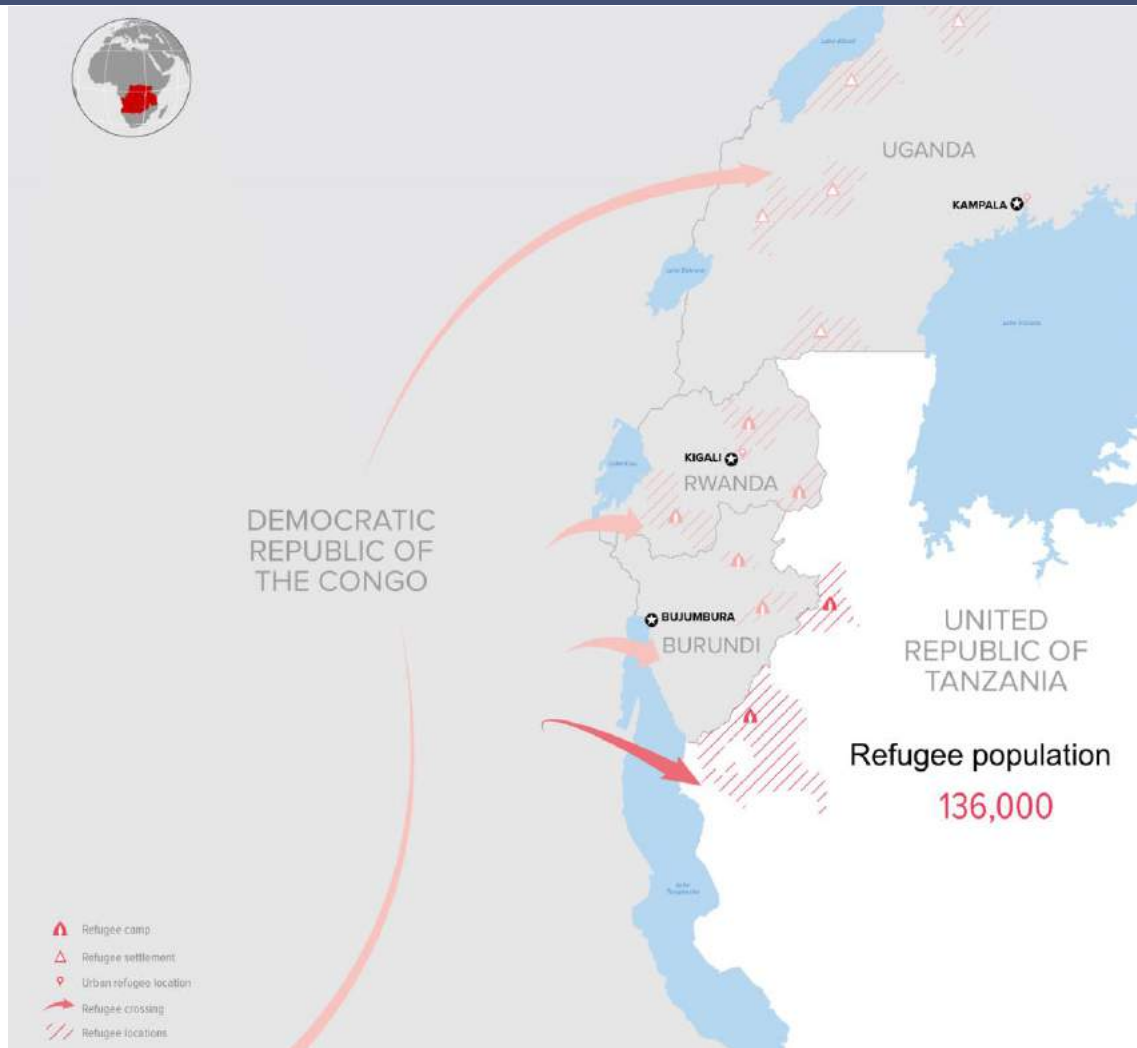
PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY 2019

# US\$ 85 M

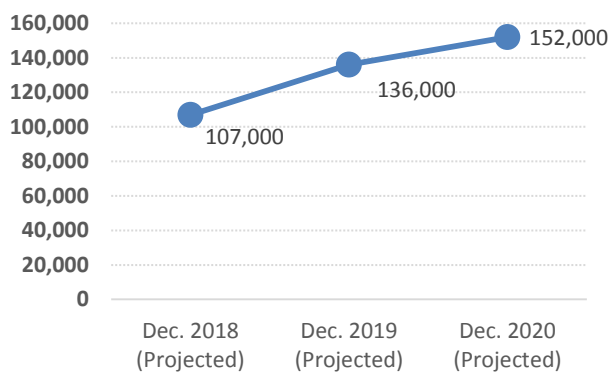
REQUIREMENTS FOR  
2019

# 18

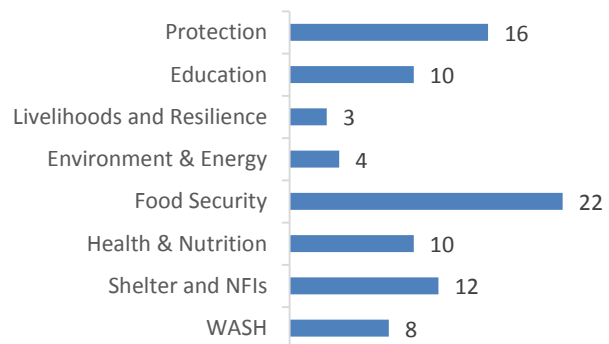
PARTNERS INVOLVED



### Refugee Population Trends



### Sector Requirements for 2019 | In millions US\$



## Background and Achievements

### Overview

The United Republic of Tanzania hosts some 83,994 refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC. In January 2018, there was a surge in the number of asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) arriving in Tanzania via small fishing boats. However, most Congolese asylum seekers cross Tanzania through land border entry points along the Burundi-Tanzania border due to the high transportation costs when crossing Lake Tanganyika as well as difficulties in accessing the shore on the Tanzanian side of the lake. The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers live in Nyarugusu refugee camp, in north western Tanzania, and a small population of about 60 refugees are hosted in urban centers, mainly in Dar es Salaam.

The political context in Tanzania continues to evolve. Since 2017, restrictions on access to territory and asylum have increased. All 19 border entry and reception points for Congolese as well as Burundian asylum seekers were closed between March 2017 and July 2018. Currently, all asylum-seekers arriving in Tanzania must undergo individual refugee status determination (RSD) procedures which requires asylum seekers to be assessed by the National Eligibility Committee (NEC).

Despite an unpredictable protection environment and limited capacity and resources to stabilise and strengthen existing programmes, RRP partners in

Tanzania continue to provide critical protection and humanitarian assistance to persons of concern.

From 2012 to September 2018, Tanzania submitted 28,950 Congolese refugees for resettlement to the United States, Canada and other resettlement countries under the multi-year resettlement plans of action, of which, 19,160 refugees were submitted under the 2015 5-year Group Resettlement Programme to the United States. Since 2015, Tanzania has consistently achieved its resettlement submission quotas with high approval rates by resettlement countries averaging 98.7%.

The Government of Tanzania and UNHCR are currently using proGres version 4, UNHCR's latest registration, identity management and caseload management tool. Increased confidence in refugee registration systems will not only speed up registration but also facilitate better access to identity documents and services for refugees.

In 2019-20, RRP partners will prioritise interventions aimed at supporting and ensuring access to asylum and protection for persons of concern, while also continuing to implement durable solutions, improving the livelihoods and resilience of refugees and host communities. Strengthening the linkages between humanitarian assistance and development planning, particularly in the area of resilience, is another key priority.

## Beneficiary Population

	Current population as of September 2018	Planned Population as of end of 2019	Planned Population as of end of 2020
<b>Assisted Refugee Population</b>	84,000	136,000	152,000
<b>Assisted Host Population</b>	N/A	20,000	20,000

## Needs and Vulnerabilities<sup>37</sup>

The political situation in the DRC remains heightened and electoral preparations, which are scheduled before the end of 2018, are likely to exacerbate political tensions and trigger a new influx. However, the closure

of all border entry points across north western Tanzania has made access to territory more difficult and could result in a large number of asylum seekers from the

<sup>37</sup> Need analysis also include information for the total of the refugee population in the country, which stands at 335,298 refugees and asylum-seekers and is comprised of 250,590 Burundians and 83,994 Congolese, as well as refugees from other countries (620). The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers live in three refugee camps in north western Tanzania: Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli.

DRC crossing into Tanzania via Lake Tanganyika by boat.

There are approximately 21,122 Congolese asylum seekers pending refugee status determination (RSD). The current RSD process needs strengthening, especially in terms of capacity building. New administrative instructions further restricting refugees' movement both inside and outside the camps have also severely limited refugees' coping mechanisms.

**Protection:** Due to the protracted refugee situation, restrictive policies and chronic underfunding, the refugee population in Tanzania remains highly dependent on humanitarian assistance, exposing many refugees and asylum seekers to a variety of protection risks. The restrictive approach taken by the Government of Tanzania for much of 2018 has seen the closure of all border entry points for Congolese and Burundians asylum seekers as well as a high rejection rate of refugee claims by the NEC. In June 2018, 100% of Congolese asylum claims from people fleeing conflict in eastern DRC were rejected by the NEC. A lack of official identity documents has also made it difficult for refugees to access basic services. Delays in resolving registration issues also continue to negatively undermine current protection initiatives. Although persons with specific needs (PSNs) in Nyarugusu camp continued to receive targeted assistance and support, the population continues to face many challenges, including discrimination, marginalization, stigmatization as well as a limited capacity to access essential services. A lack of transitional shelters with adapted WASH facilities for PSNs is another challenge. In addition, strengthening the delivery of essential services such as adequate health care, physical and psychosocial support, material assistance and referrals through community structures and services provided by RRP partners, is needed.

**Child Protection:** Child protection remains a high operational priority: more than the half of the total refugee population in Tanzania is under the age of 18. Refugee children face serious protection risks such as separation from families, psychosocial distress, abuse and exploitation, including child labour and sexual exploitation. Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) remain the most vulnerable, especially girls who are at risk of SGBV and early and forced marriages. An inadequate number of child friendly spaces (CFS) and lack of basic play and learning materials persists. Limited educational opportunities, vocational skills training and job opportunities are also lacking, which may lead to several protection risks as well as negative coping mechanisms such as drug abuse and transactional and survival sex.

While restrictions on movement have been slightly relaxed, some parents have no choice but to leave children unattended, which can result in abuse and exploitation. In some cases, women who are the main entitlement card holders bring their children to food distribution centres so that they can help them carry the rations back to their homes. As a result, the number of children failing to go to school has increased by up to

80% with some walking as far as 13 km to the food distribution centre, exceeding the SPHERE minimum standard of 10km.

As of November 2018, 862 unregistered Congolese and Burundian children are reported to be living in the camps without access to critical services and assistance, including food, CRIs and education. Advocacy for their registration continues.

RRP Child Protection partners continue to monitor children in foster care although their capacity is severely overstretched. There is a pronounced need for RRP Child Protection partners to invest more time in understanding the impact split decisions have on the psychosocial wellbeing of children so as to better support them with more targeted psychosocial care. In the absence of such care, this distress is likely to have long term implications on their overall physical and psychological wellbeing.

**SGBV:** SGBV remains a significant protection concern in the operation. Some key risk factors include firewood collection, alcoholism, conflict around multiple marriages and abandonment, congested shelters, lack of accessible and quality education as well as limited income generating activities. Intimate partner violence remains as the highest category in all refugee camps in the country, accounting for approximately 68% of reported SGBV incidents among Congolese and Burundian refugees. Engagement with men and boys is ongoing although this requires strengthening through strategic awareness raising activities, including Engaging Men through Accountable Practices (EMAP). Continued resource constraints and lack of available opportunities for gainful employment will likely lead to an increase in early marriage and negative coping mechanisms such as alcohol and drug abuse. More refugee women than men experience violence at home, making this a significant safety concern. Refugees in the three camps link incidents of domestic violence to stress over lack of access to work for food.

**Education:** Congolese refugee children comprise 35% (52,214) of the total school-age population. The current school-age population in the three camps of Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli hosting Congolese and Burundian refugees is 49.5% (150,071) of the total number of refugee population, of which 49% (73,913) are female and 51% are male (76,158). On average, a total of 81% school-aged children are enrolled in primary school. One of the main challenges in the education sector is school drop-out rates, which increased from 3.5% in 2016 to 6.1% in 2017. Moreover, 71% of households with school-aged children have boys who are enrolled in school compared with 66% of girls. Children drop out of school for a number of reasons, including hunger which makes it difficult for them to concentrate in lessons. A shortage of classrooms, uniforms and teaching and reference materials are other challenges. In Nyarugusu camp where most Congolese refugees reside, an additional 210 classrooms are required. A lack motivation to continue learning due to limited higher education opportunities persists. A lack of menstrual hygiene kits has also prevented girls from attending



school. On average, less than 30% of secondary school teachers and 65% of basic education teachers in the refugee camps are professionally trained. Capacity building for camp-based teachers is currently underway.

Tanzania's refugee policy supports the principle of education for repatriation and the country of origin curriculum is taught in all schools across the camps. However, improved engagement with the Ministry of Education in both the DRC and Burundi is required to support refugee schools and teachers, provide quality assurance, issue updated teaching and reference materials and conduct assessments, examinations and certification.

A lack of qualified special education teachers as well as learning and reference materials means that children with learning difficulties have to attend regular schools. The encampment policy also restricts children with special education needs from accessing public schools which cater to their needs outside the camps.

Moreover, the current government policy on constructing permanent structures has meant that some children have to study under the trees. Semi-permanent structures constructed under exceptional permission will need to be upgraded to permanent structures once more funding becomes available.

**WASH:** Continued strategic investments to improve water supply have borne fruit. Water supply in the three camps is now above the SPHERE minimum standard of 20l/p/day. Water supply networks are also more reliable and efficient following the drilling of additional boreholes and several backup pumps and installation of solar-powered pumping systems.

However, major gaps in sanitation and hygiene persists. The quantity of soap distributed remains low at 250g/person/month instead of the SPHERE minimum standard of 450g/person/month and 700 g/person/month for menstruating women. The construction of durable and dignified family latrines is still a significant gap: only 42% of households have family latrines in all camps. Currently, a severe shortage of plastic sheeting has also created a backlog in the decommissioning of shared latrines across the camps, which may lead to increased public health and protection risks especially during the rainy season.

In addition, sanitation coverage and handwashing practice in schools vary widely and a significant number of schools still need to be brought up to standard with additional investments in latrine construction as well as innovative child-to-child hygiene promotion programmes.

**Environment and Energy:** The use of natural resources, including water and wood fuel for cooking, not only leads to environmental degradation but also gives rise to serious protection risks and increased tensions between refugee and host communities. In order for energy and environment interventions to be sustainable, access to alternative energy sources need to be strengthened while also making more efficient use of the ones at hand.

Firewood is still the main source of cooking fuel for 95% of refugee households. However, as firewood is not readily available in the camps, refugees have to search for firewood in nearby host community land, which can fuel tensions between both groups. On average, it takes refugees over two hours to get to firewood harvesting sites and a further two hours to collect firewood. Moreover, the encampment policy has exacerbated protection risks women and children face. Although refugees are not allowed to leave the camp, women and children in particular do so in search of firewood. This has resulted in an increase in the number of refugee and asylum seekers arrested and detained.

Scaling up sustainable and alternative sources of fuel while supporting income-generating activities with a view towards increasing purchasing power, is also a priority. Wood fuel plantations, agroforestry, beekeeping and reforestation programmes will not only serve as measures for environmental conservation but also alternative livelihoods for refugees and the host community.

Improving water and river conservation is important, as well as other shared natural resources, by both refugees and host communities through awareness raising campaigns, tree planting (including but not limited to fast growing species for firewood and water friendly species) as well as demarcation of river banks and water sources. The protection of the natural environment is a shared interest and obligation of both refugees and host communities. It is therefore imperative that both communities continue to peacefully co-exist and resolve any differences that might arise through conflict resolution meetings.

**Shelter and Core Relief Items:** More than 50% of refugees and asylum-seekers across the three camps continue to live in dilapidated emergency shelters and tents for an extended period of time leading to unacceptable living conditions. As a result, households are forced to face harsh weather conditions during the rainy season, which exposes refugees, and PSNs in particular, to various health risks and also impedes the delivery of much needed services.

More funding is needed to address the current gap and bolster innovative initiatives such as the community-based shelter project. Although this initiative has reduced shelter construction costs and increased community participation, progress has been slowed by the ongoing voluntary repatriation exercise. There is an urgent need to re-structure the camps to factor in the spaces and structures left behind by returnees. A shortage of adequate land to accommodate new arrivals from the DRC in Nyarugusu as well as a lack of funds to develop a new site is another challenge.

Due to funding shortfalls, there has not been a general distribution of core relief items (CRIs) since 2015. As a result, a serious shortage of supplies, including soap, water containers, cooking utensils, mats, and blankets remains. In addition, lack of sanitary materials for women and girls poses substantial health and protection risks for these groups. Insufficient food-

related items such as cooking utensils can also contribute to increased food insecurity and malnutrition as refugees sell their rations to replenish CRIs.

**Health and Nutrition:** The mortality rates among both population groups have been maintained within the SPHERE minimum standard of <1/1,000 population/month for the crude mortality rate and <3/1,000 population/month for the under-five mortality rate. The risk of increasing mortality remains significantly high due to the infectious disease burden, high rates of malnutrition and anaemia among children, low birth weight and preterm deliveries, and inadequate WASH and shelter facilities. There are also major gaps in the health services currently available in the camps, including the quality and quantity of staff, poor infrastructure, limited supplies of essential drugs and equipment. The lack of a Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (CEmONC) facility in Nduta is another challenge, which puts additional strain on the nearby district hospital in Kibondo.

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates remain below 5% in all three camps. Both stunting and anaemia remain alarmingly high due to multiple factors such as cuts to the general food distribution, inappropriate use of food rations, mothers not allocating enough time to prepare food and feed their children, high morbidity burden and poor WASH and shelter conditions. The relationship between reduced rations and malnutrition remains unclear and further analysis is needed to assess the underlying reasons behind malnutrition in the camps.

There is a critical need to improve health service provision by better equipping the various health facilities and ensuring there is a sufficient supply of qualified staff. A dedicated operating theatre for obstetric emergencies in Nduta is a major priority as well as additional isolation facilities. Life-saving equipment such as ambulances, incubators, paediatric vital sign monitors, automated external defibrillators and x-ray machines are also needed. A continuous supply of essential drugs and increased psychosocial health services are other priorities. Inadequate infrastructure for supplementary feeding activities is another challenge. As a result, pregnant and lactating women and children have to walk long distances to access medical services. Malaria remains the main cause of morbidity among children under five across all three camps, accounting for 30% of morbidity in Nduta and 25% in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli.

There is a need to conduct further assessments to ensure reproductive health and safety considering the high birth rates and low contraceptive use rates. Although maternal mortality rate is lower than in the host community, findings from recent maternal deaths confirm the need for more investments in capacity training and service quality. The proportion of first-time antenatal care (ANC) visits during the first trimester is also low (31%) with complete ANC coverage standing at 65%. As such, increased health promotion and community awareness to improve social perceptions of reproductive health services need to be enhanced.

Cultural factors continue to exacerbate high levels of stigma and low rates of HIV service buy-in, particularly among adolescents and young people. There is a need to improve community awareness, adolescent and youth friendly HIV service provision and strengthen referral mechanisms.

**Food security:** Food assistance is provided to all refugees living in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli through general food distributions (GFD) and supplementary feeding programmes (SFP).

As of October 2018, food rations have risen to 100% of the recommended kcal with 100% of rations maintained for supplementary feeding programme beneficiaries. Rations for new arrivals, at the beginning of 2018, repatriating refugees and hospital inpatients were maintained at 100% of full entitlements.

The joint UNHCR and WFP 2017 community and household surveillance assessment indicated a stable food consumption score (FCS) but a significant increase in the coping strategy index (CSI), which suggested that households were at risk of further deterioration in food security status unless there were improvements in ration entitlements. A post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in March 2018 showed deterioration in all key outcome indicators. Dietary diversity, which is low across all camps, dropped below 4.0 for the first time in 2018. The May 2018 PDM showed improvement in a number of food security indicators: Dietary diversity increased to 4.2 from an average of 3.7 and 4.0 (March PDM 2018 and August 2017 CHS respectively), CSI decreased from 12.4 to 12.2 and the number of households with acceptable food consumption scores increased from 54.8% to 69.5%. This trend, which is associated with improvements in food rations and seasonality factors, highlights the importance of maintaining ration entitlements, especially during the lean season.

Chronic underfunding has resulted in inadequate or insufficient waiting areas, leaving refugees exposed to congestion and adverse weather conditions during distributions. Refugees also have to walk long distances and spend more time collecting food during GFD and SFP because these centres are located far away from their homes.

### Host communities

The Nyarugusu refugee camp is located in the Kigoma Region. The refugee camp represents a sizeable portion of the population and economic activities associated with it and the immediate surrounding villages are outnumbered by the camp.

Years of refugee presence and that of the humanitarian community have left these districts with a mixed legacy of economic development and natural resource depletion. Some members from the host community have gained livelihoods, while others have lost them, depending on the location, type of work they are engaged in and socio-economic status at the onset of

the influx. There is an operational weekly common market in Nyarugusu, which creates opportunities for refugee and host community interaction and positive impacts to the local economy.

RRP partners will continue to organise peaceful co-existence meetings, to address the concerns of both

communities and develop solutions to the contentious issues affecting them. More visible support from the donor community for refugee hosting areas which have borne the brunt of the refugee influx will help maintain continued access for refugees to international protection.

## Response Strategy and Priorities

### Overall Strategy

The complex and evolving protection environment in Tanzania requires a multi-faceted response that ensures continued protection, access to territory, and humanitarian assistance, as well as opportunities for durable solutions and self-reliance. Building on the initiatives and revising some of the approaches launched in 2018, RRP partners will continue to deliver on the objectives and priorities below.

#### 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.

Priority interventions in Protection, Education, Health and Nutrition, Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs), Livelihoods and Food Security, WASH, Environment and Logistics will be implemented to ensure improved protection and access to essential services.

RRP partners will strengthen their efforts in order to support and ensure access to asylum and protection for persons in need of international protection and to advance comprehensive durable solutions. At the same time focus will remain on supporting community self-reliance and promoting peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities.

The current encampment policy limits refugees' access to markets and income generating opportunities. RRP partners will continue to work with the Government of

Tanzania to review existing policies and explore options suited to the current context.

Focus will remain on strengthening ties with host communities as a way of reducing conflict and protection related incidents and fostering peaceful co-existence between both groups.

### Strengthening Livelihoods and Resilience

Tanzania's long-term development goals are outlined in the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, which aims to transform the country into middle-income-country status. However, the Kigoma Region is one of the poorest in Tanzania and is one of only two regions which have experienced increased poverty rates between 2001 and 2012. According to the Human Development Index 2016, Kigoma Region has one of the lowest humanitarian development rankings in Tanzania.<sup>38</sup>

The population increase in the region has exacerbated land pressures and heightened local level tensions and conflicts. In both cases, vulnerable groups in the refugee and host communities are disproportionately affected. While there is a great need for socio-economic development in the Kigoma Region, refugees find themselves faced with additional hardship, arising out of the protection environment.<sup>39</sup>

However, the large influx of refugees offers both challenges and opportunities for socio-economic development in host communities. The most significant challenge facing the government is ensuring the protection of refugees and host communities whilst implementing measures that promote sustainable livelihoods and socio-economic development.

It is therefore imperative that the refugee response benefits both the refugee and host communities. Strengthening livelihoods and resilience requires an integrated approach that includes both refugees and host communities. Although this approach has hit a few obstacles, including increased restrictions on livelihoods, bolstering livelihoods and resilience remains critical for refugees and host communities. Refugees who are denied the opportunity to develop

<sup>38</sup> Tanzania Human Development Report: Economic Transformation for Human Development (2016)

<sup>39</sup> World Bank and UNHCR Impact of Refugee Presence on Host Populations in Tanzania Assessment (2018)



resilience are unlikely to be resilient at the onset of repatriation. While voluntary repatriation is considered a durable solution, returnees who remain vulnerable in the country of origin are often more likely to flee their country again and re-return to Tanzania.

The United Nations Kigoma Joint Programme is a step in the right direction in that not only is it cross-cutting, it also links the UN's current humanitarian response to refugees and migrants with an increased focus on supporting host communities. Moving beyond quick-impact projects (QUIPs) to more long-term projects with broad-based benefits can help build resilience and shift the perception of refugees as a burden. Improving host community resilience can also potentially strengthen the refugee protection space by equipping them with tools to accommodate more refugees should a new influx occur. Developing partnerships with non-traditional actors from the private sector such as mobile network

companies and financial institutions, would also open up opportunities to both communities.

The majority of the population in Tanzania's rural and urban areas depends largely on wood-based fuel for cooking and lighting due to the lack of affordable and suitable alternatives or the comparatively high costs of other potential alternatives. The country's energy profile for the past decade indicates that 90% of the total energy supply was derived from biomass and consumed mainly in the form of wood energy. In Kigoma Region, that usage is 99%, so far above the already high average. Livelihood activities related to energy provision will continue to be pursued. However, with the restriction of livelihood activities, more emphasis will be placed on skills training, business and financial management within the camps.

## Planned Response for 2019 and 2020

It is intended to achieve the following planned response activities and interventions by 2020:

<b>Protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,000 of persons of concern (PoC) access legal services and representation;</li> <li>• 8 advocacy interventions made for access to national justice systems;</li> <li>• 500 identified SGBV survivors provided with multi-sectoral services (psychosocial, legal, medical and security);</li> <li>• 12,000 men and boys trained and sensitized on SGBV;</li> <li>• 75 refugees involved in the community-based committees/ groups working on SGBV prevention and response;</li> <li>• 4.6% of refugee children with specific needs have received individual case management 80% of UASC in appropriate interim or long term alternative care;</li> <li>• Ratio of refugee children to caseworker maintained at 77;</li> <li>• 100% of POC reached through various community awareness and sensitization campaigns;</li> <li>• 2# of community self-management structures strengthened;</li> <li>• 50% of the leadership positions are women;</li> <li>• 6,000 of POC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash);</li> <li>• 500 of Persons with specific needs receiving vocational and technical skills training;</li> <li>• 8,000 POC Receiving Psychosocial support;</li> <li>• 100% of refugees registered and with civil documentation;</li> <li>• 100% of refugees accepted in RSD procedure;</li> <li>• 7,000 individuals submitted for RST consideration;</li> <li>• 100% of refugees benefit from dignified transportation, including fit-to-travel medical screenings for refugees from all reception and transit centres;</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50,835 refugee boys and girls have access to basic and secondary education;</li> <li>• 85% of boys and girls meet the required levels of learning achievement in basic and secondary education;</li> <li>• 225 teachers and school administrators trained;</li> <li>• 213 schools that enforce a teacher code of conduct;</li> <li>• 12,558 girls and boys have access to early childhood education;</li> <li>• 33% increase in access to tertiary education;</li> <li>• 207 eligible youth participate in non-formal, skills learning &amp; digital education;</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods and Resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 70% of household whose income level was either maintained or improved compared to the beginning of the year;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60% of household whose asset was either maintained or improved compared to the beginning of the year;</li> <li>5% increase of households with sustainable income;</li> <li>5% increase in households with access to harvested crop or purchased food;</li> <li>3% of the households enabled to sell or exchange the crops produced in their kitchen gardens/fields;</li> <li>3% of PoCs trained in appropriate kitchen garden/agricultural practices or agro-processing in 2019;</li> <li>5% of PoCs trained in life skills (adult literacy, business skills, IT literacy, etc.) in 2019;</li> <li>1% increase in individuals who have received technical and vocational education and training (TVET);</li> </ul>
Energy and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90% of the households with energy saving stoves and equipment;</li> <li>8,000 households using alternative and/or renewable energy (e.g. solar, biogas, ethanol, environmentally friendly briquette, wind) ;</li> <li>750,000 tree seedlings planted ;</li> <li>10% of programmes for refugees and host community linked to national and district-level development plans;</li> <li>8,000 households with access to sustainable energy;</li> <li>20 active community-based conflict resolutions mechanisms established and functional;</li> </ul>
Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>142,464 women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers;</li> <li>17,683 MT food provided US\$ 25,217,125 cash transferred to target beneficiaries;</li> </ul>
Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under five mortality rate of 0.8/1000/month;</li> <li>104,130 malaria cases identified through rapid diagnostic tests;</li> <li>25,000 refugees undergo pre-embarkation medical checks;</li> <li>The proportion of delivery conducted at health facility is ≥97%;</li> <li>The contraceptive prevalence rate is ≥45%;</li> <li>The prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) coverage rate is ≥95%;</li> <li>The prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is ≤5%;</li> <li>The prevalence of anaemia in children (6-59 months) is 51.9%;</li> <li>The prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting) in children (6-59 months) is 39.6%;</li> <li>20,657 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children (6-23 months) receiving special nutritious food;</li> <li>3,698 metric tonnes (MT) of special nutritious foods provided;</li> <li>1,425 children (6 - 59 months) receiving special nutritious food;</li> </ul>
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of households living in adequate dwellings;</li> <li>9,292 transitional shelters provided;</li> <li>20 kilometers access road constructed and maintained;</li> <li>9,392 person receiving hygienic supplies;</li> <li>10,000 household receiving CRIs;</li> <li>1,000 households receiving complementary items;</li> </ul>
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 litres of safe drinking water per persons per day;</li> <li>95% of water quality tests at chlorinated water collection points with Free Residual Chlorine in the range of 0.2-2mg/l and turbidity &lt;5 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU);</li> <li>85 persons per usable tap;</li> <li>5 persons per latrine stance;</li> <li>5 persons per bath shelter;</li> <li>95% of households with their own family latrines;</li> <li>500 persons per hygiene promoter;</li> <li>90% of PoCs with knowledge on basic hygiene practices (KAP survey);</li> <li>On average 450 (g) of soap/person/month provided.</li> </ul>

## 2019 Financial Requirements Summary

### By Organization & Sector

Organization	Protection	Education	Livelihoods and Resilience	Energy and Environment	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Shelter and NFIs	WASH	Total
MTI						221,000			221,000
NRC							741,867	320,250	1,062,117
AIRD							4,564,590		4,564,590
UN-UNFPA	221,000					442,000			663,000
CWS			7,383						7,383
UN-UNCDF			195,000						195,000
UN-FAO			400,000	250,000					650,000
IRC	301,853	584,713	77,547			500,000			1,464,113
WLAC	54,529								54,529
UN-UNICEF	350,000	689,941				206,040		375,000	1,620,981
UN-IOM	1,162,506								1,162,506
WATER MISSION								625,000	625,000
CEMDO				286,521					286,521
SCI		200,000							200,000
GNT			135,600						135,600
UN-UNDP				250,000					250,000
UN-WFP			500,000		21,648,358	1,060,635			23,208,993
UN-UHCR	13,912,965	8,791,291	1,821,394	3,557,678		7,856,874	6,307,903	6,676,817	48,924,922
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,002,853</b>	<b>10,265,945</b>	<b>3,136,924</b>	<b>4,344,199</b>	<b>21,648,358</b>	<b>10,286,549</b>	<b>11,614,360</b>	<b>7,997,067</b>	<b>85,296,255</b>

## 2019-2020 Financial Requirements Summary

### By Organization & Planning Year

Organization	2019	2020	Total
MTI	221,000	210,800	431,800
NRC	1,062,117	840,289	1,902,406
AIRD	4,564,590	5,506,859	10,071,449
UN-UNFPA	663,000	663,000	1,326,000
CWS	7,383	7,383	14,766
UN-UNCDF	195,000	140,000	335,000
UN-FAO	650,000	700,000	1,350,000
IRC	1,464,113	1,220,473	2,684,586
WLAC	54,529	59,982	114,511
UN-UNICEF	1,620,981	1,414,220	3,035,201
UN-IOM	1,162,506	3,741,129	4,903,635
WATER MISSION	625,000	625,000	1,250,000
CEMDO	286,521	383,165	669,686
SCI	200,000	200,000	400,000
GNT	135,600	154,100	289,700
UN-UNDP	250,000	500,000	750,000
UN-WFP	23,208,993	35,237,040	58,446,033
UN-UHCR	48,924,922	48,484,812	97,409,734
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,296,255</b>	<b>100,088,252</b>	<b>185,384,507</b>



Tanzania. Congolese refugee children attend grade 2 class at one of the schools in Nyarugusu camp. @ UNHCR / Maimuna Mtengela





**Zambia. Refugees queue to refill their bags with the monthly allocation of ground maize meal at the distribution centre at Mantapala Settlement. It's a long process and can take up to five days before each family has successfully received their allocation. © UNHCR/Enoch Kavindele Jr**





ZAMBIA



## PLANNED RESPONSE

# 72,000

PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY 2019

# US\$ 77 M

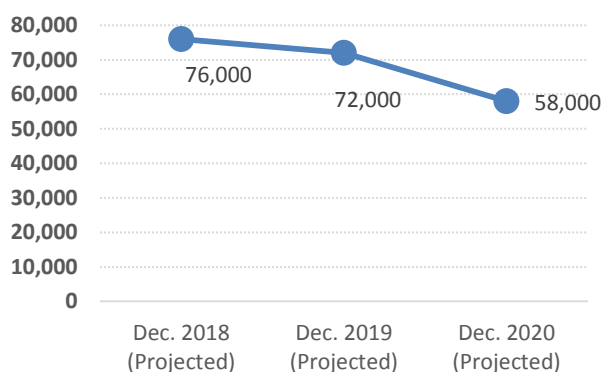
REQUIREMENTS FOR  
2019

# 16

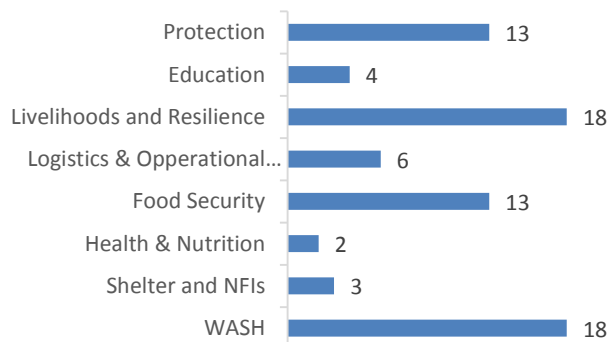
PARTNERS INVOLVED



### Refugee Population Trends



### Sector Requirements for 2019 | In millions US\$



## Background and Achievements

### Overview

There are 39,948 refugees and asylum seekers from the DRC who are being hosted in Zambia, as at September 2018. The total refugee population in the country stands at 72,184 persons of concern and includes also other populations of persons of concern such as non-DRC asylum seekers and refugees from Rwanda, Burundi, Somalia, and others, as well as 22,743 former Rwandan and Angolan refugees. The vast majority of refugees in Zambia live in three settlements, namely Mayukwayukwa (Kaoma District, Western Province), Meheba (Kalumbila District, North-western Province) and Mantapala (Nchelenge District, Luapula Province), and the rest have self-settled in one of the provinces across the country, as well as in urban areas including Lusaka and Ndola. Mantapala settlement was established in early 2018 to host Congolese new arrivals from Haut Katanga and Tanganyika provinces of the DRC entering through Luapula Province.

As of August 2017, Zambia has been receiving an increasing number of refugees fleeing conflict in the DRC who are mostly arriving through informal and formal border crossings in Luapula Province. Refugees entering through the North, North-Western and Copperbelt provinces, all of which border with the DRC, have also continued to seek asylum and protection. The current wave of refugees has arisen mainly due to delays in the electoral process and increased polarization between the opposition and the current administration in the DRC. Since January 2017, Zambia has received 22,226 Congolese refugees, of which 15,642 have entered through Luapula Province and some 11,449 have settled in Mantapala or the surrounding villages. About 3,292 have been registered in Lusaka, while Meheba and Mayukwayukwa have also received 2,646 and 646 refugees respectively, imposing various challenges on Zambia to adequately receive such numbers considering its current reception capacities.

Ever since attaining independence Zambia has maintained an open border policy and has hosted refugees from countries in the region and beyond, including the Democratic Republic of Congo as well as Angola, Mozambique, Rwanda, Burundi, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Somalia. However, the unpredictable and volatile situation in Zambia's neighbouring countries has and will continue to require an up-scaling of preparedness to ensure access to asylum for new arrivals, dignified reception conditions and centres, timely biometric registration and status determination, and basic assistance and protection interventions, especially for the most vulnerable. While the vast majority of new arrivals will originate from various provinces in the DRC, refugees from other refugee producing countries such as Burundi and Somalia will also continue to seek safety in Zambia.

In an effort to improve the protection environment and find concrete solutions for new arrivals and protracted refugee caseloads, the Government of the Republic of Zambia made a number of landmark commitments at the UN Leaders' Summit on Refugees towards improving the lives and rights of refugees living in Zambia. Specifically, the Head of State, President Edgar Lungu pledged to:

1. Locally integrate eligible Angolans and Rwandans and extend the local integration programme to protracted Congolese refugees;
2. Consider relaxing the encampment policy, allowing for more freedom of movement for refugees by easing the process for acquiring urban residency and permission to leave the refugee settlements;
3. Promote self-reliance and enhance favourable measures for refugees to access work and engage in income generating activities of their choice;
4. Focus on ensuring access to education for refugee children through the provision of education infrastructure in the refugee settlements;
5. Simplify its admission procedures for a fair Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process;
6. Ensure that refugees have access to civil registration and other legal documents.

Translating these pledges into action, rooted in the process of local integration of former refugees from Angola and Rwanda (2014-2016) and in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework being rolled-out in Zambia, an integrated settlement approach is being applied for new arrivals from the DRC, enabling the inclusion of refugees into service delivery systems and access to livelihoods, while strengthening support to host communities. As such, a whole-of-government approach is being applied to the ongoing refugee response through linkages with national and provincial development priorities and plans. In this line, though with limited human and financial resources, line ministries, UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector have been engaged to respond to the recent influx.

Based on the Congolese refugee emergency experienced during 2017 and 2018, Government and partners in Zambia are compelled to put in place adequate staffing and measures to respond to the growing humanitarian and development needs of refugees and the communities that host them. In 2019, partners will continue engaging the Government to ensure inclusion of the developmental needs of refugee hosting areas in ward and local development processes and plans. Similarly, in view of a possible large new influx of Congolese refugees, partners have and will continue to put any measures possible in place to be prepared for such event, especially during the DRC post-election period in the first months of 2019. Space currently available in the three settlement should be sufficient to accommodate new arrivals, however as Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements have been in

existence for more than four decades, available infrastructures will no longer be adequate to receive refugees in dignity. The Government and partners will be required to invest in rehabilitation and new infrastructures.

In order to complement Government and other partners' ongoing efforts, the Zambia RRP 2019-2020 will build on existing programmes such as the Sustainable Resettlement Programme of Former Refugees, the legislative changes in line with the 2017 Refugees Act and the pledges made at the New York Summit in 2016 by the Head of State. CERF funding secured in 2018 by six UN Agencies for the establishment of the new integrated Mantapala settlement facilitated the active involvement of UN partners to support the Government

in the emergency response which has also benefitted to a great extent host communities. Despite continuous resource mobilization efforts, development partners remain largely unfunded and especially those who were supported by CERF funding up to August 2018, have handed over to relevant line ministries as no other funding sources have been found to support their efforts. However, UNHCR will continue to strengthen relations with Permanent Secretaries, relevant Line Ministries' Directors, and maintain constructive dialogue with bilateral/multilateral development partners active in the country with the expectation that UN development partners and Government will receive the adequate support to provide services to all refugees across the country, especially for new arrivals including women, boys and girls who are often the most vulnerable.

## Beneficiary Population

	Current population as of September 2018	Planned Population as of end of 2019	Planned Population as of end of 2020
<b>Assisted Refugee Population</b>	40,000	72,000	58,000
<b>Assisted Host Population</b>	8,000	14,400	11,600

The inter-agency response in Zambia will target all new arrival and protracted Congolese refugee populations in urban areas and settlements. With an estimated Congolese refugee population of 72,000 by end of 2019

and 58,000 by end of 2020, other persons of concern including refugees from other nationalities and former refugees will also be assisted and benefit from partners' development interventions.

## Needs and Vulnerabilities<sup>40</sup>

The Government of Zambia has continued to maintain its open-door policy and has allowed humanitarian access and protection to asylum seekers into its territory. The increasing number of arrivals and potential for a larger influx during the pre- and post-election period in the DRC continues to impose a challenge on the Government's reception capacity. Reception facilities along the various border entry points, as well as those in the refugee settlements and in urban areas including Lusaka, barely meet the minimum reception conditions and standards that address basic and psychosocial needs for new arrivals in a dignified manner. Overcrowding and provision of basic services

such as water supply and sanitation are also in need of urgent maintenance and upgrading.

Populations with specific needs including unaccompanied children, SGBV survivors, persons living with disabilities, the elderly, etc., require a more complex, comprehensive national response. As arrivals of DRC nationals continue to increase, more cases of large, single-headed households with presence of children, elderly and survivors of SGBV are settling in the country requiring a more comprehensive social protection response. Similarly, the humanitarian needs of the new arrivals are often equally applicable to the needs of protracted populations, especially in Meheba

<sup>40</sup> Need analysis also include information for the total of the refugee population in the country, which stands at 72,184 persons of concern – including 45,310 refugees of whom the 83 per cent are from the Democratic Republic of Congo, as well as some 22,743 former Rwandan and Angolan refugees and 4,131 asylum seekers of different nationalities. The vast majority of refugees in Zambia live in three settlements, namely Mayukwayukwa (Kaoma District, Western Province), Meheba (Kalumbila District, North-western Province) and Mantapala (Nchelenge District, Luapula Province), and the rest have self-settled in one of the provinces across the country, or registered in urban areas including Lusaka and Ndola.



and Mayukwayukwa, where a large number of vulnerable protracted cases are far from reaching self-reliance levels due to a prolonged dependency on assistance and limited access to income generating opportunities. Given the limited resources and institutional capacity to comprehensively address the needs of vulnerable population groups, coupled with the lack of safety social nets, which refugees may rely upon, serious protection challenges persists for these groups.

Zambia's encampment policy remains one of the major protection challenges. Restrictions on freedom of movement is the primary concern and source of discontentment among the refugee population as it limits their access to essential goods, sources of income, education options and access to social services, including health and higher education. In this line, access to secondary health services that are not available in the settlements poses a threat for refugees' and host communities' well-being. Similarly, while primary education and secondary may be available in the settlements, the available infrastructure and staffing does not meet the student/ratio government standards.

As a result of the limitation imposed on freedom of movement, many refugees reside in urban areas without authorization, exposing them to a number of risks, including detention. Nonetheless, over 10,049 refugees are officially registered and have adequate documentation to live in urban areas. UNHCR and partners have and will continue advocating with COR for the Government to implement the Presidential commitment made at the Leaders' Summit in 2016 to relax the implementation of the encampment policy and allow refugees to engage in meaningful livelihood activities outside the settlements, in line with the spirit of the Global Compact on Refugees.

Zambia has supported the local integration of long-staying refugees, however, this needs to be promoted further as in the case of Angolan and Rwandan refugees who opted to stay in the country following the cessation of their status and whose integration has not yet been concluded despite the Local Integration Programme having come to an end in 2016. UN development partners are currently supporting the Government to ease the local integration process but these efforts however also depend on the improvement of infrastructure and provision of services in the resettlement areas where former refugees have been given free land by the Government. As of now, limited investment in these areas has hindered former refugees to occupy their plots and as such demotivated them to

move out of the refugee settlements. Lastly, the fear of exacerbating jealousy and xenophobia within the host population in the settlements and urban areas, following a number of xenophobic attacks in 2016 on refugee-owned businesses in Lusaka, challenges efforts made to ensure peaceful coexistence between refugee and host populations.

In an effort to create a favourable protection environment which is conducive for refugees and host communities to thrive, partners will continue to ensure that infrastructure and services in the existing settlements are expanded and the settlements progressively transform into villages encompassing both refugees and host communities, as is happening in Mantapala. The road network in all three settlements require contruction, repairs or upgrading, so as to facilitate access and mobility to and from, as well as service delivery to the settlements. Similarly, access to energy and connectivity will be key to the development of the settlements and to creating livelihood opportunities in those areas. Close working relations with and involvement of traditional leadership in refugee hosting areas will be key to achieve this goal.

### Host communities

Zambia has over the past decades hosted a refugee population of up to 200,000, including multiple large emergency influxes stemming from conflicts in neighbouring countries. Throughout, host communities and local authorities have continued to receive refugees generously, despite the underlying poverty and vulnerability of the communities- which are often remote and under-developed, especially in Luapula Province, one of Zambia's poorest. The limited resources and facilities in the host community areas often lead to their limited resilience to shocks, including the offset of sudden influx of refugees. Lack of sufficient WASH, Health, Land, Food and Education facilities are the most prominent and affected services when posed with an influx to the host community.

Zambia, being a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) pilot country, is embarking in ensuring the setting up of an integrated development plan in all refugee hosting provinces and districts by having refugees fall part of the national service delivery structures. This will enable strengthening the capacity and sustainable development of national systems by directing support to mainstreaming refugees in existing or planned structures for host communities instead of setting-up parallel systems- an effort that will benefit all.

# Response Strategy and Priorities

## Overall Strategy

In order to address the protection immediate and ongoing needs, as well as to identify the most appropriate solutions for refugees across the country, a number of prioritized objectives will be pursued to ensure that refugees and their host communities are empowered and supported adequately.

The Strategic Priorities are as follows:

1. Refugees, asylum seekers and others of concern have effective access to international protection processes provided by the Government of Zambia.
2. The immediate humanitarian needs of refugees continue to be responded to, while progressively transitioning towards Government-led responses (education, health, water, social services).
3. Refugee settlements are transformed into integrated settlements and included into national development programmes, as well as Government led services benefitting both refugees and host communities.
4. Refugees and host communities benefit from livelihoods opportunities which strengthen self-reliance and promote socio-economic inclusion.
5. Opportunities for durable solutions such as local integration, voluntary repatriation/return and resettlement will be explored for individuals and groups.

These objectives will be complemented by informed advocacy efforts for the Government to accede and domesticate the Statelessness Conventions and for the lifting of certain reservations to the 1951 Refugee Convention, especially on freedom of movement and the right to work. According to participatory assessments and socio-economic evaluations, these partial reservations continue to hamper refugees' ability to access stable income generating activities and become self-reliant. UNHCR will actively engage with the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees to develop the new refugee policy that will guide the implementation of the 2017 Refugees Act. The Act provides the legislative prerequisites for applying a comprehensive refugee response, including access to territory, provision of protection and identification of solutions. It also represents a significant shift from the 1970 Refugee Control Act, enabling the Government to implement a settlement approach, granting refugees a variety of rights and access to services, and allowing to facilitate permanent residency and naturalization as an alternative legal status.

Building on the recently launched 7th National Development Plan (7NDP), the UN-GRZ Sustainable Development Partnership Framework and the National Decentralization Policy, aspects of inclusion and self-reliance of marginalized populations, including

refugees, are being pursued by working with district and provincial authorities, ensuring refugee hosting areas are included in development plans at all levels. In line with the CRRF, an inter-ministerial committee appointed by the President of the Republic to lead and coordinate the Government's response towards the Congolese refugee emergency was put in place in early 2018, establishing a coordination structure at national level. At technical level, a national steering committee comprising various line ministries has also been put in place to ensure coherence between local, provincial and central level decision making processes are in line with the needs of refugee hosting districts.

The CRRF application in Zambia has a particular focus on the areas of i) Admission and Rights, ii) Inclusion of refugees into national service delivery programmes, iii) Self-reliance and access to livelihoods, and iv) Durable Solutions including local integration and third country solutions. In an attempt to promote peaceful co-existence and ensure that development interventions are equally enjoyed by the host communities, 20% of the target population in livelihoods projects and other support programmes will be included from the local communities in all three refugee settlements and Lusaka. With an estimated total refugee population of 82,500 by end 2019, including 72,000 refugees from the DRC, of which 62,500 are expected to reside in the refugee settlements, some 14,000 host community members are envisaged to be included in partners' interventions directly, in an effort to ensure that livelihoods and self-reliance of both population groups are addressed and supported. As such, partners in this CRRP expect that refugee hosting areas in Zambia will increasingly contribute to the country's social and economic development and lead the way towards achieving its vision of becoming a prosperous middle income country by 2030.

Following UNHCR's global call to institutionalize, expand and systemize the use of multi-purpose cash based interventions (CBI) in order to address diverse needs, reduce protection risks and contribute to solutions through rights-based and community-based approaches, partners are in the process of identifying areas of support that can be included under CBI. Cash support could address food, core relief items, education and health needs, among others. With an ongoing CBI mobile money pilot in Meheba, UNHCR, WFP and partners are seeking to expand CBIs to all settlements and Lusaka and are in the process of carrying out feasibility studies with the aim of assessing availability and cost of various potential items for inclusion under CBIs. By combining support with new payment technologies, partners expect that financial inclusion will also be improved and may also link refugees and host communities to national social protection and safety nets programmes.

In Zambia, all services provided in the three settlements including schools, health clinics, water points, markets and community centres are of equal access to refugees and host communities. This approach has been notably accepted among host populations in Mantapala, who prior to the arrival of refugees to the area had to walk several kilometres to access most of these amenities. To date, and in an effort to ensure the sustainability of programmes and in line with the whole of government approach which the CRRF calls for, various line ministries are in the process of assigning their own staff to deliver such services in Mantapala, as they await for staff houses to be completed. In Meheba and Mayukwayukwa, where NGOs are shyly present at the moment, all services available to refugees and host communities are provided by relevant government departments. As per the 2017 Refugees Act, the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees has not only assumed its mandated role to fulfil its responsibilities for the recognition of refugees, but also to ensure that adequate facilities and services for the reception and care for refugees in the country are in place. As such, all line ministries working in the refugee settlements are now working under one umbrella whereby the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees oversees and coordinates service delivery in community-based protection, health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, among others.

### **Strengthening Livelihoods and Resilience**

In line with the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and the Global Compact on Refugees, the Government and partners have and will continue to enhance refugees' resilience and self-reliance in order to achieve the objectives as outlined in the country's comprehensive refugee response. Thus, improving livelihoods through economic inclusion and building resilience is a key component of achieving protection and solutions for refugees in the country. Inter-agency assessments and socio-economic surveys and studies highlight the potential for refugee and host community integrated economies, provided substantial investment in agriculture, enterprise development, fishery and environment protection is availed.

The key main livelihood activities for refugees in Zambia are farming (subsistence and medium scale), general trading of goods, and to some degree fishing. Although these three main activities represent a large amount of refugees' source of income, findings indicate that refugees possess a diverse range of skills that could provide opportunity for greater and diversified development and targeted interventions. Skills sets relate but are not limited to different sectors including health, agriculture, service industry, construction, teaching, mechanics, transport, music and enterprise development. In this line, refugees have expressed the desire for training in entrepreneurship, improved agricultural technologies, technical skills training, provision of livelihoods physical assets (e.g. agricultural tools), business start-up capital, among other assistance.

As such, and in an effort to support income generation and resilience of refugees and host communities, livelihoods programmes in all refugee settlements including Lusaka will be prioritized. In Meheba and Mayukwayukwa, refugees and host communities in the past have benefitted from various livelihoods projects and interventions by INGOs, government and other aid agencies. Most notably under the local integration programme, former Angolan and Rwandan refugees received livelihoods support from RRRP partners and the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries.

Former refugees continue to receive support from UN development partners in both agriculture and non-agriculture based livelihood skills. Under the programme of Promoting Human Security through Sustainable Resettlement in Zambia, which is being implemented in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa by RRRP partners, the refugees' capacity is being built to actively participate at all levels of the agriculture and marketing value chains. Government departments have been engaged to provide services in refugee areas, which ordinarily are non-traditional areas of operations. In training refugees special emphasis has been made on entrepreneurship in order to enable them to take advantage of economic and business opportunities in local value chains. Similarly, a number of refugees and host communities in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa are benefitting from the Graduation Model, a sequenced, multi-sector intervention that supports vulnerable households to achieve sustained income.

RRRP partners are piloting the same approach in Lusaka with urban refugees and as for Mantapala, livelihoods programming commenced in December 2017, at the peak of the emergency and have since been supported. The interventions include backyard gardening and livestock rearing, business start-up, bee-keeping, dietary diversification and market site development. Discussions are ongoing to extend and increase livelihoods support for quick impact projects (e.g. group entrepreneurship, bricklaying machines for bricklayers), rain-fed farming, vocational and technical skills training and market structures construction. As a temporary measure, an open air market has already been established and more than 200 traders and entrepreneurs have been given a market plot. Response partners have also begun a project which is aimed at improving post-harvest handling and promoting market linkages through aggregated modalities for local farmers. This project is expected to include refugee farmers in 2019.

Sustained livelihoods are largely attained through multi-year livelihoods support and as such there is need to ensure that livelihoods programmes in the refugee hosting areas are at least annually funded or ideally, multi-year based. In addition to extend the current interventions in all refugee hosting areas and as per lessons learned from previous initiatives, there are a number of areas which partners in the RRP will seek to address as well, namely:



1. Facilitating social behaviour change to enable self-reliance, especially for protracted refugee caseloads and former refugees who have over the past heavily relied on aid and in-kind assistance;
2. Youth tailored initiatives to enhance their human development and contribute to their physical and emotional well-being. Also, in an effort to avoid negative coping mechanisms and reduce the increasing number of pregnancies among teenage girls, youth-tailored livelihoods strategies that will shape their aspirations with practical livelihoods options, essential skills and knowledge will be pursued;
3. Multi-Purpose Cash Based Initiatives which have the potential to provide a more dignified form of assistance, giving refugees the ability to prioritise and choose what they need and boost the local economy.

Given the existing challenges and legal framework, partners will continue advocating for an environment that will enable the economic inclusion and livelihoods of refugees and enhance their access to sustainable income generating activities. At the heart of the CRRP is a whole of society approach which calls for the

inclusion of refugees in national and sub-national development plans and processes for long term planning for solutions and greater investment. The interventions under the CRRP will take a coordinated and comprehensive approach to empower local governments to undertake inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that enable refugees and host communities to benefit equally from services.

As such, partners will advocate for refugee hosting districts to develop Local Area and District Integrated Development Plans that include refugees so that the areas can benefit from adequate socio-economic infrastructure and services. For this to happen, it will be necessary to strengthen the capacity and institutional structures of the Councils (Ministry of Local Government) for more inclusive and participatory planning, and to foster stronger collaboration and linkages between line ministries by working with the District Development Coordination Committees and traditional leadership. In addition, efficient community structures are needed for administering the settlements and sustainably managing communal land and resources, with the equitable participation of refugees and host communities.

## Planned Response for 2019 and 2020

As outlined in Zambia's comprehensive refugee response and its integrated focus on emergency, self-reliance and solutions, the inter-agency efforts will support Government in dealing with protracted refugees and new arrivals, mainly from the DRC in 2019 and 2020.

It is intended to achieve the following planned response activities and interventions by 2020:

<b>Protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage with communities as agents of protection, including through community leadership structures and build the protection capacity of protection actors, as well as ensure representation of marginalised groups and gender parity within the leadership structures at a 50:50 ratio;</li> <li>• Continue individual regular and biometric registration (100% new arrivals applying for asylum) and documentation (including alien cards and birth certificates) for all refugees, as well as undertake a biometric verification of the projected 58,200 Congolese refugee population in 2020;</li> <li>• Strengthen child protection networks and undertake case management, monitoring and following up cases of unaccompanied and separated children with a referral system in place, including facilitation of family tracing and reunification where possible;</li> <li>• Support the operation of youth friendly spaces providing psychosocial support, recreational and life skills activities. Expand and strengthen the community based child protection model Isibindi throughout the country;</li> <li>• Establish case management and referral systems for survivors of violence and torture, unaccompanied elderly, persons living with physical and mental health disabilities, refugees in conflict with the law, victims of human trafficking; building on already existing procedures and frameworks and ensure provision of targeted and adequate assistance and referrals to specialized services including clinical management of SGBV survivors including post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for HIV, psychosocial support specifically for women and girls, and provision of dignity kits to women and girls of childbearing age;</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide safe spaces, promote/facilitate access to basic and specialised services, and work to promote psychosocial well-being and positive coping mechanisms together with implementing partners;</li> <li>• Ensure community support and outreach for refugees and host communities in urban areas and settlements through outreach centres, communal spaces and transit centres;</li> <li>• Ensure social protection and support to the most vulnerable refugees through case-management, cash-based interventions and targeted support for vulnerable refugees. Establish protection monitoring systems and provide legal advice services where required, as well as continuing advocacy for refugees to be included in national services;</li> <li>• Raising awareness amongst the refugee and host communities on human trafficking to be prioritized and ensuring protection systems are in place for those vulnerable to trafficking;</li> <li>• Promote peaceful co-existence among the refugees and their hosts to be emphasized in any targeted support. Include host communities in providing access to health, education, WASH, livelihood projects etc.;</li> <li>• Ensure the safe, regular and orderly relocation of refugees from points of entry/ transit to refugee settlements and other designated sites (32,500 in 2019 and 25,000 in 2020);</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct 90 classrooms for early childhood education (ECE), primary and secondary education levels targeting at least 4500 additional children between the ages of 4 and 18;</li> <li>• Provide one teacher per classroom in double shifts and maintain student/teacher ratio at 1:50 for primary and secondary and 1:30 for ECE;</li> <li>• Roll-out of Refugee Education Management Information System;</li> <li>• Ensure gender parity in enrolment of school age children and encourage girl child enrolment and attendance to school (50:50);</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods and Resilience</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on financial literacy and provision of financial services for refugees and host communities;</li> <li>• Training on how to adopt harvest and post-harvest techniques;</li> <li>• Support refugees to access wage and self-employment;</li> <li>• Diversification of production and value chain development is promoted - Support of livestock production (poultry production, goat rearing, pig rearing, Community Animal Health Workers, feed production and meat processing); Support of horticulture production (capacity building, input support, value addition – packaging, processing, drying); Support of aquaculture and aquaponics (Capacity building and support of selected farmers in fish farming, Piloting aquaponics, fish processing and value addition);</li> <li>• Forestry-based livelihoods are promoted (bee-keeping production and honey processing, sustainable timber production and pit sawing, Collecting and processing forest products (mushrooms, caterpillars, etc.) ;</li> <li>• Provision of alternative/renewable energy for improved livelihoods, self-sufficiency, and environmental protection;</li> <li>• Provide climate smart agriculture and gender sensitive oriented support to refugees and host communities in crop production (especially orange maize, vegetables-including indigenous vegetables), livestock and fishery production;</li> <li>• Introduction of stoves and pellets from agricultural waste for use in cost efficient stoves;</li> <li>• Solar kiosk programme to provide basic solar energy services, which include lighting, entertainment, information technology, cold storage and recharging modular systems;</li> </ul>
<b>Food security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide 100% new arrivals in the settlements with a standard food basket to meet the 2,100 kcal per/person/day;</li> <li>• Carry out post-distribution monitoring and provide technical support in food handling (warehouse, distribution, fumigation and reporting);</li> <li>• Unconditional cash-based assistance will gradually be provided to refugees on a monthly basis;</li> </ul>
<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% refugees and host communities are provided with basic integrated health services with functional infrastructure for provision of service quality care that meets minimum MoH standards, as well as referral systems (including ambulance services) to higher levels of care and ensure disease surveillance and outbreak control measures are put in place;</li> <li>• Provide integrated sexual and reproductive health services for 20,000 women of child bearing age, adolescents and young people;</li> <li>• Provide services such as immunization, vitamin A, deworming and growth monitoring for children under 5;</li> <li>• Ensure that 20,000 women of child bearing age have access to integrated health information services, including access to family planning, ANC, skilled attendance at birth including</li> </ul>

	<p>emergency obstetrics and new-born care, and PNC services, tested for HIV and those who are HIV positive receive treatment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish and train an informal network of 25 caregivers in community-based management of acute malnutrition; provide the network of community caregivers training in community-based management of acute malnutrition with work materials, SALTER scales, and MUAC tapes; support community caregivers in identifying, counselling and referring acutely malnourished children. Supporting community caregivers in distributing and administering micronutrient supplements. Supporting households with malnourished children with home gardens and food preservation. Awareness raising on pregnant and lactating women nutrition;</li> </ul>
<b>Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide shelter materials to 3,750 new arrival householdss or housing units to families with vulnerabilities, including support for low-cost housing construction with community involvement for skills transfer and improved self-sufficiency;</li> <li>Develop a cash for shelter strategy that could be applied in all refugee settlements starting 2020;</li> <li>Procure and distribute standard non-food item kits (basic and domestic) for 12,000 new arrivals. Ensure post-distribution monitoring and gradual replacement by multipurpose cash where feasible and appropriate based on assessments;</li> </ul>
<b>WASH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill and equip 87 boreholes in the settlements with motorized water points with mini-water schemes;</li> <li>Construct 4,500 household latrines in refugee settlements to meet government standards.</li> </ul>



Zambia. A Congolese refugee woman wheels back a bike laden with bags from the food distribution centre at Mantapala Refugee Settlement.  
© UNHCR/Enoch Kavindele Jr



## 2019 Financial Requirements Summary

### By Organization & Sector

Organization	Protection	Education	Livelihoods and Resilience	Logistics and Operational Support	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Shelter and NFIs	WASH	Total
AAH	54,063		10,000	8,256	92,236	400,000	40,000	313,949	918,504
ADRA			300,000		100,000			800,000	1,200,000
CARE INT.	519,144							4,104,982	4,624,126
CARITAS.	285,000	770,000	1,729,750	238,700			87,000		3,110,450
CRS			166,000					86,000	252,000
UN-FAO			7,000,000						7,000,000
UN-IOM	350,000			4,500,000					4,850,000
PIN			350,000						350,000
PAM					2,499,760				2,499,760
SCI	100,000	300,000							400,000
SHA			2,159,870						2,159,870
UN-UNDP			2,066,164	665,500			330,000		3,061,664
UN-UNFPA	400,000					100,000			500,000
UN-UNHCR	11,606,038	2,120,239	3,386,361	300,000	2,402,831	657,596	2,809,703	8,564,626	31,847,394
UN-UNICEF	150,000	520,000				475,000		400,000	5,145,000
UN-WFP			650,000		8,050,000	201,000			8,901,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,464,245</b>	<b>3,710,239</b>	<b>17,818,145</b>	<b>5,712,456</b>	<b>13,144,827</b>	<b>1,833,596</b>	<b>3,266,703</b>	<b>17,869,557</b>	<b>76,819,768</b>

## 2019-2020 Financial Requirements Summary

### By Organization & Planning Year

Organization	2019	2020	Total
AAH	918,504	1,145,204	2,063,708
ADRA	1,200,000	1,100,000	2,300,000
CARE INT.	4,624,126	2,461,052	7,085,178
CARITAS.	3,110,450	2,636,000	5,746,450
CRS	252,000	252,000	504,000
UN-FAO	7,000,000	5,000,000	12,000,000
UN-IOM	4,850,000	4,200,000	9,050,000
PIN	350,000	350,000	700,000
PAM	2,499,760	2,359,760	4,859,520
SCI	400,000	230,000	630,000
SHA	2,159,870	1,655,901	3,815,771
UN-UNDP	3,061,664	1,527,164	4,588,828
UN-UNFPA	500,000	268,000	768,000
UN-UNHCR	31,847,394	22,243,122	54,090,516
UN-UNICEF	5,145,000	2,650,830	7,795,830
UN-WFP	8,901,000	8,115,000	17,016,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,819,768</b>	<b>56,194,033</b>	<b>133,013,801</b>

# ANNEX

## Regional Financial Overview 2019-2020

### Regional Summary by Organization & Country

Organization	Year	Angola	Burundi	Rep. of Congo	Rwanda	Uganda	Un. Rep. of Tanzania	Zambia	Regional	Total
AAH	2019							918,504		918,504
	2020							1,145,204		1,145,204
ACF	2019					2,900,000				2,900,000
	2020					2,900,000				2,900,000
ACTED	2019					500,000				500,000
	2020					1,000,000				1,000,000
Adra Zambia	2019							1,200,000		1,200,000
	2020							1,100,000		1,100,000
AIRD	2019						4,564,590			4,564,590
	2020						5,506,859			5,506,859
ARC	2019				500,000	2,114,516				2,614,516
	2020				500,000	2,208,578				2,708,578
AVSI	2019					8,465,000				8,465,000
	2020					7,340,000				7,340,000
AWYAD	2019					200,000				200,000
	2020					300,000				300,000
BRAC	2019					200,000				200,000
	2020					200,000				200,000
CAFOMI	2019					465,247				465,247
	2020					571,557				571,557
CARE INTERNATIONAL	2019				656,277	2,525,000		4,624,126		7,805,353
	2020				656,227	3,525,000		2,461,052		6,642,279



CARITAS (International & Czech Republic)	2019						3,110,450		3,110,450
	2020						2,636,000		2,636,000
CEMDO	2019					286,521			286,521
	2020					383,165			383,165
CORDAID	2019				1,000,000				1,000,000
	2020				1,563,000				1,563,000
CRS	2019		1,500,000		2,734,961		252,000		4,486,961
	2020		1,500,000		4,219,902		252,000		5,971,902
CWS	2019					7,383			7,383
	2020					7,383			7,383
DRC	2019				16,000,000				16,000,000
	2020				13,500,000				13,500,000
FCA	2019				650,000				650,000
	2020				650,000				650,000
GNT	2019					135,600			135,600
	2020					154,100			154,100
H&I	2019			1,000,000					1,000,000
	2020			1,715,000					1,715,000
HAM	2019				450,000				450,000
	2020				450,000				450,000
HOT	2019				400,000				400,000
	2020				500,000				500,000
IAS IMPACT	2019				250,000				250,000
	2019				208,718				208,718
	2020				220,969				220,969
IRC	2019		1,815,700			1,464,113			3,279,813
	2020		1,815,700			1,220,473			3,036,173
JOHANNITER	2019				260,000				260,000
	2020				255,000				255,000
JRS	2019	3,010,000	150,000						3,160,000
	2020	2,625,000	150,000						2,775,000
KRC	2019				646,141				646,141
	2020				795,688				795,688

LWF	2019	850,000				3,778,725				4,628,725
	2020	550,000				3,385,438				3,935,438
LWR	2019					200,000				200,000
	2020					200,000				200,000
MAG	2019	262,552								262,552
	2020	205,653								205,653
MDM	2019	189,000								189,000
	2020	252,000								252,000
MTI	2019					1,123,778	221,000			1,344,778
	2020					1,000,000	210,800			1,210,800
NRC	2019					5,270,707	1,062,117			6,332,824
	2020					6,948,342	840,289			7,788,631
OXFAM	2019					3,044,153				3,044,153
	2020					2,587,530				2,587,530
PAM	2019							2,499,760		2,499,760
	2020							2,359,760		2,359,760
PIN	2019	600,000						350,000		950,000
	2020	600,000						350,000		950,000
PLAN INTERNATIONAL	2019				500,000					500,000
	2020				2,000,000					2,000,000
SAMARITAN'S PURSE	2019					620,000				620,000
	2020					620,000				620,000
SAVE THE CHILDREN	2019					3,941,834	200,000	400,000		4,541,834
	2020					3,734,587	200,000	230,000		4,164,587
SHA	2019							2,159,870		2,159,870
	2020							1,655,901		1,655,901
UN-FAO	2019	350,000			490,277	9,576,326	650,000	7,000,000		18,066,603
	2020				735,271	9,179,247	700,000	5,000,000		15,614,518
UN-IOM	2019	861,230	2,180,000		100,000	11,520,950	1,162,506	4,850,000		20,674,686
	2020	673,665	2,180,000			6,986,700	3,741,129	4,200,000		17,781,494
UN-UNCDF	2019						195,000			195,000
	2020						140,000			140,000
UN-UNDP	2019	650,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	965,862	1,420,000	250,000	3,061,664		11,847,526

UN-UNFPA	2020	350,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,309,828	1,450,000	500,000	1,527,164		10,136,992
	2019	1,253,701	600,000	892,915	621,500	1,900,000	663,000	500,000		6,431,116
UN-UNHCR	2020		600,000	582,829	621,500	1,900,000	663,000	268,000		4,635,329
	2019	26,658,175	22,951,326	7,404,659	38,908,112	198,434,843	48,924,922	31,847,394	1,944,799	377,074,230
UN-UNICEF	2020	23,992,357	22,714,777	6,692,673	35,017,300	184,906,792	48,484,812	22,243,122	1,944,799	345,996,632
	2019	5,098,811	1,500,000	1,143,436	2,350,000	15,320,404	1,620,981	5,145,000		31,948,296
UN-UNWOMEN	2020	5,181,418	1,500,00	1,069,436	1,500,000	13,956,550	1,414,220	2,650,830		27,272,454
	2019				750,000					750,000
UN-WFP	2020				1,500,000					1,500,000
	2019	13,150,000	10,600,000	7,559,691	17,175,650	86,979,077	23,208,993	8,901,000		167,574,411
UN-WHO	2020	16,190,000	13,000,000	3,859,591	16,173,503	81,772,594	35,396,703	8,115,000		174,347,728
	2019			460,000		2,337,582				2,797,582
URCS	2020			420,000		2,571,340				2,991,340
	2019					1,507,521				1,507,521
WATER MISSION	2020					1,419,889				1,419,889
	2019						625,000			625,000
WCH	2020						625,000			625,000
	2019					775,000				775,000
WIU	2020					350,000				350,000
	2019					378,000				378,000
WLAC	2020					378,000				378,000
	2019						54,529			54,529
WVI	2020						59,982			59,982
	2019	7,244,760	600,000		642,681	1,460,480				9,947,921
	2020	2,549,553	600,000		656,107	3,850,000				7,655,660
Total 2019		60,178,229	42,897,026	21,960,701	64,660,308	389,558,964	85,296,255	76,819,768	1,944,799	743,316,050
Total 2020		53,169,646	45,060,477	16,624,529	62,384,736	367,396,703	100,088,252	56,194,033	1,944,799	702,863,175
Grand Total 2019-2020		113,347,875	87,720,954	38,585,230	127,045,095	756,955,666	185,384,507	133,013,801	3,889,598	1,446,179,225



## Working Together

Action Africa Help International	Johanniter
Action contre la Faim	Kabarole Research and Resource Centre
ADRA Zambia	Lutheran World Federation
African Initiative for Relief and Development	Lutheran World Relief
African Women and Youth Action for Development	Médecins du monde
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	Medical Teams International
American Refugee Committee	Mines Advisory Group
Association of Volunteers in International Service	Norwegian Refugee Council
Building Resources Across Communities	Oxfam
Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants	People in Need
CARE International	Plan International
Caritas	Programme Against Malnutrition
Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid	Samaritan's Purse
Catholic Relief Services	Save the Children International
Church World Service	Self Help Africa
Community Environmental Management and Development Organization	Uganda Red Cross Society
Danish Refugee Council	United Nations Capital Development Fund
Finn Church Aid	United Nations Development Programme
Food and Agriculture Organization	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Good Neighbours Tanzania	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
Humane Africa Mission	United Nations Population Fund
Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team	UNWOMEN
Humanity & Inclusion	War Child Holland
Impact Initiatives	Water Mission
International Aid Services	Windle International Uganda
International Organization for Migration	Women Legal Aid Center
International Rescue Committee	World Food Programme
Jesuit Refugee Services	World Health Organization
	World Vision International









**BACK COVER PHOTOGRAPH**

Uganda. Congolese refugee arrives in Maratatu refugee settlement, after fleeing violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). © UNHCR/ Michele Sibiloni

