

# Rwanda

June 2019

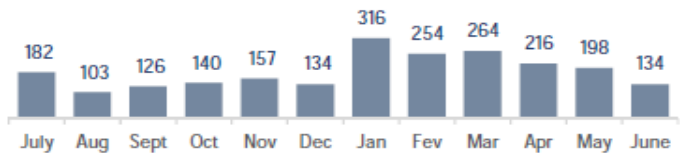
On 20 June the **World Refugee Day was celebrated in all locations** and a refugee artisan market was organized on 21 June in Kigali

**UNHCR Senior Private Sector Advisor came on mission** from 25th to 27th June to support our engagement with the private sector

In the framework of CRRF, UNHCR and MINEMA signed an MoU for the **integration of urban refugees and refugee students in the national Health Insurance System**

**134 Burundian new arrivals** were received in June 2019.

MONTHLY TREND OF NEW ARRIVALS



1,382 new arrivals in 2019; Average of 230 per month

## KEY INDICATORS

**72**

Rwandan genuine **returnees received** in June 2019.

**528**

**Individuals** including **134 New arrivals and births** were recorded in June 2019

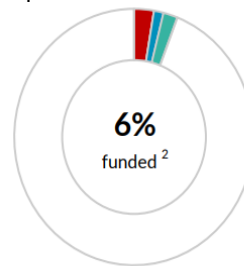
**368**

**Refugees departed for resettlement** to a third country in June 2019.

## FUNDING (AS OF 30 JUNE)

**USD 92.8 M**

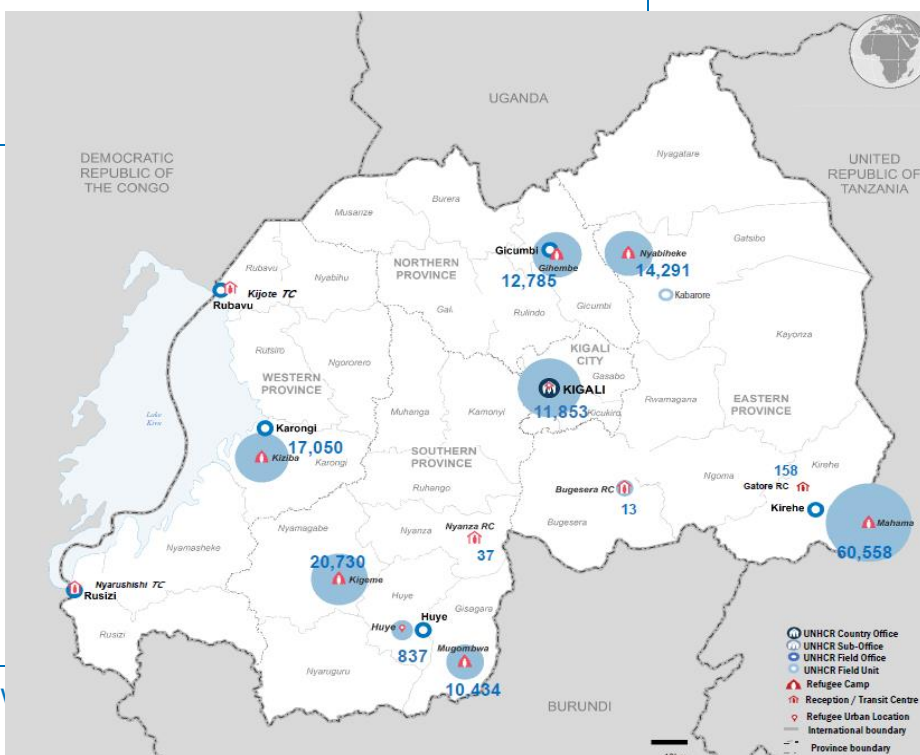
requested for the Rwanda situation (UNHCR)



**RWANDA**

as of 24 June 2019

Figures only include recorded contributions



## Population Figures

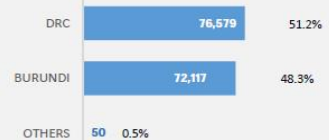
Total Population **148,746**

Refugees **144,835**

Asylum Seekers **299**

Others **3,612**

## CoO Breakdown (Ref)



## Age Breakdown



## Monthly Registration Trends

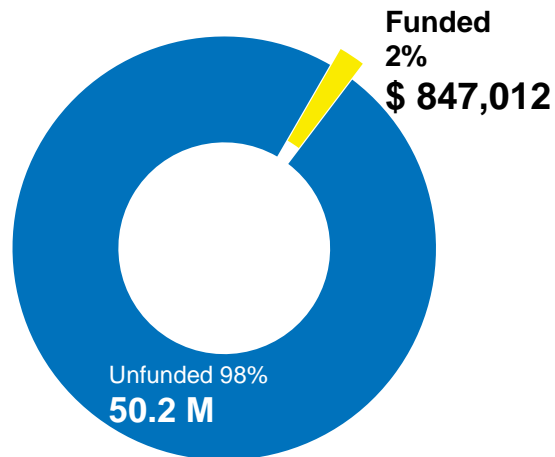


# Burundi Emergency Programme Update

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

# USD 51.1 Million

## FUNDING (AS OF 30 APRIL)



## DURABLE SOLUTIONS

### Resettlement

- Overall 30 cases/ 72 individuals have departed through UNHCR resettlement and complimentary pathways in 2019.



## PROTECTION

### Achievements and Impact

- 29 staff were trained in Population Registration and Identity Management EcoSystem “PRIMES” Modules prior to the roll out of ProGRES version 4. The migration of data is ongoing.
- World Refugee Day celebrations were held under the theme, “Take a Step With Refugees” with the participation of all PoCs and all partners. The International Day of the African Child was also celebrated.
- 188 birth certificates were issued to refugee children.
- 310 cases of child protection were supported through monitoring activities, family reunification, best interest assessments and determination.
- 35 staff of UNHCR and protection partners were trained on SGBV and Child Protection.
- 68 refugees participated in a Child Protection training to build their capacity for community based responses.
- 18 community leaders (16 refugees and 2 from the host community) were trained in conflict resolution and mediation in Mahama camp.

- 14,268 adolescents were reached through targeted programming in sports activities and vocational training.
- 14,262 children participated in different activities (recreational activities, reading, drawing etc.) in the 16 Child friendly spaces, youth friendly spaces and the playpark.
- 22 Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) cases received medical, legal assistance and psychosocial support.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 56 asylum seekers' have their cases still pending refugee status determination procedures. The Refugee Status Determination (RSD) committee in Kigali needs to sit and adjudicate these cases.
- Need for more vocational training opportunities for the youth.



### EDUCATION

#### Achievements and Impact

- 5,381 children in ECD, 8,841 refugee children in primary, and 2,849 students at secondary level are attending schools.
- 306 children with disabilities are enrolled in school.
- 283 students are enrolled in different Universities.
- The selection process of DAFI scholarships 2019-2020 has been launched.
- The construction of a multipurpose facility (laboratory and office) for teachers in Paysannat L School is in progress.
- The construction of 16 classrooms for Early Childhood Development programme (ECD) with the support of UNICEF is ongoing in Mahama camp.
- The construction of 8 new classrooms Paysannat L will start soon. The tendering procedures are ongoing.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Insufficient classes to support single shift program for P5 and P6 students. There is a need for 96 classes.
- Insufficient scholarships for refugee students to access tertiary education.
- Insufficient ECD classrooms in permanent material; Some ECD classrooms are in bad condition and others are at risk of total collapse during the heavy rains; thus posing protection risks to children.
- Need for girls' safe room in Paysannat L E School (former Paysannat satellite).



### LIVELIHOODS

#### Achievements and Impact

- 22 entrepreneurs have signed loan contracts with Inkomoko.
- 149 young Mothers continued the vocational training on tailoring (50 are supported by the American Refugee Committee and 99 are supported by Caritas).

- 397 individuals received loans from Village Savings and Loan groups to support their businesses. The total loan provided to members is 12,616,500 Rwf.
- Most of refugees are engaged in agriculture in the host community and an average of 312 refugees per day were employed in the *muringa* plantation near the camp.
- An assessment was done through focus group discussions with refugees and the host communities using the Age, Gender and Diversity Approach (AGD) in order to review the livelihoods strategy.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need for vocational trainings for the youth and adults.
- Need for funds to support a large number of women heads of families in business to generate more income and reduce vulnerability.
- Need for funds to rent land for agricultural activities. Limited access to land is one of the main challenge for refugee self-reliance.



#### WATER AND SANITATION

##### Achievements and Impact

- Routine operation & maintenance of the water treatment plant/ water network was undertaken for the continuous supply of water to the camp and host communities.
- The average monthly clean water supplied was 19.6 litres/ person/day (1178 m<sup>3</sup>/day) in the camp and 15.7 m<sup>3</sup>/day in the host community. 132 water points (792 taps) are functional giving an average of 75 users/ tap in the camp.
- The maintenance of the Permanent Water Treatment Plant (PWTP) in Mahama refugee camp has been handed over to Ayateke Star Company by Oxfam.
- The raw water intake upgrading activities have been completed.
- The dismantling of the water storage tanks, the raw water pumps, the pipes and the generator House was completed.
- The construction of 2 steel tanks of 70,000 each 1 tank of 95,000 litres and their connection to the distribution network was done.
- The repair of leakages along the distribution pipelines in the camp was completed.
- The latrines' waste dislodging activities were carried out in the camp. In total 1,092 m<sup>3</sup> in the community, against 330 m<sup>3</sup> in public spaces.
- 1,048 m<sup>3</sup> of garbage was transported to waste dumping sites using UNHCR's truck.
- Daily hygiene promotion activities and community participation were conducted in all communities where 54.5% of the camp population (32,967 individuals) was reached to increase awareness of best hygiene practices and prevention of waterborne diseases.

##### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need to improve the latrines to reduce the frequency of dislodging in the camp.
- A second dislodging truck with a 18 m<sup>3</sup> tank is required in Mahama camp.
- A second truck for garbage disposal is needed to clear all the accumulated solid waste in the camp.

**SHELTER AND NFIS****Achievements and Impact**

- Delivery of shelter construction materials is in progress to rehabilitate 1,917 family shelters which were constructed in 2015. 32 family shelters were repaired during the month of June.
- In terms of public communal infrastructures, construction of multipurpose ICT block/staffrooms at Paysannat L School is on ground floor brick walling.
- Completed water connection to the newly constructed Gatore Police post accommodation area.
- 71 households received from Reception Centres were provided with family shelters

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Delays in delivering the construction materials for shelter rehabilitation in the camp (due to lengthy procurement process).
- Big ravines/gullies within the camps and within the communities. Soil erosion has increased, there is no vegetative cover, and there are no appropriate drainage channels.
- Due to the continuous arrival of Burundian refugees in Rwanda, there is an urgent need for additional minimum space of 26Ha for Mahama refugee camp extension.

**HEALTH****Achievements and Impact**

- Crude mortality and under 5 mortality rates of 0.14 deaths/1000/month and 0.3 deaths/1000/month, respectively, are within humanitarian standards.
- 11,845 persons accessed primary health care in the two health centers in Mahama with an average consultation per clinician ratio of 49:1 per day; 257 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary health care levels (4.2 referrals /1,000 population/month).
- 722 persons (100%) with HIV/AIDS received treatment, nutritional support and psychosocial care.
- 46,434 male condoms were distributed at facility level and in the community to prevent HIV, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and unwanted pregnancies.
- 4,779 women of reproductive health age attended family planning services. Family Planning prevalence stands at 39%.
- 204 babies were delivered in Mahama with 98% of deliveries attended by trained health professionals.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Delays in dislodging latrine
- Need for mosquito nets of IEC /BCC for malaria prevention.
- ARC health centre incinerator damaged.
- Lack of Hepatitis treatment for Burundian refugees living in Mahama camp.

**FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION****Achievements and Impact**

- 3,184 (86%) children aged between 6 and 23 months were supported under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP).
- 18 Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and 116 Moderately Acute Malnourished children were admitted in June 2019 in nutrition treatment and supplementary feeding programs, respectively.
- 90% of children under 5 have been discharged from the Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Program (OTP).
- 7,214 persons in need (100%) accessed nutrition programmes.
- 5,043 ECD children were assisted with school feeding.
- 19,782 primary/secondary school children were assisted with school feeding.

#### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

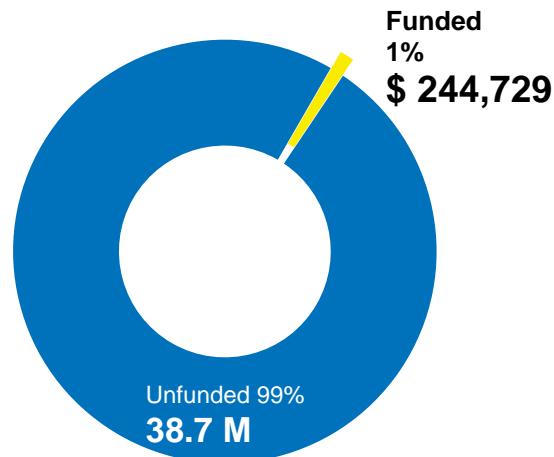
- Anaemia among children under five needs to be addressed.
- Resources are required to address the underlying causes of stunting.
- Need for alternative energy sources for PoC's to cook food. The delay in the distribution of LPG is a challenge for the PoC's in the camp.

# Congolese Refugee Programme Update

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENT

# USD 38.9 Million

## FUNDING (AS OF 30 June)



## DURABLE SOLUTIONS

### Resettlement

- Total submissions in June 2019: 159 individuals (50 cases)\*
- Total submissions in 2019: 1351 individuals (352 cases).
  
- Total departures in June 2019: 368 individuals (137 cases)\*\*
- Total departures in 2019: 1518 individuals (566 cases).

\*Submissions by Location: Gihembe - 19 cases /50 individuals; Nyabiheke- 14 cases/61 individuals; Kiziba 17 cases/47 individuals; Kigali- 0 cases/1 individual.

\*\*Departures by Location: Gihembe- 99 cases/232 individuals; Nyabiheke- 13 cases/49 individuals; Kiziba- 11 cases/40 individuals; Kigali- 14 cases/47 individuals;



## PROTECTION

### Achievements and Impact

- Weekly protection counselling sessions were conducted in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps. A total of 65 cases with protection concerns, mainly related to registration, documentation and access to cash based assistance for NFIs, were counselled.
- In Gihembe camp, 59 refugees were trained on the prevention and response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and community outreach was conducted for 187 refugees. In

the same camp, during the International Day of the African Child, awareness raising sessions were organized for 3,125 people on the Rwandan Law against SGBV.

- In Kiziba camp, the SASA theatre (drama troupe) performed drama to raise awareness against SGBV and HIV. The performance was done in all quarters of the camp and the messages were delivered to more than 500 people.
- Community Activists conducted door to door awareness raising activities on the prevention and response to SGBV in the 52 villages of Kiziba camp and provided protection support to SGBV survivors. In total, 2,973 people benefited from this campaign.
- In Gihembe camp, 10 refugee youth with disabilities completed a three months Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) on bakery. This activity is expected to improve their livelihoods opportunities and to strengthen their self-reliance. In addition, 20 refugees were trained by Humanity and Inclusion on Appropriate Paper based Technology (APT) to enhance the fabrication of locally made materials to be used in Community Based Rehabilitation.
- In Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps, Community based rehabilitation services were provided to 107 refugee children with disabilities.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need to construct girls' safe rooms



#### EDUCATION

##### Achievements and Impact

- A total of 27,018 Congolese refugee students are attending school, i.e. 5,189 in ECD, 15,123 in primary cycle and 7,706 in secondary cycle.
- The construction of 16 classrooms and 2 blocks of gender segregated latrines (12 units each) is in progress at GS KAGEYO School, where refugee students from Gihembe camp are enrolled.
- The construction of 8 classrooms and a block of gender segregated latrines was completed at GS Nyabiheke School, where refugee learners from Nyabiheke refugee camp are enrolled.
- The construction of 8 classrooms was completed at GS Nyabicwamba School, where refugee learners from Nyabiheke refugee camp are enrolled.
- The DAFI scholarships 2019-2020 selection process is ongoing. Applications have been received.
- The construction of 8 new classrooms at GS Mugombwa and 16 classrooms at GS Gasaka will start soon. The tendering process is ongoing. This will contribute to improve the learning environment for over 1,000 refugee children in Mugombwa and Kigeme camps.

##### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The Government's decision to improve quality education by extending the single shift to primary education has created a big gap in terms of classrooms space and teachers. Need for the rehabilitation existing school infrastructures and for construction of an additional 200 classrooms to meet standards and provide children with a conducive learning environment.
- Very poor learning conditions for young children in ECD. The ECD facilities in Kiziba, Gihembe and Mahama are made of plastic sheeting. In total, 100 new ECD classrooms are needed in all camps, to improve learning conditions for over 5,000 refugee children aged between 3 and 6 years olds.



- Need for libraries, laboratories and IT rooms in primary and secondary education facilities to meet national requirements and reinforce theoretical learning received in classic teaching methodologies;
- Need for school feeding for over 1,500 refugee students from Kiziba camp registered in secondary level. World Vision is engaged in fund raising (to mobilise 60,000,000 Rwf for this activity but the funding is not yet secured).
- Need for funding to support scholarships for over 300 top-performing refugee students who should be enrolled in boarding schools to access secondary level education.
- Need for more TVET Training opportunities for refugee youth
- Need for funding to ensure that children who require specific needs education (SNE) receive appropriate and inclusive education through teachers' training and the availability of assistive devices facilitating appropriate learning conditions.
- Need for more scholarships to support refugees' access to tertiary education (5% are supported to enrol to in university).



## LIVELIHOODS

### Achievements and Impact

- On June 14, prison monitoring was conducted by UNHCR at the Rwamagana Prison to seek the views of refugees regarding the channels to access cash based assistance while in prison. The refugee inmates opted to receive their cash assistance through the prison's social welfare structure.
- Various loan amounts totalling 10,200,000 Rwf and 700,000 Rwf was disbursed at a flat interest rate by Inkomoko to 7 and 11 refugee entrepreneurs in Nyabiheke and Gihembe refugee camps, respectively.
- The livelihoods unit conducted a socio-economic assessment in all camps in order to collect data to inform the revision of the Joint Government of Rwanda / UNHCR Refugee Economic Inclusion Strategy.
- 13 entrepreneurs (11 refugees and 2 nationals) received a loan of 3,500,000Rwf.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limited vocational training opportunities.
- 
- Limited start-up capital. Livelihood initiatives for the past two years have focused only on existing businesses. Only businesses with monthly profit of at least RWF 30,000 are considered for loan applications under the current Inkomoko livelihood project.
- Clients of Inkomoko complained about the short-term loan re-payment period.
- A livelihood strategy for the operation is needed to guide implementation.
- Limited space for individuals to open shops or for other livelihood opportunities
- Limited land for farming activities, in particular in Kigeme refugee camp
- Limited budget for start-up capital.

**HEALTH****Achievements and Impact**

- Crude mortality and under 5 mortality rates of 0.13 death/1000/month and 0.15 deaths/1000/month, respectively, are within humanitarian standards
- 13,386 persons accessed primary health care in the Congolese camps' health facilities with an average consultation per clinician ratio of 36:1 per day; 345 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary health care levels.
- 882 persons (100%) with HIV/AIDS received treatment, nutritional support and psychosocial care.
- 65,264 male condoms were distributed in the health facilities and in the community to prevent HIV, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and unwanted pregnancies.
- Contraceptive prevalence rate stands at 40.4%.
- 183 babies were delivered in Congolese camps with 99.5% of deliveries attended by trained health professionals.
- 13 staff completed training on Basic Emergency Obstetrics and Newborn Care (BEmONC) and 3 Medical Doctors completed a training on CEmONC organized by RBC and District Hospital for Gihembe and Nyabiheke.
- 39 members of mother-to-mother support group in Kigeme refugee camp were trained for 3 days on RH, FP and HIV prevention.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- High number of referrals to tertiary level health care for non-communicable diseases (for heart and kidney diseases)

**FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION****Achievements and Impact**

- 194 children aged between 6 and 23 months were admitted under the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP).
- 16 Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and 116 Moderately Acute Malnourished children were admitted under outpatient treatment program
- 937 pregnant and lactating women were supported under the SFP
- 533 chronically ill persons (HIV & TB) were supported under the SFP
- 19,782 primary/secondary school children assisted with school feeding.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Need to tackle the stubbornly high anaemia among under five remains a major gap.

**WATER AND SANITATION****Achievements and Impact**

- An average of water supplied per person per day was:
  - 20.8 litres in Kiziba refugee camp
  - 22.5 litres in Gihembe refugee camp
  - 15.6 litres in Nyabiheke refugee camp
  - 12.06 litres in Kigeme refugee camp

- 20.03 litres in Mugombwa refugee camp
- Construction of 8 communal dischargeable latrines (out of 32 blocks) by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) in Kiziba refugee camp is ongoing.
- Labelling/numbering of # latrines and # other WASH facilities in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps has been completed during the reporting period.
- The upgrade of the water supply system in Kigeme is in progress (18% rehabilitation is completed).
- 

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The average water supply in Nyabiheke camp remains at 15.6 litres per person per day which is way below the minimum humanitarian standard. A water project estimated at \$500,000 is needed to connect the camp to the district's water supply system, which has the potential to supply water to the camp and its host communities.
- At least 351 additional shower blocks are needed to improve hygiene and sanitation conditions in all the camps
- Need for the construction of 56 new family shelters in Kiziba camp in order to accommodate the households who were obliged to be relocated due to the construction of 32 dischargeable latrine blocks.
- Frequent break down of garbage trucks in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps is hampering garbage collection. All Congolese camps still depend on one truck for dislodging activities.
- Accessibility to WASH facilities and dislodging of latrines located in inaccessible areas is a challenge especially in Kigeme and Kiziba camp.
- Vandalism of WASH facilities is observed.
- Latrine accessibility and protection against erosion is needed. This would require the construction of masonry retaining walls and the improvement of access paths for persons with disabilities.



#### SHELTER

#### Achievements and Impact

- Iron sheets were received and plans are underway in Nyabiheke, Kiziba and Gihembe to start the transformation of 1,200 family shelters in old plastic sheeting in order to improve the living conditions of POCs.
- For Kigeme camp, a joint assessment carried out with UNHCR, MINEMA and refugee committee leaders allowed to identify 500 family shelter which roof must be renovated to avoid water infiltration during the rainy season.
- Construction of 16 storey-classrooms at GS Kageyo School in Gihembe camp is ongoing. The concrete work was completed for upper floor slabs and all columns/beams. The construction of brick walls will start in early July.
- The improvement of the nutrition centres in Nyabiheke and Gihembe camp was completed.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- With the 2019 plans to transform 1,200 family shelters with durable corrugated iron sheets; there will still be a gap of more than 1,300 shelters that are currently in plastic sheeting in the three camps (Nyabiheke, Gihembe and Kiziba camp)
- The Congolese refugee camps are very congested with no proper delineation in terms of access roads, fire break points, sanitation corridors and shelters being very close. In addition, due to inadequate drainage channels within the camps towards the host communities, big ravines/gullies have developed.
- In the 5 camps especially Kigeme camp shelters are old and in need of rehabilitation and of more than 1,000 shelters with some of the shelters located at high risk areas. Also, gap in terms of family shelters in the five camps is more than 2,000 unit with no space for construction and the government recommendation to construct or build upward which is very costly.



## **ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT**

### **Achievements and Impact**

- UNHCR CBI for energy to all 3,460 households in Kiziba were successfully delivered.
- 12 street lights were installed in Gihembe and 60 street lights locations were excavated with concrete.
- 62 street lights were excavated and cast with concrete in Nyabiheke camp.
- 2 locations were identified in Gihembe and Nyabiheke Refugee camps as shops for selling solar home systems for households.
- 2,889 households received cash for energy in Gihembe and 2,803 households in Nyabiheke to purchase briquettes in the reporting month.

### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Poor quality of briquettes and inefficient stoves remains a challenge.

# Rwandan Returnee Programme Update

## Highlights:

- UNHCR continues to assist Rwandan refugees who opt to voluntarily repatriate to their country of origin. In June 2019, a total of 72 individuals were assisted to voluntarily repatriate from the DRC to Rwanda. During the initial verification process conducted at Kijote Transit Centres two (2) individuals were found fraudulent and were excluded from the assistance programme, while, a total of 62 individuals (28 households) were confirmed as genuine returnees.
- The returnees, throughout their stay at Transit Centres, were provided access to basic health and WASH services/supplies.
- All genuine returnees (62 persons or 28 households) were provided with a 3-month food ration
- A cash assistance Return and Reintegration Grant, was provided to a total of 66 families (159 persons) of which:
  - 62 families (149 persons) received 20% of the grant,
  - 4 families (10 persons) who returned in 2017 received 100% of the grant,
- There is still a delay with the payment of cash assistance as detailed below:

## Overview of Cash Assistance to Returnees

As of 30 June 2019

	2017	2018	2019	Total
<b>Arrivals</b>	<b>17,097</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>20,743</b>
Paid 100%	15,331	712	0	16,043
Paid 80%	0	338	0	338
Paid 20%	0	2,124	269	2,393
<b>Total who received 100% grant</b>	<b>15,331</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,381</b>
Unpaid 100%	1,766	223	0	1,989
Unpaid 80%	0	1,786	269	2,055
Unpaid 20%	0	0	0	0
<b>Total pending receiving of 100% grant</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>4,181</b>

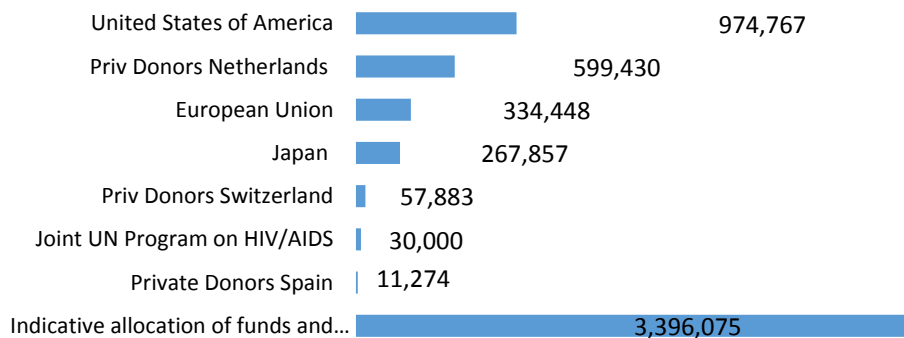
- In June 2019, 42 returnees received 20% of their cash grant and were able to access their funds through direct withdrawal, merchant pay, mobile credit to other accounts and recharge of self/other mobile numbers with airtime.
- Returnee Monitoring: The following issues were recorded in June, 2019 under returnee monitoring:
  1. Some returnees reported that they had not received any money since departing from the reception centers.
  2. Some returnees also reported that they had neither received their phones nor activated SIM cards.
  3. Some category of returnees reported that they initially received their money in the wallets but Airtel took back the money.
  4. MINEMA also wanted to confirm from UNHCR, the reports that the 20% payment for returnees already received at the reception centers had not been paid for the past months ending June 2019 and what the status and next steps were. The payments are in process and are all going to be paid by the end of July 2020.

- UNHCR has also held several discussions and monitoring sessions with Airtel and some of the key issues identified as challenges faced by the mobile network operator include:
  1. Suspended lines as a result of dormancy.
  2. Deleted lines as a result of non-proper documentation or registration of more than one line.
  3. Change of name according to the VRF identity versus the national identity.
  4. Beneficiaries withdrawing and claiming that they have not withdrawn.
  5. Beneficiaries losing their PIN to unscrupulous agents and merchants.

## Financial Information

UNHCR appreciates the support provided by Donors to the UNHCR Rwanda operation as well as contributions to UNHCR programmes with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

### FUNDING RECEIVED (USD)



*Figures only include recorded contributions*

### OTHER SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

**United States of America** 10 million | **Canada** 4.6 million | **Germany** 4 million | **Private donors Australia** 3.8 million  
 Azerbaijan | Luxembourg | Sweden | Private donors

### UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

**Sweden** 90.4 million | **Norway** 44.5 million | **Netherlands** 37.5 million | **Private donors Spain** 33 million | **United Kingdom** 31.7 million | **Germany** 26.7 million | **Denmark** 24.4 million | **Private donors Republic of Korea** 17.3 million | **Switzerland** 15.1 million  
 Algeria | Argentina | Australia | Austria | Azerbaijan | Belgium | Canada | Costa Rica | Estonia | Iceland | Indonesia | Kuwait | Malta | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Peru | Philippines | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Slovakia | Sri Lanka | Thailand | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | Private donors

For more information: <http://reporting.unhcr.org>

## Working in partnership

- UNHCR and its partners, including UN Agencies and NGOs, appreciate the generous contribution of Donors in support of the refugee assistance programme in Rwanda. Partners involved in the Country Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the DRC and Burundi Situations in Rwanda as well as for the Rwandan Voluntary Repatriation Operation include: The American Refugee Committee, United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, Global Humanitarian and Development Foundation, Humanity & Inclusion, Save the Children, United Nations International Organization of Migration, Plan International, United Nations Development

Programme, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, United Nations World Food Programme, World Vision.

- Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR co-leads and coordinates with the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA) the interagency refugee response in Rwanda. The RCM is intended to provide an inclusive platform for planning and coordinating refugee response in order to ensure that refugees and other persons of concern receive protection and assistance through the collective efforts and capacities of all partners involved.

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**Statistics:** <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/burundi> **UNHCR Rwanda:** [www.unhcr.org/rw](http://www.unhcr.org/rw) **Twitter:** @RefugeesRwanda