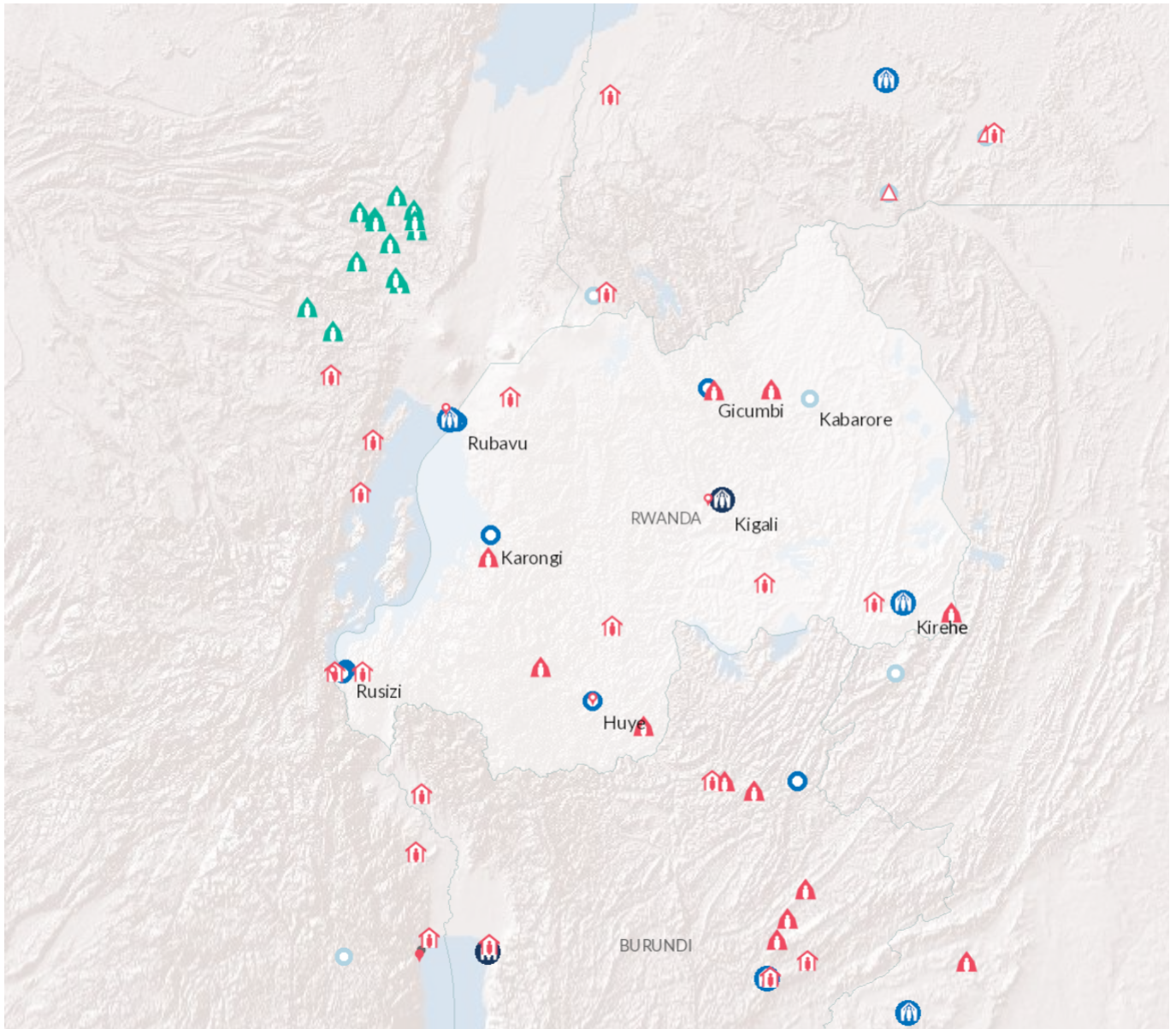


Operation: Rwanda

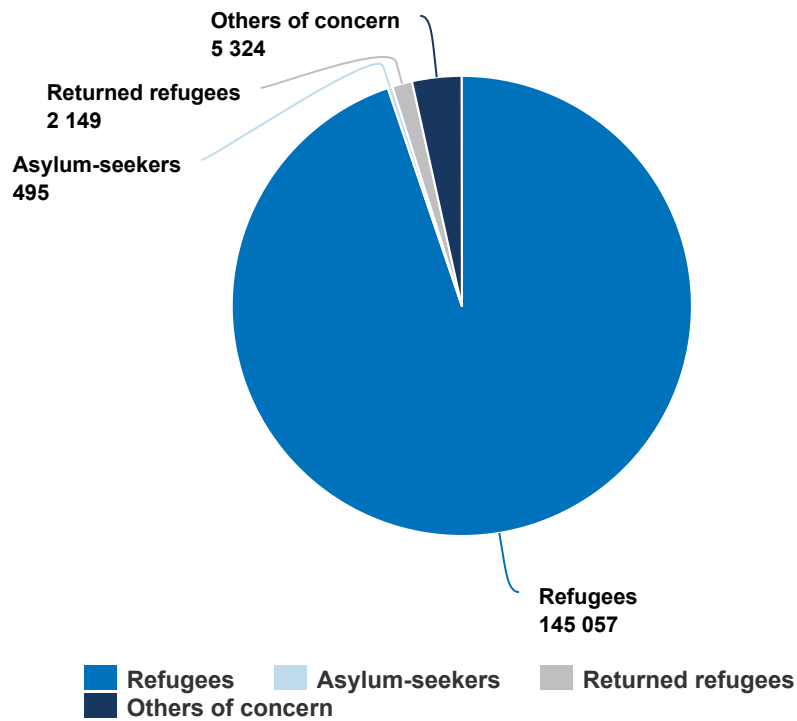


The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

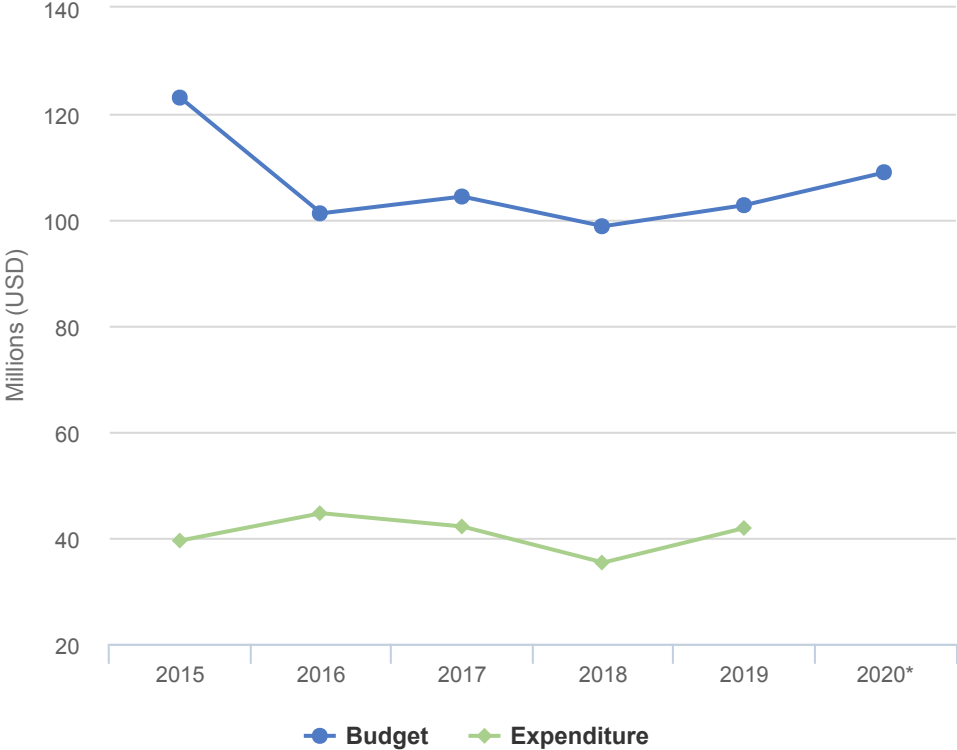
People of Concern

INCREASE IN
0% 2019

2019	153,025
2018	152,597
2017	191,392



Budgets and Expenditure for Rwanda



Operational context

Rwanda has been welcoming refugees for over two decades and continued to receive new arrivals in 2019, providing a favourable protection environment supported by its national legal framework.

Since the Leaders' Summit in 2016 and the adoption of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in early 2018, the Government of Rwanda has promoted the integration of refugees within the scope of four commitments on documentation, socio-economic inclusion, and integration in national education and health systems. During the Global Refugee Forum in December 2019, the Government renewed pledges in these four areas and made a new commitment relating to energy and environmental preservation.

Following the conclusion of a tripartite agreement between the Government, the African Union and UNHCR in September 2019 establishing an Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM), over 300 refugees and asylum-seekers were evacuated from Libya to Rwanda.

Population trends

In 2019, Rwanda hosted some 145,000 refugees, mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). This included some 2,700 individuals who arrived during the course of the year. Women and children represented 75% of the population.

In 2019, some 2,100 Rwandan refugees chose to return home from the eastern part of the DRC.

Key achievements

- The Misizi marshland project improved the food security, social cohesion and income of more than 1,400 refugee and host community farmers.
- Urban refugees were able to access the national health insurance system.
- All camps shifted to clean energy cooking.
- Establishment of an ETM in Rwanda.

Unmet needs

With the operation only 41% funded for 2019, the level of assistance and protection services was consequently limited.

- Only 50% of survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) among Burundian refugees had access to adequate support.
- Among Congolese refugees, only 58% of women-headed households in camps had access to adequate shelter.
- Clean water supply was below standards in three camps (at an average of 13.8 litres per person per day as compared to the standard of 20 litres per person per day).
- There was a lack of school facilities (90 students per classroom).
- There were recurrent challenges in maintaining the provision of food assistance.
- Land scarcity resulted in the congestion of refugee camps and limited opportunities for agricultural projects.
- There was reduced support for self-reliance activities, with under 17,000 refugees engaged in income-generating activities during the year.
- There were reduced environmental intervention activities.

2019 Expenditure for Rwanda | USD

The following table presents the final budget and funds available by pillar and the final expenditure at the objective-level, as reported at year-end.

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Total
Final Budget	100,101,244	2,650,000	102,751,244
Income from contributions*	30,330,089	0	30,330,089
Other funds available / transfers	10,100,397	1,416,160	11,516,557
Total funds available	40,430,485	1,416,160	41,846,646

Expenditure by Objective

Favourable Protection Environment			
Administrative Institutions and Practice	14,610	0	14,610
Legal remedies and legal assistance	435,440	0	435,440
Access to territory	205,806	0	205,806
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	136,056	0	136,056
Subtotal	791,911	0	791,911
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation			
Reception conditions	328,423	0	328,423
Registration and profiling	985,313	0	985,313
Status determination	41,739	0	41,739
Individual documentation	235,177	38,724	273,901
Civil status documentation	225,786	0	225,786
Family re-unification	56,327	0	56,327
Subtotal	1,872,764	38,724	1,911,489
Security from Violence and Exploitation			
SGBV prevention and response	1,906,764	0	1,906,764
Non-arbitrary detention	180,140	0	180,140
Child protection	2,050,238	0	2,050,238
Subtotal	4,137,141	0	4,137,141
Basic Needs and Essential Services			
Health	4,447,790	157,476	4,605,266
Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response	872,767	0	872,767
Nutrition	838,953	0	838,953
Water	2,402,987	141,668	2,544,655
Sanitation and hygiene	2,781,880	115,961	2,897,841
Shelter and infrastructure	2,342,233	0	2,342,233
Energy	3,093,783	0	3,093,783
Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	3,603,939	0	3,603,939

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Total
Services for persons with specific needs	537,297	0	537,297
Education	3,462,235	0	3,462,235
Subtotal	24,383,863	415,105	24,798,968
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance			
Community mobilization	872,756	0	872,756
Co-existence with local communities	114,726	0	114,726
Natural resources and shared environment	293,948	0	293,948
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,054,959	0	1,054,959
Subtotal	2,336,387	0	2,336,387
Durable Solutions			
Voluntary return	93,616	336,959	430,576
Integration	31,657	0	31,657
Resettlement	697,090	0	697,090
Greater reduction of statelessness	6,682	0	6,682
Subtotal	829,045	336,959	1,166,004
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships			
Coordination and partnerships	112,583	0	112,583
Camp management and coordination	149,943	0	149,943
Donor relations	149,250	0	149,250
Subtotal	411,777	0	411,777
Logistics and Operations Support			
Supply chain and logistics	1,246,126	77,165	1,323,292
Operations management, coordination and support	4,421,469	548,206	4,969,675
Subtotal	5,667,595	625,372	6,292,966
2019 Expenditure Total	40,430,484	1,416,160	41,846,644

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