

BURUNDI REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January 2019 — December 2020

Updated for 2020



CREDITS:

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All statistics are provisional and subject to change.

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

FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

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

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Foreword

As the Burundi refugee crisis approaches its sixth year, some 367,000 Burundian refugees are being generously hosted by the Governments and people of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda, about 326,000 of whom are assisted through the Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan. Voluntary returns to Burundi continued in 2019 with nearly 80,000 people assisted to repatriate from September 2017 to December 2019, the vast majority from Tanzania. At the same time, some 500 to 1000 Burundian asylum seekers continue to arrive throughout the region each month.

The situation in Burundi remains complex. Overall security has improved but significant human rights concerns persist, and the underlying political conflict that sparked the conditions causing people to flee remains unresolved in the run up to the elections planned for May 2020. In this context, UNHCR and partners are not promoting refugee returns to Burundi, but are working with the governments involved to assist those who indicate they have made a free and informed choice to return voluntarily, to do so in safety and dignity. It is clear that the Burundi refugee population across the region is diverse, and every personal and family circumstance is different. Even as some refugees are opting to return home, the majority will still require international protection for some time to come.

In taking up my responsibilities as the Director for UNHCR's newly established Regional Bureau for East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes, I am conversant with the Burundi situation by my previous experience working as the UNHCR Representative in Burundi during a different era, as well as having held different positions in several of the major countries of asylum. From my experience with previous iterations of the Burundi refugee situation, and in following closely its current context, I am motivated to ensure that UNHCR is steadfast and proactive in leading the multi-agency response and collaborating closely with partners in pursuit of effective protection and eventual solutions for Burundian refugees.

Regretfully, in 2019 the Burundi situation remained one of the least funded refugee situations in the world, the consequences of which were acutely felt with inadequate shelters, insufficient domestic items (blankets, soap), lack of medicines, and overcrowded classrooms in countries of asylum. Refugees returning to Burundi, while they were by and large all welcomed back, also faced food insecurity and a range of reintegration challenges.

I would like to thank all our partners for remaining steadfast in their dedication to create more dignified living conditions and foster hope for both refugees and returnees, despite scarce resources and fading international attention. My utmost appreciation goes also to the host governments and communities that have continued to generously welcome them and provide safe refuge. I particularly want to thank all of the donors who support our collective protection and assistance efforts. We continue to seek to better reflect your contributions, including both earmarked and un-earmarked funding in our funds tracking and communication materials.



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

The emphasis on solutions is also reflected in the updated 2020 Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan developed by inter-agency partners in Burundi, a summary of which has been included in this document alongside summaries of the respective Country Refugee Response Plans in order to comprehensively present the full regional response.

This Regional RRP is being published following the first ever Global Refugee Forum in December 2019. As we look forward to the era of implementation of the pledges made there in line with the Global Compact on Refugees, informed by all of our experience to date in the application of the principles and goals of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in this region, let us continue to work together to realise the promise of greater international responsibility sharing in the pursuit of comprehensive solutions for Burundian refugees.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Salami'.

Clementine Nkweta Salami

UNHCR Regional Director, Regional Bureau for East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes

2020 PLANNED RESPONSE

302,000

PROJECTED REFUGEE
POPULATION BY END OF
2020

50,000

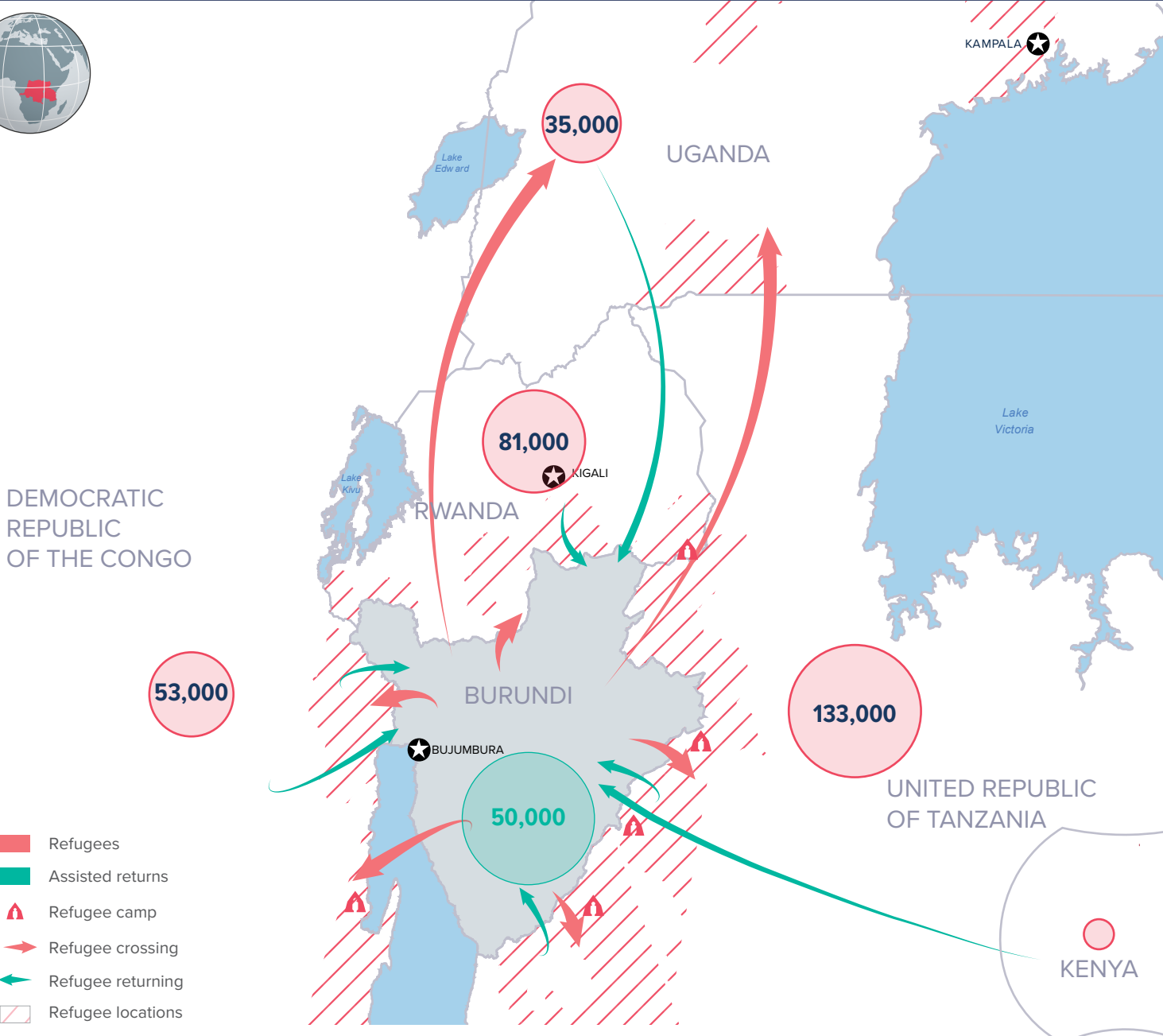
PROJECTED RETURNEES
IN 2020

US\$ 289.8M

REQUIREMENTS 2020

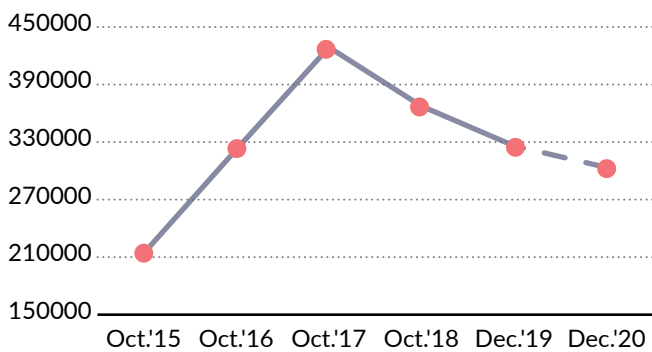
37

PARTNERS INVOLVED IN
2020

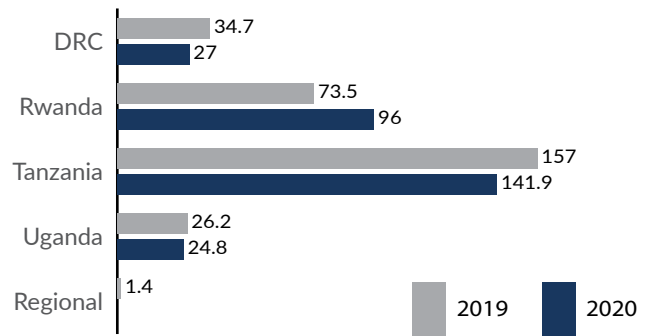


- Refugees
- Assisted returns
- ▲ Refugee camp
- ➔ Refugee crossing
- ➔ Refugee returning
- ▨ Refugee locations

Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2020



2019 and 2020 Requirements | in millions US\$



Introduction

The revised 2019-2020 Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan (Regional RRP) outlines the multi-agency response strategy and financial requirements of 37 partners supporting host governments to provide protection and assistance across the four main countries of asylum, as well as in Burundi for returning refugees. The updated plan continues to take a comprehensive and solutions-oriented approach and includes the impact on host communities.

While Country Refugee Response Plans (Country RRP), which articulate the multi-agency response for all refugee populations at the country level, continue to be emphasized, this Regional RRP presents a coherent approach to the Burundi refugee situation and summarizes the pertinent elements of the relevant Country RRP.

With the significant number of refugee returns to Burundi in the last several years, especially from Tanzania, the updated 2019-2020 Regional RRP also summarizes the Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan (JRRRP) developed by inter-agency partners in Burundi, which is also updated for 2020.

Tanzania continues to host the largest number of Burundian refugees with some 166,978¹ as of December 2019, almost all of whom live in the eastern part of the country in Ndutu, Mtendeli, and Nyarugusu camps. In Rwanda, most of the 73,332 Burundian refugees reside in Mahama camp (61,869) while some 11,463 live in urban areas. The DRC hosts 47,573 Burundians in South Kivu, predominantly in the Lusenda and Mulongwe sites in South Kivu, with others living in communities in Katanga, Maniema, and North Kivu provinces. 45,671 Burundian refugees reside in Uganda, the vast majority in Nakivale settlement, with others living in Oruchinga settlement and urban areas.

In the pursuit of protection, assistance, and solutions for Burundian refugees, the 2019-2020 Regional RRP also takes into account the situation of and relationship with host

communities. Resilience programming for both refugees and hosting communities will benefit targeted host community individuals, households, and communities, with the aim to conduct the humanitarian response in a manner that engages and strengthens national systems and local service delivery in refugee hosting areas.

Despite significant efforts, the Inter-Burundi Dialogue convened under the auspices of the East African Community has stalled and the underlying political conflict remains unresolved. With presidential and legislative elections scheduled for May 2020, the Government of Burundi has declared an increasingly favourable climate for a free, transparent and calm election, and warned that any attempt by other countries to interfere with the elections would be an attack on Burundi's sovereignty.

At the UN General Assembly in September 2019, the Burundi Government cited several "positive gestures" from the authorities towards ensuring peaceful elections, including the promotion of freedom of expression and allowing new political parties to exist; the decision of Burundi's current President, Pierre Nkurunziza, not to stand in the presidential elections; the reintegration of refugees and political exiles; and the release of more than 2,000 prisoners since the beginning of the year.

However, the September 2019 report by the UN Commission of Inquiry on Burundi states that serious human rights violations continue in a general climate of impunity and the suppression of civil liberties is intensifying in the run up to the 2020 elections. The prolonged political crisis has had a negative impact on the socio-economic situation. Burundi's economy remains seriously impacted by the limited financial aid by major donors, shortage of foreign exchange reserves, price inflation, and declining investment.

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

The International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking Matrix indicates that as of December 2019 approximately 104,000 people are internally displaced – 79 per cent linked to natural disasters and 21 per cent linked to social and political factors – representing a 30 per cent overall reduction in the last year.

New arrivals of Burundian refugees continue to be recorded in the DRC, Rwanda and Uganda. In 2019, a total of 11,251 new arrivals were registered in those countries. Individuals claim persecution, violence, harassment and fear, as well as a desire for family reunification, and food insecurity as reasons for their departure. At the same time, refugees opting to return home cite improved overall security, adverse conditions in countries of asylum, a desire to reoccupy their farmland, and family reunification.

As of December 2019, more than 79,700 refugees have been assisted to return to Burundi since September 2017 – mostly from Tanzania, with additional numbers having returned both with assistance and on their own from Rwanda, the DRC, and Kenya. Current policy is not to promote returns to Burundi, but

to assist those refugees who indicate they have made a free and informed choice to return voluntarily, to do so in safety and dignity.

With refugees in Tanzania feeling increased pressure from government authorities in 2019 to sign up for voluntary repatriation, Regional RRP partners continue to advocate that decisions to return remain fully voluntary, without pressure or intimidation. Many refugees say they would prefer to wait for the conclusion of the 2020 elections before considering return to the country.

The 2019-2020 Regional RRP brings together 37 partners to respond to the needs of a projected 352,000 Burundian refugees by the end of 2020, of whom up to 50,000 are projected to return to Burundi over the course of the year.

These projections may be revised depending on the evolution of events in Burundi in 2020, the situation in the main countries of asylum, and any significant related changes to the arrival and return trends.

Projected Burundi Refugee Population

	Refugee Population 31 Dec. 2019	Projected returns 2020	Projected Refugee Population 31 Dec. 2020
DRC	47,573	4,000	53,000
Rwanda	73,332	1,500	81,000
Tanzania*	166,978	40,000	133,000
Uganda	45,671	4,000	35,000
Total	333,554	50,000**	302,000

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

** Includes 500 projected returns from Kenya.



Regional Protection and Solutions Analysis

In 2019 the Governments of Rwanda, DRC, and Uganda maintained an open-door policy to Burundian refugees and asylum seekers whereas access to Tanzanian territory was restricted with all border entry and reception points for Burundian asylum seekers officially closed. Rwanda continues to afford asylum seekers from Burundi prima facie recognition as refugees; all other countries apply individual or group refugee status determination procedures. Backlogs and delays notwithstanding, both Uganda and DRC have recognition rates for Burundians of more than 90 percent. In Tanzania, where some 15,000 Burundian asylum applications are still pending, the recognition rate has been much lower.

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

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

Women and girls are particularly exposed to a heightened risk of sexual and gender-based violence as a result of overcrowded shelters, traditional gender attitudes, and family separation. In the 2019 Regional RRP partners provided support to 100 per cent of identified sexual and gender-based violence survivors but lack of reporting is still a problem and more attention is needed for prevention activities, including mainstreaming in other sectors.

In the education sector the enrolment rate in primary schools at regional level was relatively high at 87 per cent at mid-year. However, the quality of education is impacted by severely overcrowded classrooms with very limited equipment. The enrolment rate in secondary school is much lower in Tanzania and Uganda than in Rwanda and DRC, with a combined enrolment rate of 27 percent in the region.

Steady progress has been made throughout the region in the transition from emergency to semi-permanent shelter, with 76 per cent of Burundian refugee families now in semi-permanent shelters. The regular provision of household items including soap has suffered in the last year due to underfunding.

Regional RRP partners were able to provide food more consistently in 2019 than 2018, when various pipeline breaks lead to multiple ration cuts across the region. There was a small pipeline break in super cereals with sugar in Tanzania in June, leading to a small reduction of the ration from 100 per cent to 96 per cent. All Burundian refugees have access to health centres, but most are overcrowded and periodically run out of

medicines and supplies. Global acute malnutrition rates were below emergency thresholds in all countries of asylum.

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

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

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

Uganda, Rwanda, and DRC all have notably conducive policies to promote livelihoods and foster self-reliance, including the right to work and operate businesses. However, much more support and investment is needed to realise the potential that these policies would allow. Support is also needed to improve livelihood access for host communities in the region order to strengthen their resilience.

Voluntary repatriation remains the most likely eventual solution for most Burundian refugees but freedom of choice in deciding whether and when to return must be respected. A “rapid solutions assessment” carried out

² The assessment was not carried out in Tanzania.

with Burundian refugees in 2019 in Rwanda, DRC, and Uganda indicated that most refugees (83-94%) did not intend to return to Burundi in the foreseeable future, with many stating they would want to wait and see how the 2020 election period plays out.²

While the Government of Tanzania, from where the vast majority of Burundians are returning, continues to reaffirm its commitment to the voluntary nature of returns, refugees have expressed feeling intensified pressure to leave. Fears of forced return were heightened when the governments of Tanzania and Burundi announced in late August 2019 that they had signed a bilateral agreement to redouble efforts to repatriate all Burundian refugees in Tanzania. Regional RRP partners have continued advocating for the voluntariness of returns to be respected and are actively working to verify voluntariness and ensure protection safeguards are in place.

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

Regional Response Strategy and Priorities

Regional Objectives

The 37 partners in the 2019-2020 Burundi Regional RRP aim to work with host governments to improve the protection environment and meet the basic needs of refugees including food, adequate shelter, sanitation, and education, while continuing to promote livelihoods and socio-economic inclusion with host communities, and placing a greater emphasis on resilience and solutions.

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

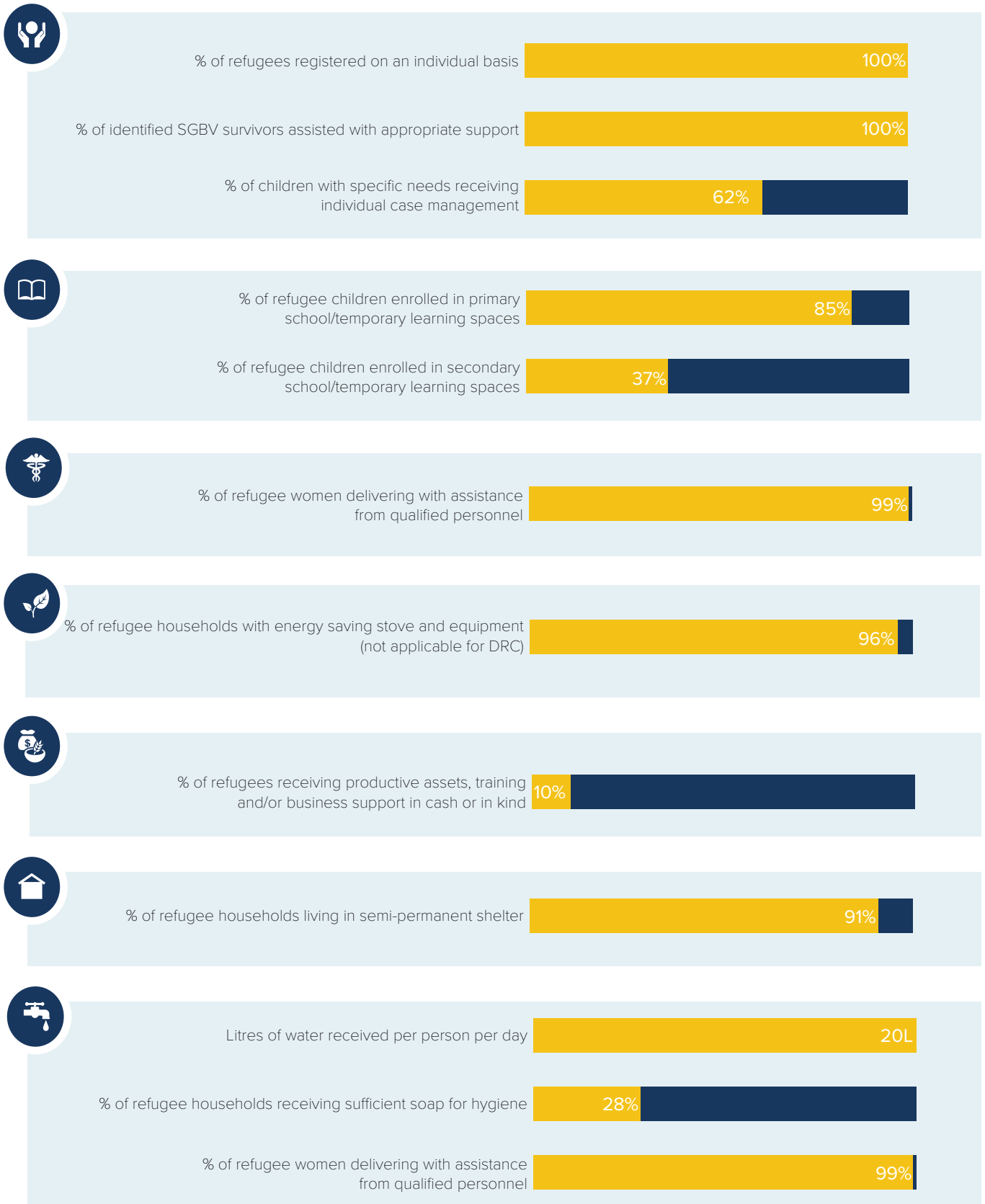
1. Burundian refugees enjoy unhindered access to asylum, are able to access fair, impartial and efficient RSD procedures, are fully documented, and enjoy a favourable protection environment in host countries and upon return.
2. Protection systems are strengthened to ensure Burundian refugees and returnees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

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

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

2020 Regional Targets

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



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

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

Regional Protection Framework

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

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

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

THE GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES AND THE APPLICATION OF COMPREHENSIVE RESPONSES

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

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

Regional and country refugee response plans contribute to the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees by articulating prioritized multi-stakeholder responses for the benefit of refugees and host communities, identified together with governments and partners. Among countries affected by the Burundi refugee crisis, Rwanda and Uganda continue to apply the CRRF, as of end-2019, while the strategy outlined in this RRRP reinforces the implementation of comprehensive responses in line with the Compact throughout all countries of its coverage in 2020.

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

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

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

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

Strengthening Livelihoods and Self-reliance

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

In the DRC, to foster economic self-reliance and durable solutions for refugees and host communities, the use of cash will be expanded as feasible, reducing the dependency of humanitarian aid and promoting social economic growth in line with national and development plans.

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

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

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

Expanding Solutions

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

While not promoting returns to Burundi, Regional RRP partners will assist those who indicate they have made a free and informed choice to return voluntarily, by ensuring protection safeguards are in place, and providing transport and return packages in line with the 2019 Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan, updated for 2020.

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

Partnerships and Coordination

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

The Regional Child Protection Network (RCPN), coordinated by UNHCR, and the Education in Emergencies Network (EiEN), coordinated by UNHCR and Save The Children, are interagency networks convened in Nairobi with partners who are working across the region, to support cohesive, interagency child protection and education responses at the field-level through technical support, capacity building, promotion of learning, joint analysis, and advocacy. The coordination of cash transfers in each country will proceed through joint assessment, monitoring, and a dedicated working group to determine the best transfer mechanisms and ensure linkages with different sectors.

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

In 2020, with the establishment of the Regional Bureau for the East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes, the Regional Refugee Coordination functions will be incorporated into the new structure and will continue to include coordination with inter-agency partners and joint advocacy and resource mobilization.



2020 REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS

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

Financial Requirements

By Organization & Year

ORGANIZATION	2019	2020	TOTAL (US\$)
Adventist Development and Relief Agency		200,000	200,000
AFPDE	3,000,000	342,000	3,342,000
African Initiative for Relief and Development	2,484,770	400,000	2,884,770
American Refugee Committee	804,100	5,973,006	6,777,106
Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants (CAFOMI)	435,686	518,680	954,366
CARE International	505,247	505,247	1,010,494
Caritas	200,000	300,000	500,000
Church World Service	10,335	10,335	20,670
Community Environmental Management and Development Organization	191,014	255,443	446,457
Danish Refugee Council	4,258,388	3,527,316	7,785,704
Food and Agriculture Organization	4,900,872	10,100,006	15,000,878
Global Humanitarian and Development Foundation	51,000		51,000
Good Neighbours Tanzania	599,400	345,900	945,300
Handicap International	400,000	686,000	1,086,000
Help Age International	2,025,000	1,822,499	3,847,499
IMPACT Initiatives	15,471	15,127	30,598
International Organization for Migration	3,803,615	3,365,589	7,169,204
International Rescue Committee	1,758,212	1,009,890	2,768,102
Medical Teams International	429,000	189,200	618,200
Norwegian Refugee Council	3,074,194	1,512,000	4,586,194
Oxfam	2,406,170	1,422,886	3,829,056
Plan International	4,965,434	3,721,340	8,686,774
RtDS	578,780	578,780	1,157,560
Save the Children International	3,644,467	3,026,700	6,671,167

ORGANIZATION	2019	2020	TOTAL (US\$)
Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service	1,059,069	850,000	1,909,069
The Legal Aid Forum		49,690	49,690
Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS)	35,000	25,000	60,000
United Nations Capital Development Fund	227,500	120,000	347,500
United Nations Development Programme	7,926,638	10,983,019	18,909,657
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	151,963,615	153,369,257	305,332,872
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	11,223,722	19,059,866	30,283,588
United Nations Population Fund	3,467,700	3,617,700	7,085,400
United Nations World Health Organization (WHO)	350,000	385,000	735,000
UNWOMEN	350,000	100,000	450,000
Water Mission	1,875,000	1,733,670	3,608,670
Women Legal Aid Center	143,369	157,706	301,075
World Food Programme	73,754,840	58,448,122	132,202,962
World Vision International		1,064,000	1,064,000
GRAND TOTAL	292,917,608	289,790,973	582,708,581

By Sector & Year

SECTOR	2019	2020	TOTAL (US\$)
Protection	65,940,506	64,324,439	130,264,944
Education	22,868,648	24,802,921	47,671,569
Energy and Environment	15,275,385	22,090,168	37,365,553
Food security	67,032,327	52,887,518	119,919,845
Health and Nutrition	37,008,570	46,862,443	83,871,012
Livelihood and Resilience	29,434,639	23,135,066	52,569,705
Shelter and NFIs	28,160,768	29,226,864	57,387,632
WASH	25,802,342	26,461,555	52,263,897
Regional	1,394,423		1,394,423
TOTAL	292,917,608	289,790,973	582,708,581

By Country & Year

COUNTRY	2019	2020	TOTAL (US\$)
DRC	34,655,023	27,025,227	61,680,250
Rwanda	73,545,852	96,013,674	169,559,526
Tanzania	157,079,765	141,909,010	298,988,775
Uganda	26,242,545	24,843,063	51,085,608
Regional	1,394,423		1,394,423
TOTAL	292,917,608	289,790,973	582,708,581

Financial Requirements related to Voluntary Repatriation in 2020, by Country & Sector

SECTOR	DRC	RWANDA	TANZANIA	UGANDA	TOTAL (US\$)
Protection	1,272,166	0	4,493,824	0	5,765,990
Health & Nutrition	0	0	181,500	0	181,500
TOTAL	1,272,166	0	4,675,324	0	5,947,490

* Out of the total RRRP request for 2020, some USD 5.9 million will support the voluntary return of Burundian refugees from the DRC and Tanzania, in conjunction with the Joint Return and Reintegration Response Plan in Burundi.



SUMMARY OF COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLANS

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO

2020 PLANNED RESPONSE

53,000

PROJECTED REFUGEE
POPULATION BY END OF
2020

4,000

PROJECTED RETURNEES
IN 2020

US\$ 27M

REQUIREMENTS 2020

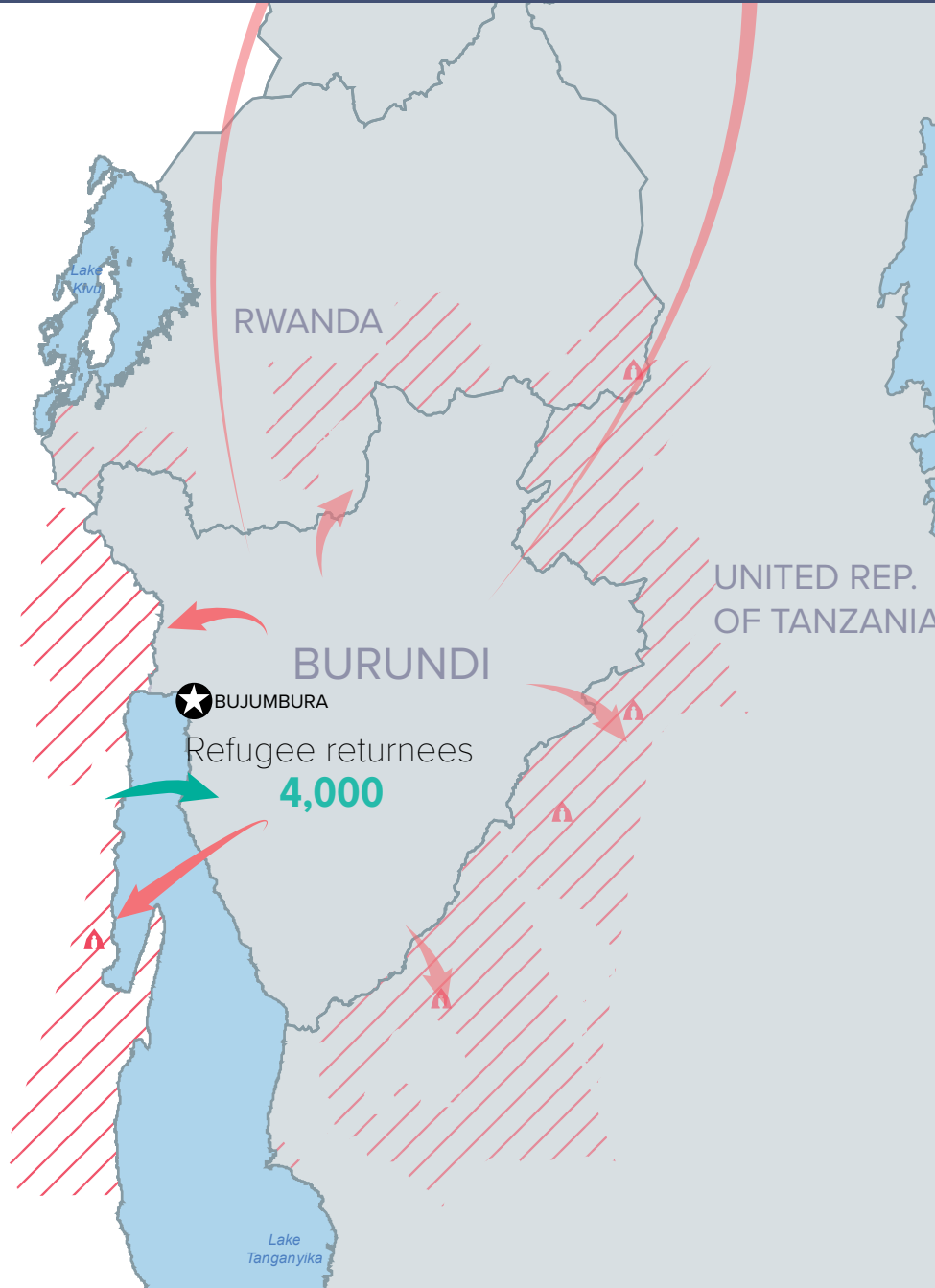
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PARTNERS INVOLVED
IN 2020



DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO

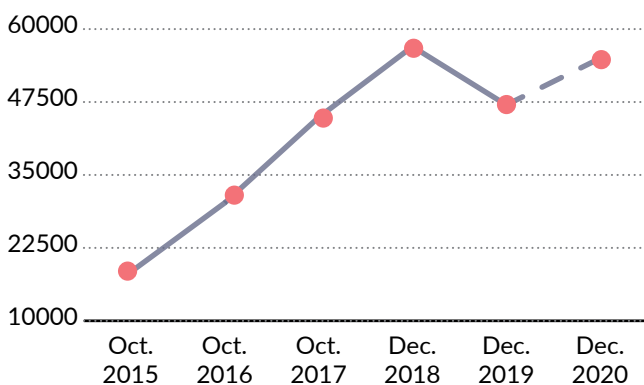
Refugee population
53,000



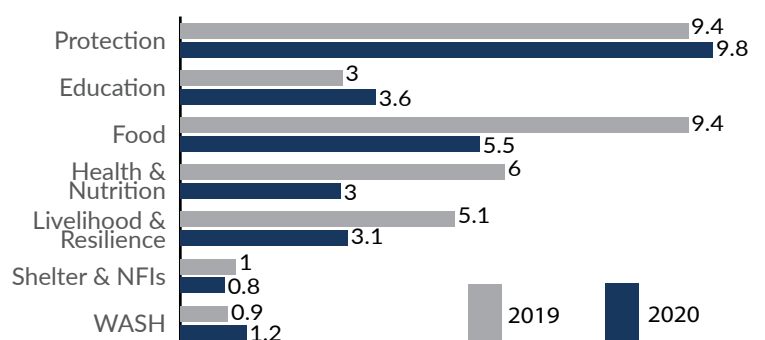
Refugee returnees
4,000

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

Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2020



2019 and 2020 Requirements | in millions US\$



Background

Some 47,573 Burundian refugees reside in the DRC as of 31 December 2019, of which 60 per cent are estimated to be children. The vast majority reside in camps, communities or urban areas in South Kivu province. The security situation in South Kivu, and in particular in the southern part of the province where most Burundian refugees are settled, was relatively calm during the first three months of the year, but deteriorated from April 2019 due to an inter-ethnic conflict between the Banyamulenge and the Babembe-Bafuliru – Banyindu communities. This situation was exacerbated by military offensives by the Congolese national army (FARDC) in June causing new internal displacements. In addition, some armed groups remain operational in the area, including a number of Burundi-affiliated groups. Lusenda site currently hosts about 30,000 refugees, while the site of Mulongwe (established in late 2017) hosts about 7,220 individuals. Mulongwe, where refugees farm and share the services of local villages, aims at encouraging self-reliance and community participation from its inception. An estimated 5,500 Burundian refugees live in communities outside of camps, while the rest have settled in urban areas.

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

Projected Beneficiary Population

	Population 31 Dec. 2019	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2020
Burundian refugees	47,573	53,000
Host Community*	67,469	60,069

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

Although the DRC has not to date formally initiated the application of the CRRF, many elements of this response are consistent with its approach such as, refugees are allowed to move freely and select their places of residence; refugees can access any national social and justice services functioning in hosting areas, as well as to the labour market; the application of the out-of-camp policy; the possibility that they could access (although not purchase) irrigable land for crop cultivation; and promotion of a culture of self-reliance in all aspects of refugees' lives. In 2020, the RRP will emphasise relationships with development and peacebuilding partners to improve services for all who reside in hosting areas.

Attempts to move back to a community-based model and to work more closely with development actors are ongoing, but with uncertainty about the security situation, and open questions about refugee intentions, it is likely that the camp-focused response will continue to be needed for at least part of the Burundian refugee populations for some years. An intention survey conducted in South Kivu in August 2019 concluded that very few refugees from Burundi intend to return home in a near future, pending the result of the 2020 elections. Contingency planning includes the assessment of possible impact on existing sites and within host communities, especially in case of a new influx, as well as an exploration of communities that could potentially support the presence of newly arrived refugees in the event of an influx. An initial assessment of the development needs in areas targeted for preparedness will be conducted in the last part of 2019, with the goal of evaluating the potential of a more community-based approach should there be new arrivals in 2020.

Needs Analysis

Burundian refugees in Lusenda camp located in Fizi territory and its extensions are living in overcrowded conditions, increasing the risk of communicable disease outbreaks, especially in an area where cholera is endemic and ignorance of basic hygiene and sanitation measures is a permanent challenge in reception structures for Burundian refugees, as well as in Lusenda and Mulongwe. Lack of funds is also critical for the provision of shelter to date, with 3,000 families still live in emergency shelters made of plastic sheets in Lusenda site. There is a shortage of drugs to treat even the most common illnesses. In the water and sanitation sector, water provision is below standards with only 19 litres per person per day and 69 percent of the population are still in need of family latrines.

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

There is also an urgent need to create adequate conditions for refugee self-sufficiency, including access to livelihood opportunities and strengthening their resilience and self-reliance. However, these projects require expertise and

engagement from a wide range of actors beyond RRP partners, and it has proven difficult to attract such actors to Fizi territory. Due to limited resources and lengthy processing of asylum requests, new arrivals are forced to stay for weeks and even months at transit centres before they can be transferred to the new site of Mulongwe. This site was established in 2018 to help decongest the overcrowded camp in Lusenda following the guidelines of the alternative to camp approach. Mulongwe new arrivals are assigned a plot for shelter and given access to small scale farming activities to encourage self-reliance.

New arrivals all over the country also stretched the RSD system to its limits; a country-wide self-evaluation process is underway that will help national authorities to articulate priorities and build a multi-year work plan which will require resources in every border region.

As elsewhere in the country, there is a need to support land and conflict management, policing, justice and civil registration, and other local governance and rule of law structures. If development support can be secured in these sectors, priority humanitarian needs specific to or exacerbated by displacement include support for former child soldiers; addressing the high levels of domestic violence, and sexual and gender based violence and exploitation such as survival sex and early marriage, as well as language and psycho-social support for those making claims, and help with tools and approaches for the resolution of conflict at the community level.

The continued arrival of Burundian refugees into Fizi territory of South Kivu has put pressure on already scarce resources and services in host communities. Only 35 per cent of the refugee population have access to agricultural and fishing activities, which heightens the dependency on assistance. The presence of large numbers of refugees has also impacted the environment, leading to deforestation. Some refugees have been given access to land. All these facts contributed to creating additional sources of tension between the two communities, while limiting self-reliance and livelihoods prospects for refugees and the host communities.

2020 BURUNDI REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN DRC

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

Response Strategy and Priorities

In 2020, RRP partners in the DRC will focus on promoting a favourable protection environment while strengthening emphasis on durable solutions, resilience and empowerment in order to gradually reduce assistance and support a more community-based response. RRP partners have already started implementing strategies, policies and plans in support of refugees and host communities, in line with comprehensive responses and advancing the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees.

RRP partners will focus on the following objectives in 2020:

1. Preserve equal and unhindered access to territorial asylum and international protection, promoting the full enjoyment of rights, and the civilian character of asylum.
2. Improve the protection and solutions environment through stronger links to and support of developing national systems and services through development and government partners, including police and the justice, health and education, land management and others necessary for community-based responses, self-reliance, and progression towards the full enjoyment of rights.



3. Anchor the response in government processes, systems and infrastructure, with the goal of achieving minimum standards in the provision of multi-sectoral assistance to refugees and host communities, through inclusion in development plans; multi-year strategies; and regional protection frameworks and policies – paying particular attention to the needs of children, women, and persons with disabilities;
4. Promote social cohesion and peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities through the implementation of targeted self-reliance and resilience programmes and respect for the natural environment.
5. Foster economic self-reliance and durable solutions for refugees and host communities by expanding the use of cash, reducing the dependency of humanitarian aid and promoting social economic growth in line with national and development plans.

Partnership and Coordination

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

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

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

A Country Refugee Response Plan (CRRP) has been developed for DRC, laying out the inter-agency 2019-2020 assistance strategy for all refugees and returnees in the country, in support of the government.

Financial Requirements

By Organization & Year

ORGANIZATION	2019	2020	TOTAL (US\$)
AFPDE	3,000,000	342,000	3,342,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	1,200,000	850,000	2,050,000
United Nations Development Programme	4,012,500	3,900,000	7,912,500
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	13,989,289	13,451,005	27,440,294
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	2,343,234	2,062,222	4,405,456
United Nations Population Fund	750,000	900,000	1,650,000
World Food Programme	9,360,000	5,520,000	14,880,000
GRAND TOTAL	34,655,023	27,025,227	61,680,250

RWANDA

2020 PLANNED RESPONSE

81,000

PROJECTED REFUGEE
POPULATION BY END OF
2020

1,500

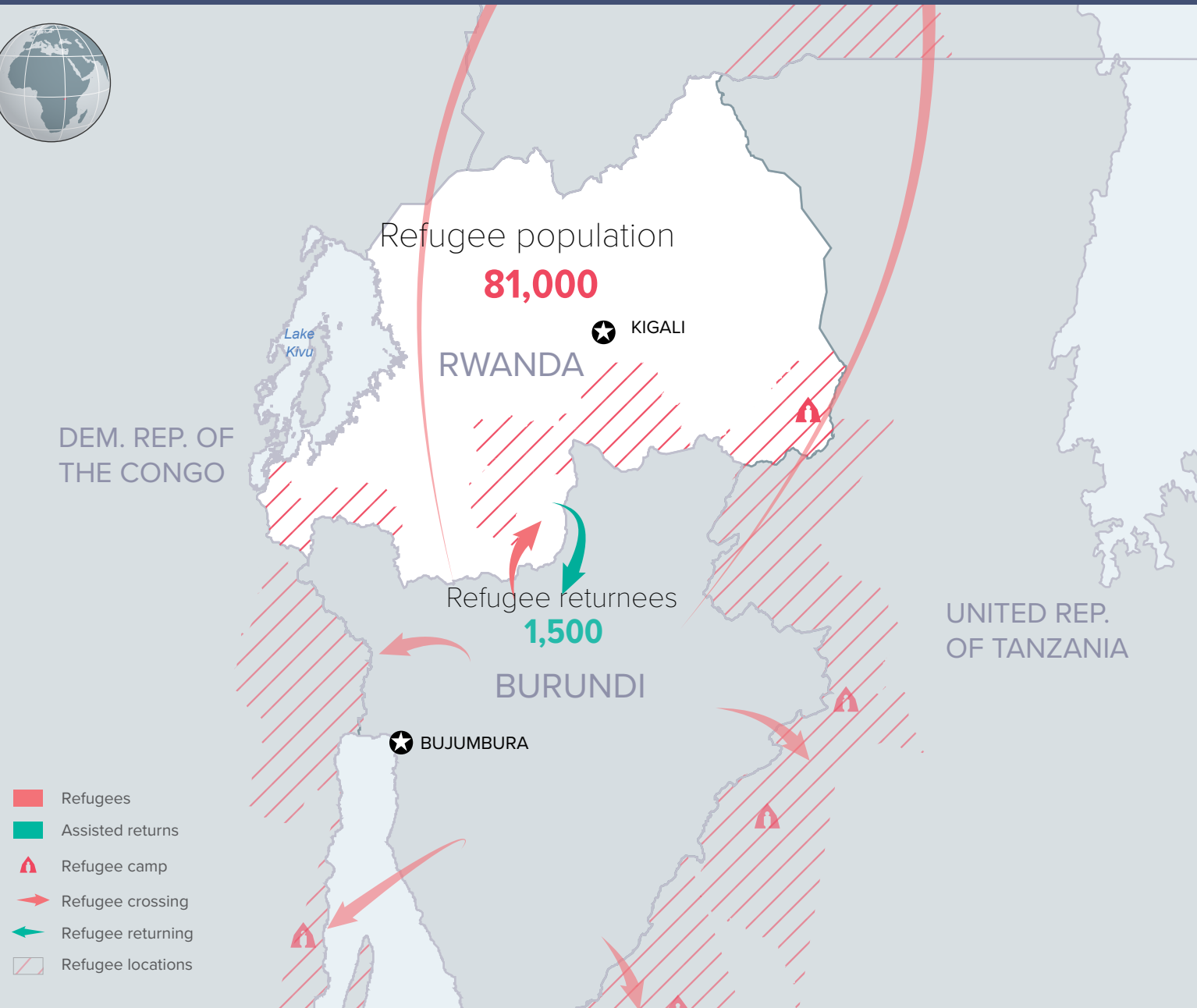
PROJECTED RETURNEES
IN 2020

US\$ 96M

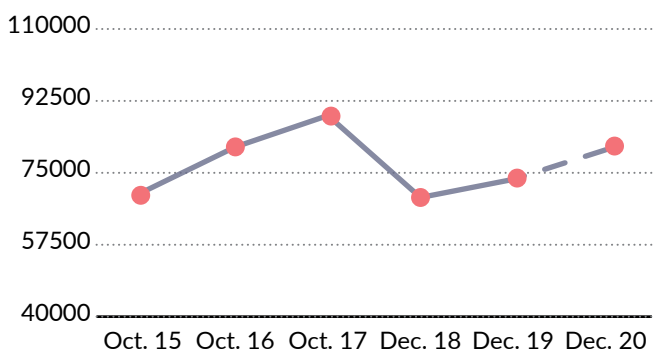
REQUIREMENTS 2020

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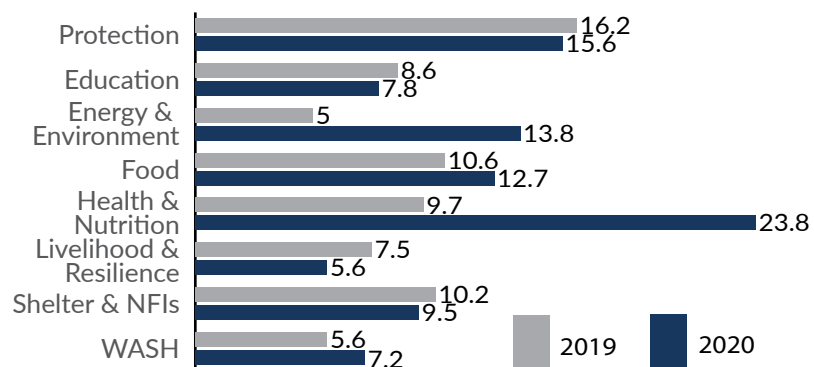
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN
2020



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2020



2019 and 2020 Requirements | in millions US\$



Background

As of December 2019, there are some 73,332 Burundian refugees registered in Rwanda. Of these, 61,869 reside in Mahama camp, which consists of two sites within the same camp. Another 11,463 live in urban areas, mostly in Kigali and Huye. There are four reception centres used to receive new arrivals who are recognised as refugees on a prima facie basis.

Rwanda generally provides a favourable protection environment with de facto right to work, open borders and a high-level commitment that all durable solutions should be made available. Access to core protection services such as registration, legal assistance, community-based protection and SGBV prevention and support are key priorities as well as ensuring that refugees have access to basic services such as primary health care, education and water and sanitation facilities. The Government of Rwanda officially accepted the application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in February 2018 and all operational responses are in line with this protection and solutions approach.

Projected Beneficiary Population

	Population 31 Dec. 2019	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2020
Burundian refugees	73,332	81,000
Host Community	123,000	125,000

Needs Analysis

Sexual and gender-based violence is a key concern. Incidents are underreported and often result in unwanted pregnancies, school dropouts and stigmatisation, putting survivors at further risk of exposure to negative coping mechanisms such as survival sex. Programmatic gaps in other sectors such as overcrowded shelters, limited access to livelihood opportunities and lack of clean cooking energy also contribute to the risk of SGBV.

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

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

Overall assistance is required to meet minimum humanitarian assistance needs including food and nutrition, shelter, and core relief items. More support is needed to ensure that persons on concern have access to clean cooking energy, education, water and sanitation.

Response Strategy and Priorities

In line with the CRRF approach, strategic areas for the 2020 refugee response by the 14 RRP partners are:

1. Continuing to ensure reception, protection and assistance for all persons of concern, including new arrivals, with targeted assistance for vulnerable persons with specific needs using a community-based approach
2. Expanding cash based interventions to ensure gains in efficiency and effectiveness, and promoting refugees' financial inclusion and contribution to the local economy
3. Pursuing the roll out of alternative cooking energy solutions in all camps in line with the national policy banning the use of firewood
4. Reinforcing advocacy and strategically developing partnerships in order to support the Government of Rwanda in the inclusion of all refugees in national systems in particular health and education, in line with government policy
5. Supporting the Government of Rwanda in its efforts to promote the economic inclusion of refugees with the objective of fostering refugees' self-reliance and their progressive graduation from humanitarian assistance
6. Continuing seeking the implementation of durable solutions to refugee situations.

In line with the CRRF approach and the Government of Rwanda-UNHCR joint strategy 2017/2022 on Economic Inclusion of the Refugees, currently under revision, a key focus will be to support the government in its development efforts that lead to the promotion of socio-economic growth, access to livelihood opportunities especially in urban areas, and strengthening of partnerships with the private sector.

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

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

To prevent the deterioration of the nutrition situation, in addition to supplementary feeding with enriched fortified blended food, an emphasis will be put on nutrition and education counselling whilst supporting small scale income generating activities (IGAs) for improved livelihood of the refugees and host community.

Partnership and Coordination

The refugee response in Rwanda is led and coordinated by the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and UNHCR at the capital and field levels. Refugee Coordination Meetings (RCM), including sector specific working groups, are regularly held at the capital and field levels. Regular sectoral bilateral engagements between UNHCR and partners are also held to assess the progress made towards achieving the agreed project milestones—challenges faced are discussed and intervention strategies are also formulated.

A Country Refugee Response Plan (CCRP) was developed for Rwanda, laying out the inter-agency 2019-2020 assistance strategy for all refugees and returnees in the country, in support of the Government of Rwanda.



Financial Requirements

By Organization & Year

ORGANIZATION	2019	2020	TOTAL (US\$)
Adventist Development and Relief Agency		200,000	200,000
American Refugee Committee	477,827	5,646,222	6,124,049
CARE International	505,247	505,247	1,010,494
Food and Agriculture Organization	803,723	6,493,668	7,297,391
Global Humanitarian and Development Foundation	51,000		51,000
Handicap International	400,000	686,000	1,086,000
International Organization for Migration	430,000		430,000
Save the Children International	1,191,435	1,126,700	2,318,135
The Legal Aid Forum		49,690	49,690
United Nations Development Programme	1,334,138	4,693,019	6,027,157
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	51,116,603	46,957,017	98,073,620
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	2,030,000	11,454,986	13,484,986
United Nations Population Fund	731,500	731,500	1,463,000
UNWOMEN	350,000	100,000	450,000
World Food Programme	14,124,379	16,305,625	30,430,004
World Vision International		1,064,000	1,064,000
GRAND TOTAL	73,545,852	96,013,674	169,559,526

2020 BURUNDI REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN RWANDA

- Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- American Refugee Committee
- CARE International
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Handicap International
- Save the Children International
- The Legal Aid Forum
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Population Fund
- UNWOMEN
- World Food Programme
- World Vision International

UNITED REPUBLIC OF
TANZANIA

2020 PLANNED RESPONSE

133,000

PROJECTED REFUGEE
POPULATION BY END OF
2020

40,000

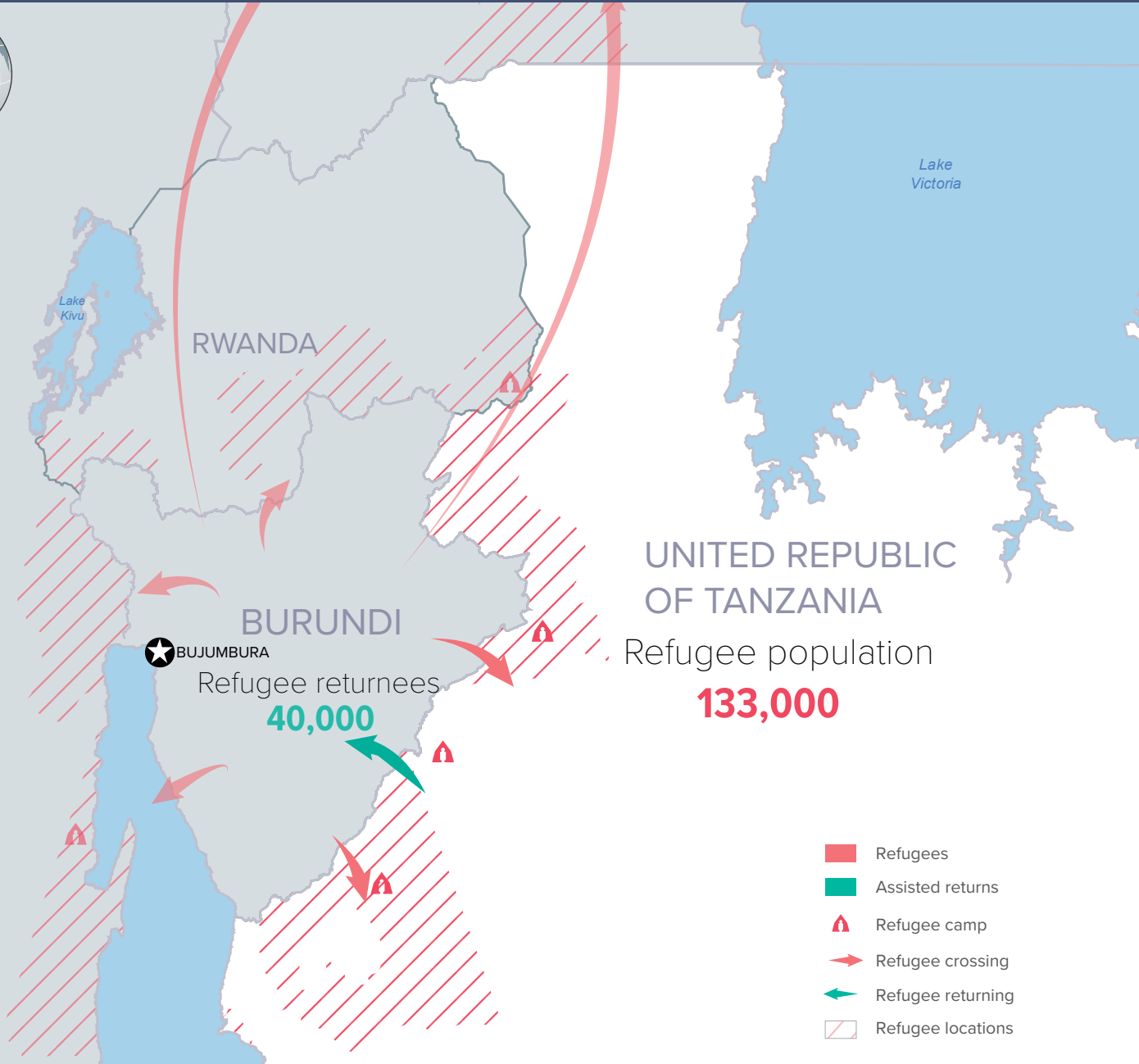
PROJECTED RETURNEES
IN 2020

US\$ 141.9M

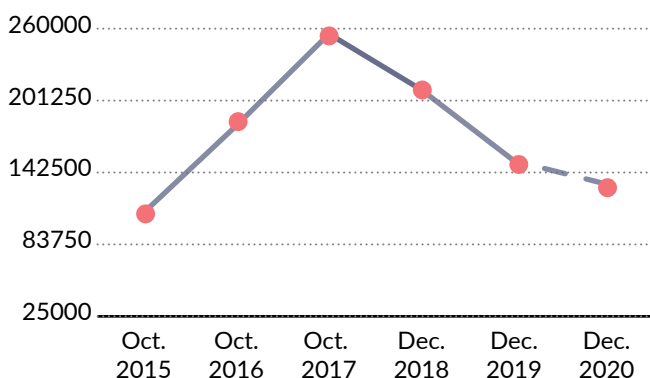
REQUIREMENTS 2020

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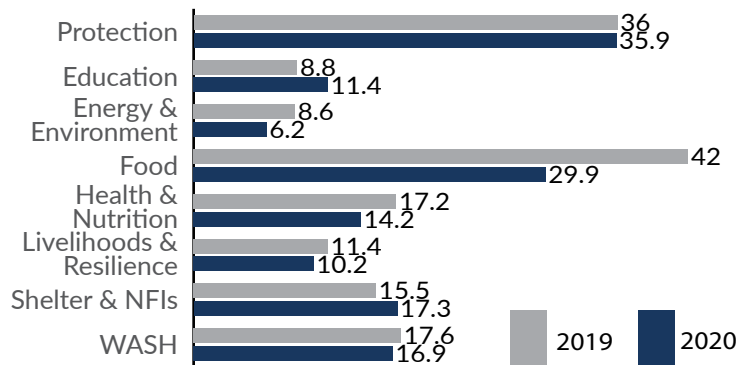
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN
2020



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2020



2019 and 2020 Requirements | in millions US\$



Background

The Burundi Regional RRP covers some 166,978¹ Burundian refugees hosted by the United Republic of Tanzania in refugee camps in the northwest of the country as of 31 December 2019.

Since 2017, restrictions on access to territory and asylum have increased. Burundian refugees have to undergo individual refugee status determination, with a current backlog of some 15,000 asylum seekers. All 19 border entry and reception points for both Burundian and Congolese asylum seekers have been closed since July 2018.

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

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

Increased pressure on refugees to return was observed in October 2019, following a bilateral agreement signed by the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi. UNHCR and all partners have continued to advocate at all levels for returns to be voluntary, and the result of a free and informed choice by refugees without any form of undue pressure at any stage of the voluntary repatriation process in accordance with international laws and agreements.

¹ The population figure does not include some 42,201 Burundians of 1972 which are not covered by the RRP

Projected Beneficiary Population

	Population 31 Dec. 2019	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2020
Burundian refugees	166,978	133,000
Host Community	20,000	20,000

Needs Analysis

Burundian refugees remain highly dependent on humanitarian assistance.

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

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

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

Strong investment in alternative energy sources and prevention of environmental degradation is a critical need in order to address concerns of local authorities on the preservation of national resources and in order to promote social cohesion with host communities.

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

Response Strategy and Priorities

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

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

Partnership and Coordination

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

2020 BURUNDI REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN TANZANIA

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

Financial Requirements

By Organization & Year

ORGANIZATION	2019	2020	TOTAL (US\$)
African Initiative for Relief and Development	2,484,770	400,000	2,884,770
Caritas	200,000	300,000	500,000
Church World Service	10,335	10,335	20,670
Community Environmental Management and Development Organization	191,014	255,443	446,457
Danish Refugee Council	4,258,388	3,527,316	7,785,704
Food and Agriculture Organization	650,000	700,000	1,350,000
Good Neighbours Tanzania	599,400	345,900	945,300
Help Age International	2,025,000	1,822,499	3,847,499
International Organization for Migration	3,373,615	3,365,589	6,739,204
International Rescue Committee	1,758,212	1,009,890	2,768,102
Medical Teams International	429,000	189,200	618,200
Norwegian Refugee Council	3,074,194	1,512,000	4,586,194
Oxfam	2,406,170	1,422,886	3,829,056
Plan International	4,965,434	3,721,340	8,686,774
Relief to Development Society	578,780	578,780	1,157,560
Save the Children International	2,453,032	1,900,000	4,353,032
Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service	1,059,069	850,000	1,909,069
United Nations Capital Development Fund	227,500	120,000	347,500
United Nations Development Programme	250,000	500,000	750,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	74,963,300	82,461,235	157,424,535
United Nations Children's Fund	3,235,019	2,490,280	5,725,299
United Nations Population Fund	1,287,000	1,287,000	2,574,000
Water Mission	1,875,000	1,733,670	3,608,670
Women Legal Aid Center	143,369	157,706	301,075
World Food Programme	44,582,164	31,247,941	75,830,105
TOTAL	157,079,765	141,909,010	298,988,775

UGANDA

2020 PLANNED RESPONSE

35,000

PROJECTED REFUGEE
POPULATION BY END OF
2020

4,000

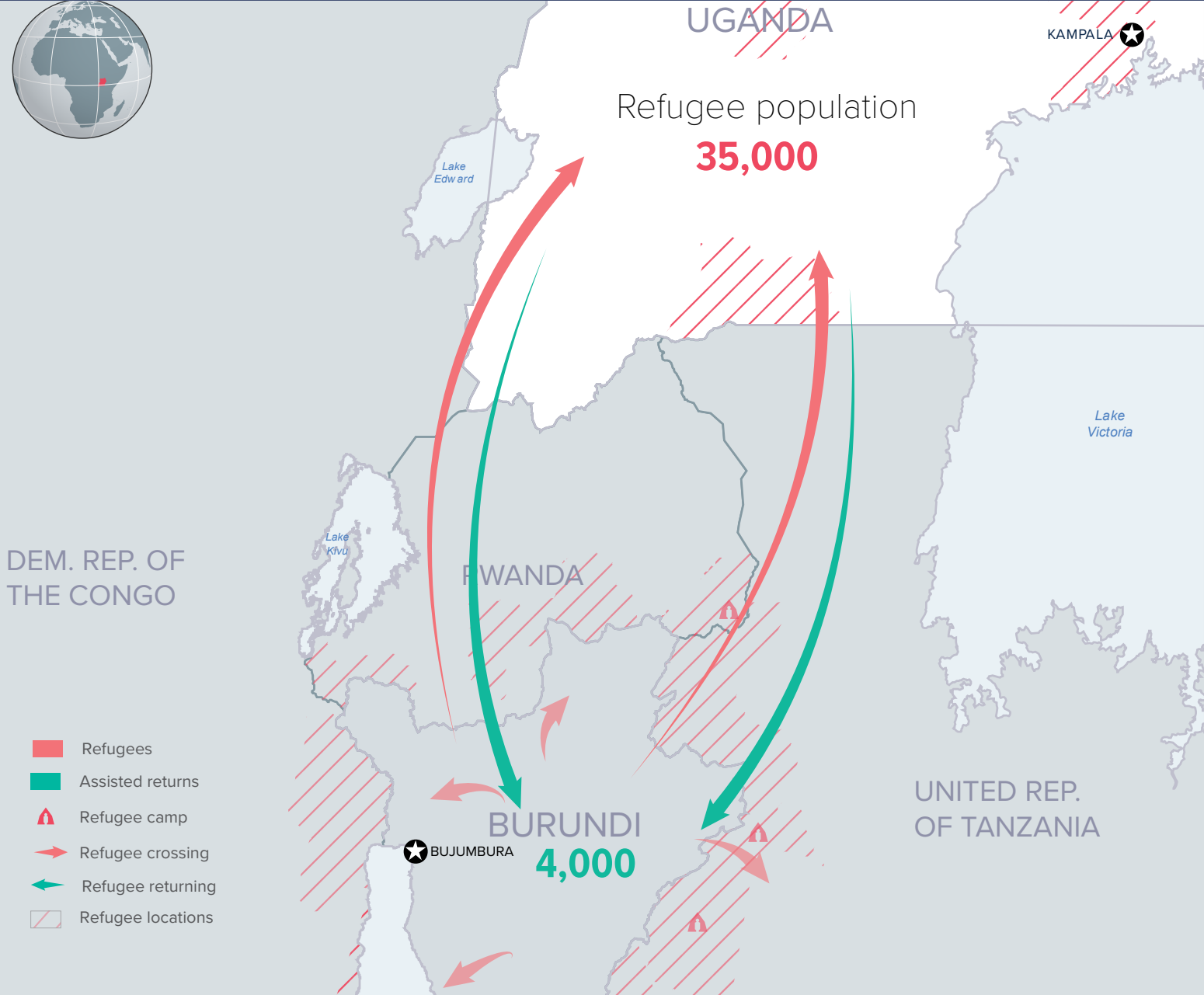
PROJECTED RETURNEES
IN 2020

US\$ 24.8M

REQUIREMENTS 2020

11

PARTNERS INVOLVED IN
2020



DEM. REP. OF THE CONGO

UGANDA

KAMPALA

Refugee population
35,000

BURUNDI

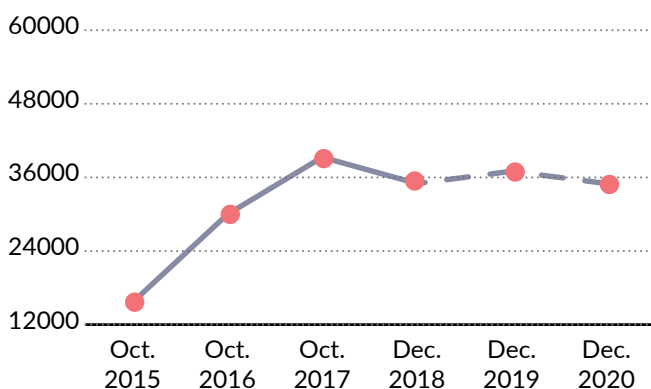
4,000

BUJUMBURA

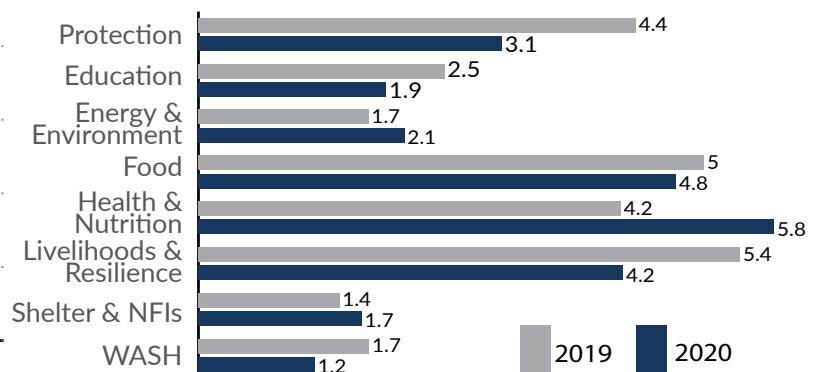
UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA

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

Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2020



2019 and 2020 Requirements | in millions US\$



Background

Over 1.3 million refugees and asylum seekers have fled to Uganda in the last three years making it the country in Africa hosting the largest refugee population. As a result of wars, insecurity, ethnic violence and persecution in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region, the Government of Uganda through the Office of the Prime Minister and UNHCR continued to register new refugee arrivals and asylum seekers mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), South Sudan and Burundi throughout 2019.

Twelve of Uganda's 128 districts host the overwhelming majority of refugees. About 95 per cent 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 about five percent of the refugee population, especially Kampala. As of 31 December 2019, Uganda is a new home to 45,671 refugees from Burundi.

New arrivals of refugees from Burundi are projected to reach around 2,000 in 2020. At the same time, it is also expected that 4,000 refugees may return to the Burundi. In total, Uganda is likely to host 35,000 refugees from Burundi by the end of 2020. Host populations in refugee hosting sub counties are likely to be 2,351,313 by end of 2020.

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.

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. In the Mid-west and South-West, the lands belong to the Government while in the North and West Nile they belong to the communities.

Projected Beneficiary Population

	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2019	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2020
Burundian refugees	45,671	35,000
Host Community*	2,134,709	2,351,313

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

Needs Analysis

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 basic social services in refugee-hosting districts and also the continued arrival of new refugees.

During an assessment conducted in August 2019, 132,666 refugees in Uganda have been identified as persons with specific needs. 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.

Refugees face significant challenges in accessing justice, especially in some remote areas where the presence of the judiciary and police is limited or non-existent.

Sexual violence has been used as a weapon of war, including rape according to some refugees. Many have experienced sexual abuse, torture and separation from family members before or during flight.

Additional funding in the face of daily new refugee arrivals coupled with the current protection challenges may help address some of these problems.

Response Strategy and Priorities

The Uganda 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.

It's five main objectives are:

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.

Partnership and Coordination

The refugee response in Uganda is led by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) which provides the over-arching policy and coordination framework with the CRRF serving as a holistic approach to pursue and achieve an all-inclusive response. The coordination is at different levels:

1. Leadership level: co-led by the Uganda Government (OPM), and UNHCR;
2. Inter-agency, country level (UN and development partner operational focal points, NGO country directors): co-led by the Uganda Government (OPM and Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)) and UNHCR;
3. Technical sector level: co-led by Government, UN and NGO partners for each sector;
4. District/settlement level (inter-agency and sector structures): OPM, District Local Governments (DLGs), and UNHCR co-chair.

A total of 11 partners in Uganda are appealing for the Burundi situation through the 2020 RRRP.



Financial Requirements

By Organization & Year-2019/2020

ORGANIZATION	2019	2020	TOTAL (US\$)
American Refugee Committee	326,273	326,784	653,057
Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants	435,686	518,680	954,366
Food and Agriculture Organization	2,247,149	2,056,338	4,303,487
Impact Initiatives	15,471	15,127	30,598
Uganda Red Cross Society	35,000	25,000	60,000
United Nations Development Programme	2,330,000	1,890,000	4,220,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	10,500,000	10,500,000	21,000,000
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	3,615,469	3,052,378	6,667,847
United Nations Population Fund	699,200	699,200	1,398,400
United Nations World Health Organization	350,000	385,000	735,000
World Food Programme	5,688,297	5,374,556	11,062,853
TOTAL	26,242,545	24,843,063	51,085,608

2020 BURUNDI REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN UGANDA

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

BURUNDI RETURNS

50,000

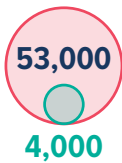
PROJECTED REFUGEE RETURNS IN 2020

19

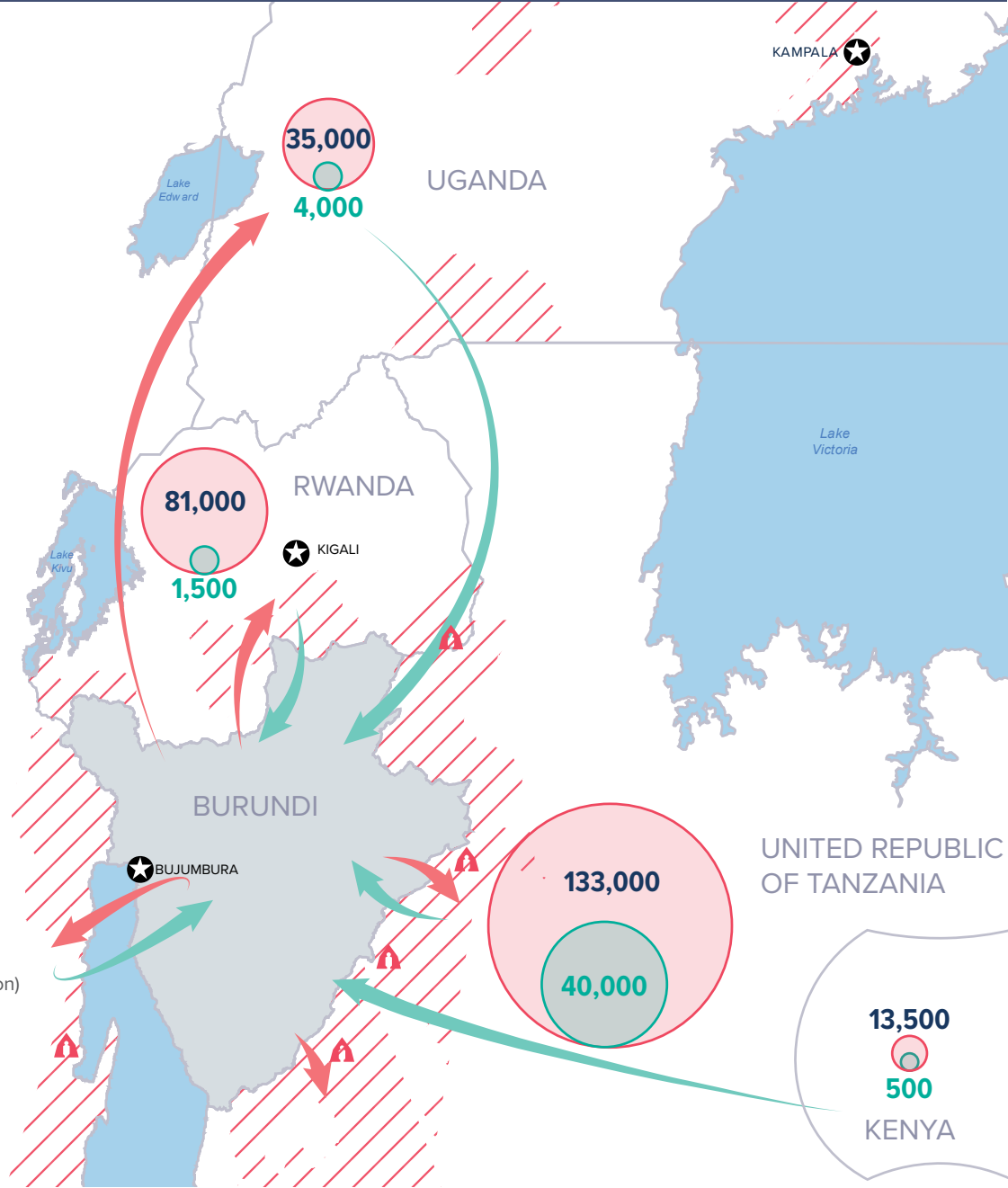
PARTNERS INVOLVED



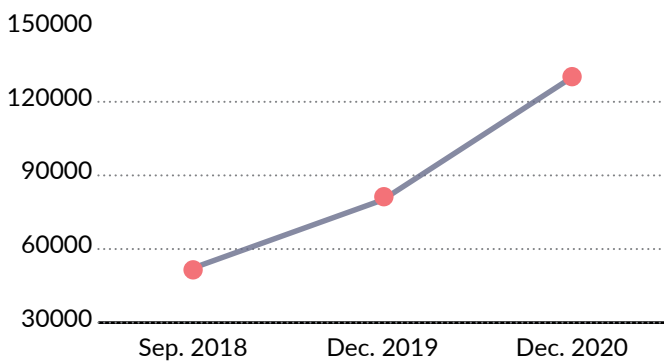
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



- Refugees and asylum seekers (end of 2019)
- Assisted returns (2020 projection)
- ▲ Refugee camp
- ➔ Refugee crossing
- ➔ Refugee returning
- Refugee locations



Returns Trends 2018 - 2020



Background

UNHCR and partners began to assist the voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees in September 2017 as a durable solution for those refugees who indicate a desire to return home. While voluntary repatriation is an important solution for those refugees ready to exercise this fundamental right, Burundian refugee returns are taking place in a context of socio-economic fragility, requiring a much greater investment in their sustainability.

Between September 2017 and December 2019, nearly 80,000 refugees have been assisted to return to Burundi, the vast majority from Tanzania, with smaller numbers having been assisted to return from Kenya and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Almost all returns from Rwanda and Uganda have so far been self-organized. With the original political crisis still not fully resolved, UNHCR and partners are not promoting returns to Burundi, but are providing assistance to those refugees who indicate they have made a free and informed choice to repatriate. With refugees in Tanzania feeling increased pressure from government authorities in 2019 to sign up for voluntary repatriation, UNHCR and partners continue to advocate that decisions to return remain fully voluntary, without pressure or intimidation.

The 2020 Burundian Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan (JRRRP) is an integrated response catering for immediate humanitarian and longer-term resilience and reintegration needs of Burundian refugees who voluntarily repatriate from Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, and Kenya. The 2019-2020 Burundi Regional RRP and 2020 JRRRP together anticipate the voluntary repatriation of some 50,000 Burundian refugees in 2020: 40,000 from Tanzania; 4,000 from the DRC; 1,500 from Rwanda; 4,000 from Uganda; and 500 from Kenya. In addition, the JRRRP will also target the nearly 80,000 assisted returnees and an estimated 15,000

Projected Burundian Refugee Returns

	Projected Returns (Assisted and Self-Organized) by 31 Dec. 2020
DRC	4,000
Rwanda	1,500
Tanzania	40,000
Uganda	4,000
Kenya	500
Total	50,000

self-organised returnees who returned to Burundi from 2017 to 2019 and have received very little reintegration support to date, as well as 82,000 members of host communities in the six main provinces of return (Ruyigi, Makamba, Musinga, Kirundo, Cancuzo and Rutana) which have a high level of vulnerability.

Return dynamics are difficult to project, especially in an election year. While many refugees say they would prefer to wait for the conclusion of the 2020 elections before considering return to the country, a peaceful and conclusive election could result in an increase in returns in the second half of the year. These projections may therefore be revised depending on the evolution of events in Burundi in 2020, the situation in the main countries of asylum, and any significant related changes to the arrival and return trends.

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

Needs Analysis

While returnee protection monitoring in Burundi indicates that returnees have not been subject to any discernible pattern of discrimination in exercising their rights because of their status as returnees, some returnees have been subject to human rights violations and targeted because of real or perceived association with opposition groups, and most face a number of urgent socio-economic reintegration challenges that have informed the development of the 2020 JRRRP.

Protection monitoring data from 2019 indicates that 21 per cent of repatriated households may not have access to health care and 7 per cent of repatriated households do not have access to water. With regards to land, 12 per cent of refugee returnees do not have land and did not have land prior to seeking asylum, and another 6 per cent do not have access to land upon return despite having had access to land before fleeing Burundi, resulting in a total of 18 per cent of returnees without land following repatriation.

The lack of school supplies compounded by insufficient classrooms was highlighted as a major problem by refugee returnees in their areas of return. Some 54 per cent of returnee children do not attend school. Refugee returnee children reported that they found it particularly difficult to join part way through the academic school year, which starts in September.

With 1.7 million Burundians facing acute food insecurity, the arrival of returnees to some of the most impacted areas will increase pressure and requires assistance with nutritional and agricultural support. Access to land, support with livelihoods and rebuilding resilience for returnees and their home communities will be important to ensure return is sustainable.

The returnee monitoring system was revised and strengthened in 2019 to introduce new data collection tools; triangulation with multiple sources of information to verify, validate and analyse findings; ensure a continuum of follow up of refugee returnees from countries of asylum to transit centers in Burundi to areas of return; and to include revamped protection incident monitoring and case management with a network of partners.

Response Strategy & Priorities

The overall goal of the 2020 Burundi JRRRP is to uphold the exercise of the right of return for Burundian refugees and further their socio-economic reintegration without discrimination.

In collaboration with the Burundian authorities, partners of the 2020 Burundian Joint Refugee Return and Reintegration Plan will work to meet the following objectives, while building long-term resilience, and with priority attention to women, children, youth and marginalised people:

1. Ensuring a dignified and efficient reception of refugee returnees including registration, profiling, support at the border and the transit centres, transport, as well as the provision of immediate assistance for the most vulnerable.
2. Creating a safe environment and ensuring access to essential services including food, safe and adequate shelter, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, education, and protection as well as critical infrastructure and income generating activities and self-reliance opportunities. This includes supporting service provision in the communities of return.





3. Ensuring durable solutions for displacement-affected populations, including IDPs, in the areas of return.
4. Supporting and reinforcing existing social capital assets that can facilitate mediation and conflict resolution efforts for the peaceful coexistence of communities.
5. Undertaking expanded monitoring in returnee areas to identify protection risks for the purpose of informing effective responses.
6. Strengthening Rule of Law and creating the conditions for safe access to justice and administrative and legal support services with a specific focus on the birth registration of children born during displacement.
7. Attention to specific needs of children and adolescent girls and boys including their participation in community initiatives on peacebuilding and social cohesion.

The planned response for 2020 will focus on the main of areas of return in the provinces of Makamba, Kirundo, Ruyigi, Muyinga, Cankuzo and Rutana. Intervention will be undertaken in two realms: the emergency phase for new arrivals within the first months of return, and longer-term resilience-oriented and community-based support.

Partnership and Coordination

The JRRRP has 19 partners operating in Burundi including Government entities, UN agencies, and several NGOs, 14 of whom have submitted financial requirements for this plan.

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

BURUNDI RETURN OPERATIONAL PARTNERS

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

In addition, the Durable Solutions Technical Working Group established under the auspices of the Ministry for Human Rights Gender and Social Affairs has developed an Action Plan which also encompasses reintegration objectives.

This forum provides another platform to coordinate coherent and sustainable reintegration.

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

Financial Requirements

The 2020 JRRRP financial requirements are under review and will be finalised shortly.

ANNEX

2020 Financial Requirements

ORGANIZATION	Protection	Education	Energy & Environment	Food security	Health & Nutrition	Livelihood & Resilience	Shelter & NFIs	WASH	TOTAL (US\$)
DRC									
AFPDE					342,000				342,000
UN-FAO						850,000			850,000
UN-UNDP	3,900,000								3,900,000
UN-UNFPA	450,000				450,000				900,000
UN-UNHCR	5,465,160	1,650,409			2,060,142	2,239,126	818,959	1,217,209	13,451,005
UN-UNICEF		1,954,800			107,422				2,062,222
UN-WFP				5,520,000					5,520,000
DRC Total	9,815,160	3,605,209		5,520,000	2,959,564	3,089,126	818,959	1,217,209	27,025,227
Rwanda									
ADRA		200,000							200,000
ARC	300,000				5,346,222				5,646,222
CARE International	151,574					353,673			505,247
Handicap International	686,000								686,000
LAF	49,690								49,690
Save the Children	454,300				672,400				1,126,700
UN-FAO			5,933,024			560,644			6,493,668
UN-UNDP	535,920		3,944,513			212,586			4,693,019
UN-UNFPA	117,500				614,000				731,500
UN-UNHCR	12,712,118	5,858,683	3,944,513		5,933,024	3,707,471	9,454,986	5,346,222	46,957,017
UN-UNICEF	500,000	750,000			9,454,986			750,000	11,454,986

ORGANIZATION	Protection	Education	Energy & Environment	Food security	Health & Nutrition	Livelihood & Resilience	Shelter & NFIs	WASH	TOTAL (US\$)
UN-WOMEN	50,000					50,000			100,000
UN-WFP		1,019,343		12,712,118	1,822,229	751,935			16,305,625
WVI								1,064,000	1,064,000
Rwanda Total	15,557,102	7,828,026	13,822,050	12,712,118	23,842,861	5,636,309	9,454,986	7,160,222	96,013,674
Tanzania									
AIRD							400,000		400,000
Caritas		300,000							300,000
CEMDO			255,443						255,443
CWS						10,335			10,335
DRC	201,316					1,300,000	510,000	1,516,000	3,527,316
GNT						345,900			345,900
Help Age International	1,345,072				240,710	236,717			1,822,499
IRC	155,247	194,904			600,000	59,739			1,009,890
MTI					189,200				189,200
NRC		645,000						867,000	1,512,000
OXFAM								1,422,886	1,422,886
Plan International	1,568,597	750,000				1,402,743			3,721,340
RtDS			578,780						578,780
Save the Children	1,700,000	200,000							1,900,000
TCRS								850,000	850,000
UN-FAO			250,000			450,000			700,000
UN-IOM	3,002,589				363,000				3,365,589
UN-UNCDF						120,000			120,000

ORGANIZATION	Protection	Education	Energy & Environment	Food security	Health & Nutrition	Livelihood & Resilience	Shelter & NFIs	WASH	TOTAL (US\$)
UN-UNDP			500,000						500,000
UN-UNFPA	429,000				858,000				1,287,000
UN-UNHCR	26,814,055	8,513,464	4,567,123		10,402,043	6,242,450	16,351,682	9,570,418	82,461,235
UN-UNICEF	500,000	837,801			214,979			937,500	2,490,280
UN-WFP				29,897,726	1,350,215				31,247,941
Water Mission								1,733,670	1,733,670
WLAC	157,706								157,706
Tanzania Total	35,873,582	11,441,169	6,151,346	29,897,726	14,218,147	10,167,884	17,261,682	16,897,474	141,909,010
Uganda									
ARC	180,513					146,271			326,784
CAFOMI	54,380		43,162			274,098		147,040	518,680
IMPACT							15,127		15,127
UN-FAO						2,056,338			2,056,338
UN-UNDP	280,000		320,000			1,290,000			1,890,000
UN-UNFPA	456,000				243,200				699,200
UN-UNHCR	1,508,804	1,551,775	1,753,610		2,912,428	334,428	1,676,110	762,845	10,500,000
UN-UNICEF	573,898	376,742			1,824,973			276,765	3,052,378
UN-WFP				4,757,674	476,270	140,612			5,374,556
UN-WHO					385,000				385,000
URCS	25,000								25,000
Uganda Total	3,078,595	1,928,517	2,116,772	4,757,674	5,841,871	4,241,747	1,691,237	1,186,650	24,843,063
TOTAL	64,324,439	24,802,921	22,090,168	52,887,518	46,862,443	23,135,066	29,226,864	26,461,555	289,790,973

