



RWANDA



UNHCR's presence in 2012	
Number of offices	6
Total staff	91
International staff	15
National staff	50
JPO staff	1
UNVs	14
Others	11

Overview

Operational highlights

- UNHCR protected and assisted some 58,000 refugees and 1,500 asylum-seekers, mostly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), including some 20,000 new arrivals who had fled the eastern DRC in 2012.
- Of the new arrivals from the DRC, nearly 15,000 were received at the Nkamira Transit Centre and transferred to a new camp, Kigeme. The remaining new arrivals either were integrated into local communities along the border or returned home spontaneously.
- UNHCR assisted more than 10,700 Rwandan returnees (mostly returning from the DRC) with initial reintegration assistance, including reception and transportation to their places of origin in Rwanda.
- More than 800 refugees residing in Rwanda (mostly Congolese) were resettled in third countries.
- Re-registration and verification exercises in refugee camps improved the refugee database and enabled better targeting of protection assistance.

People of concern

The main populations of concern in 2012 were: DRC refugees, who fled to Rwanda to escape conflict in the Kivus region in eastern DRC in the 1990s, and another group of DRC refugees who fled renewed armed conflict in their country in 2012; and Rwandan returnees, who fled Rwanda during the civil war in the 1990s and have since returned home, mainly from the DRC but also from neighbouring countries.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs

NGOs:

Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Africa Humanitarian Action, American Refugee Committee, Jesuit Refugee Services

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Security, Ministry of Local Government

NGOs:

Association of Pentecostal Churches of Rwanda, Desert International Charities, International Federation of Women Lawyers, Salvation Army, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, World Vision Rwanda

Others:

UN WOMEN, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	57,900	57,900	56	56
	Various	360	360	50	34
Asylum-seekers	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1,400	1,400	58	58
	Various	30	30	48	45
Others of concern	Various	90	-	46	71
Returnees (refugees) ¹	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	10,800	10,800	61	57
	Various	470	470	61	57
Total		71,050	70,960		

¹ The demographic breakdown of returnees refers to the total 11,270 Rwandese returning refugees.

| Report on 2012 results |

Achievements and impact

Fair protection processes and documentation

- A verification and re-registration exercise completed in 2012 established the number of refugees in the old camps at 43,000, instead of the 55,000 estimated at the beginning of the exercise.
- Nearly 20,000 new arrivals were registered and provided with identity documents.

Security from violence and exploitation

- A total of 107 national staff and refugee workers were trained to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).
- All the 200 and more reported cases of SGBV were followed up and psychosocial support provided to survivors.
- In Nkamira Transit Centre, UNICEF collaborated with UNHCR and Save the Children to conduct awareness sessions on the prevention of SGBV, family separation and child recruitment into armed groups. The programme benefited more than 1,000 young people.

Basic needs and services

- More than 4,000 new shelters were constructed in four camps. They included some 3,100 units in the newly established Kigeme Camp. Additionally, access roads and culverts were constructed or rehabilitated in four refugee camps.
- In Kiziba camp more than 20 litres of potable water per person per day was available. In Gihemb and Kigeme camps water availability stood at 10 and 11 litres, respectively.
- Some 85 classrooms were constructed in three refugee camps. Access to primary school was assured for almost all of the 10,300 eligible children, while some 3,300 children (81 per cent) were enrolled in lower secondary education. Furthermore, 385 refugee youth benefited from scholarships for upper secondary education. At the tertiary level, 56 new students benefited from scholarships under the Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative.

- Over 300 latrines in the old camps were maintained or constructed, while another 100 latrines were constructed in the new Kigeme Camp.
- UNHCR and its partners managed to reduce the Global Acute Malnutrition rate of children aged 6-59 months from 42 per cent in 2011 to 33 per cent among refugees in the old camps. The crude mortality rate for the camp population stayed at 0.5 per 1,000 people per month and 0.7 per 1,000 per month for children under five.

Durable solutions

- Some 2,200 individuals, out of an estimated 13,000 applications were submitted for resettlement in third countries. In total, some 800 refugees departed for new lives in third countries.

Assessment of results

In 2012 UNHCR met the majority of its objectives regarding the provision of basic assistance and protection to refugees and returnees. However, UNHCR experienced a significant strain on its financial and human resources in Rwanda with the influx of refugees from the DRC. With the three existing refugee camps full to capacity, the establishment of a new camp was necessary to accommodate the influx of 20,000 refugees when the crisis in the eastern DRC flared up in April. The situation was at its worst in June and August, when up to 1,000 new arrivals per day were recorded. Strong collaborative efforts by the Government and UN agencies ensured that a new refugee camp was established within only two months of the site allocation in June.

Negotiations for the inclusion of refugees in the National Health Insurance Scheme were not conclusive, and UNHCR will continue its advocacy in this regard in 2013.

A commendable achievement was the successful reception of more than 10,700 Rwandan returnees, mostly from the DRC. They were provided with reintegration assistance, including medical screening, non-food items, transportation to their places of origin and WFP-supported three-month food rations.

Constraints

The resources of the operation were stretched with the influx of new refugees from the DRC. The Nkamira Transit Centre, which had the capacity to lodge 2,600 individuals, ended up accommodating nearly 13,000 refugees by mid-June 2012. Even though the provision of emergency shelters and basic facilities at the centre was progressively enhanced, the rate of arrivals far outpaced the growth in the centre's holding capacity. Severe overcrowding led to a decline in hygiene, with consequent effects on the health and well-being of the refugees. The collaborative efforts of UN Agencies, the Government and NGO partners helped ensure that the crisis did not reach a critical level.

In 2012, as existing camps were already full, it was necessary to construct a new camp in Rwanda to accommodate newly-arrived refugees from the DRC. It was decided to locate the camp in Kigeme. However, the late identification of the site as well as the difficult and costly construction of the Kigeme Camp on hilly terrain delayed the emergency response and required significant financial resources.

Working with others

In 2012 UNHCR in Rwanda cooperated with four governmental operational partners, one governmental implementing partner and four NGO implementing partners.

UNHCR and the Rwandan Government jointly led the overall coordination of the emergency operation and implemented multi-sectoral activities in cooperation with other UN agencies (under the One UN initiative) and NGOs. UNICEF was in charge of child protection, WASH and early childhood development activities; WFP stocked and distributed food; UNWOMEN addressed SGBV; and WHO provided health, nutrition and HIV and AIDS services in coordination with the Ministry of Health.

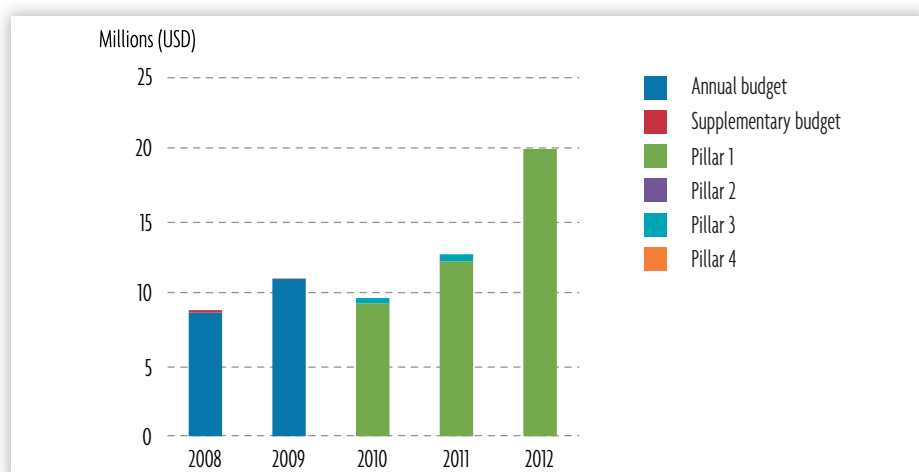
Unmet needs

- The amount of potable water available in all refugee camps excluding Kiziba was below the UNHCR standard of 20 litres per person per day. At Gihembe Camp, for example, only 10 litres of potable water per person per day was available.
- In Kiziba, although the total amount of available potable water exceeded the UNHCR standard, delivery was difficult due to a lack of distribution points.
- Plastic sheeting for shelters needs to be replaced with semi-permanent construction materials, such as galvanized iron sheets, and shelter walls need to be made more secure.
- The majority of refugees in camps did not benefit from livelihood projects.
- Some natural hazards in the camps, such as deep gullies created by torrential rains, need to be addressed as they pose a danger to lives and property.

Financial information

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Rwanda amounted to USD 47 million in 2012, compared to some USD 34.5 million in 2011, and the level of funding available allowed the operation to expend USD 20 million. The increase in requirements was meant to address gaps in the provision of basic services in the camps; however, with the influx of refugees from the DRC, a supplementary appeal had to be launched in September 2012 for additional requirements of some USD 12.2 million. With approximately 43 per cent of overall requirements for the operation met, not all planned activities could be conducted.

Expenditures in Rwanda | 2008 to 2012



Budget, income and expenditure in Rwanda | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	46,260,310	779,282	47,039,592
Income from contributions ¹	7,209,890	0	7,209,890
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	12,796,790	0	12,796,790
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	20,006,680	0	20,006,680

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN			
<i>Favourable Protection Environment</i>			
Access to legal assistance and remedies	56,438	0	56,438
Subtotal	56,438	0	56,438
<i>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</i>			
Reception conditions	154,310	0	154,310
Registration and profiling	437,194	0	437,194
Status determination procedures	57,151	0	57,151
Individual documentation	127,043	0	127,043
Civil registration and status documentation	127,621	0	127,621
Subtotal	903,319	0	903,319
<i>Security from Violence and Exploitation</i>			
Prevention and response to SGBV	460,350	0	460,350
Protection of children	343,180	0	343,180
Subtotal	803,530	0	803,530
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>			
Health	1,032,291	0	1,032,291
Reproductive health and HIV services	515,207	0	515,207
Nutrition	815,902	0	815,902
Water	451,645	0	451,645
Sanitation and hygiene	779,270	0	779,270
Shelter and infrastructure	924,283	0	924,283
Access to energy	724,385	0	724,385
Basic and domestic items	1,588,787	0	1,588,787
Services for people with specific needs	230,294	0	230,294
Education	756,492	0	756,492
Subtotal	7,818,556	0	7,818,556
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>			
Natural resources and shared environment	130,559	0	130,559
Self-reliance and livelihoods	145,641	0	145,641
Subtotal	276,200	0	276,200
<i>Durable Solutions</i>			
Voluntary return	89,648	0	89,648
Resettlement	522,679	0	522,679
Subtotal	612,327	0	612,327
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>			
Camp management and coordination	219,525	0	219,525
Emergency management	65,375	0	65,375
Donor relations and resource mobilization	93,486	0	93,486
Subtotal	378,387	0	378,387
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>			
Logistics and supply	2,421,381	0	2,421,381
Operations management, coordination and support	1,288,392	0	1,288,392
Subtotal	3,709,773	0	3,709,773
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	5,442,982	0	5,442,982
Total	20,001,511	0	20,001,511

*Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.