

COUNTRY OPERATIONS PLAN

Country: Rwanda

Planning Year: 2002

Part I: Country Level

(a) Executive Summary

In the implementation of UNHCR's primary mandate, the office will continue to assist the Government of Rwanda in providing protection and assistance to refugees from neighboring countries and elsewhere in Africa. This includes ensuring protection and providing appropriate care and maintenance for Congolese refugees in camps and the mixed urban caseload in Kigali. Government counterparts and institutions will be trained to establish and carry out protection of refugees pursuant to national legislation and rights based status determination procedures and modalities for assistance.

The Office will also provide assistance to the Government in a second mandated activity-repatriation of Rwandan refugees. Over 25000 are expected to return and the UNHCR will through its partners, provide material and logistical assistance to and within communities of origin and will – as well - monitor their successful reintegration. As a corollary to this, the UNHCR will strengthen local human rights organizations undertaking returnee monitoring, human rights training and reporting. UNHCR in Rwanda will also work closely on a variety of reconciliation and co-existence initiatives with national institutions such as the National Commission on Unity and Reconciliation, the National Human Rights Commission and the Center for the Prevention of Conflict at the National University of Rwanda. The end objective to these activities will be to develop fruitful mechanisms that will foster durable solutions.

The programme/themes highlighted under these objectives are as follows: (1) assist government to establish and develop a legal framework and mechanisms for refugee protection and status determination, (2) identify durable solutions for refugees, (3) facilitate repatriation and monitoring of returnees and (4) training for line ministries and local partners on the protection of refugees and returnees. Considering the new parameters set and the reduced financial resources at its disposal, BO Rwanda will be severely constrained in the number and scale of the projects addressing these themes and programme, therefore the office will need to work closely with other institutions, such as UNDP, to assist in these areas.

(b) Overview

The July 1999 Lusaka Peace Agreement is aimed at achieving durable solutions to the DRC conflict as well as bring about stability within the Great Lakes Region. Since its signature, the region continued to face recurrent instability. The unrest within Burundi persists despite numerous attempts for a peaceful settlement. Given the ramification of conflicts within the Great Lakes region, it is likely that the overall precarity lasts for some time. Nevertheless, with the relative progress in the current peace initiatives, troops disengagement is taking a concrete move. Rwanda has withdrawn some of her forces from the DRC as from 15 March 2001.

Internally, Rwanda has its own problems. The Government of Rwanda is attempting to durably relocate old caseload returnees who had spontaneously settled in public domain areas. Alternative arrangements will have to be made for others illegally occupying private and public property. In 2001 the Government of Tanzania began to return locally integrated Rwandans who had not regularized their stay, including those who settled in Tanzania in the wake of pogroms in the 1950s and 1970s. If this continues, an estimated 45,000 people may be affected based on information received from Tanzania. Uganda may relocate previously integrated refugees into camps or settlements. Many of these Rwandans may choose to return to Rwanda rather than face this alternative. As many as 4,000 families could be involved, based on the number and location of Rwandans in Uganda most directly effected. Repatriation from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania and other African countries is likely to continue. These will all place an enormous demand on what limited land, existing resources and infrastructures are available. Expectations will be high, and, if not met, can have a seriously destabilizing effect on national security.

The office will maintain a very basic care and maintenance project for Congolese refugees who are living in unsatisfactory conditions vis a vis shelter, health, sanitation in the 2 camps. If resources are available, the UNHCR will also continue with a repatriation program, which

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consists of material and logistical assistance to returnees and monitoring of returnees in their commune of origin. The overall emphasis in 2002 is on protection related activities, requiring a human presence. It would be difficult, in fact, for the office to further reduce its operational budget or its staffing after the considerable reductions made in 2001- leaving it operating at a skeletal level.

Part II: Beneficiary Population & Theme level

(a) Programme for Beneficiary Population: Congolese Refugees

Section A: Programme goal(s)

Beneficiary Population / Theme		FMIS Project Code (indicate if only staff time is involved)
Each programme goal must relate to one or more of the five currently used types of assistance--i.e. EM, CM, RP, LS, RE—and to one project, where an FMIS project is established.		
Goal(s): Provide protection and assistance to refugees in Rwanda, according to internationally recognized standards, taking into account the specific needs of women, children and other vulnerable groups.		AB/RWA/CM/270
Objectives	Outputs	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All refugees and asylum seekers will enjoy personal security and safety; • All refugees will receive and benefit from the material and welfare assistance provided for; • Host community is compensated for negative effects of refugee presence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize training seminars on refugee law, women and children's rights and human rights for government and NGOs. Organize seminars for refugees on their rights and obligations; • Food and NFIs are distributed to refugees. Basic primary education, sanitation facilities, health / nutrition assistance and shelter as well as awareness of HIV/AIDS and STD being provided to refugees • Environmental protection activities being implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National refugee-law is completed and it provides legal protection to refugees and asylum seekers; • All refugees maintain good health status and communicable diseases are controlled. All school-aged refugees have access to primary education. Refugee shelters are maintained regularly. • Reforestation activities and provision of improved stoves help in decreasing environmental degradation.

Section B: Statistical and demographic information

Name of Beneficiary Population:		Congoese Refugees As at 31/03/01				
Age Group	Male (in absolute numbers)	(in %)	Female (in absolute numbers)	(in %)	Total (in absolute numbers)	(in %)
0-4	3043	10.66	3376	11.83	6419	22.49
5-17	5369	18.81	5977	20.94	11346	39.75
18-59	3965	13.89	5315	18.62	9,280	32.51
60 and >	668	2.34	831	2.91	1,499	5.25
Total: 28,544	13045	45.70	15,499	54.30	28,544	100
Major locations: Gihembe (pop. 14,861) and Kiziba (pop. 13,683) Refugee Camps.						

Section C: Summary topics for the beneficiary population

Assumptions and constraints

- The Government of Rwanda will continue to accept and grant asylum to Congoese refugees and allow UNHCR to provide assistance and access to refugees.
- Implementation of Lusaka Peace Accord will not be fully met and conflict will continue thus preventing repatriation of refugees.
- Care and maintenance will continue with staffing and funding sufficient to provide adequate services.
- Adequate Implementing Partners to provide assistance according to UNHCR guidelines.
- Stable environment in country allowing implementation of programme to operate unhindered.
- WFP will continue to provide adequate food assistance.
- Severe shortage of land and level of poverty eliminates chance of local settlement or self-sufficiency.
- Questions surrounding nationalities and statelessness issues persist.

Strategy for achieving goal(s)

- Promote and monitor protection activities for individual cases. Address protection of refugee women and children, and vulnerable cases.
- Organize training seminars on refugee law, women and children's rights and human rights for government, NGOs and refugees.
- Provide support to mobilize active refugee participation in camp management through community-based approaches to involve refugees in planning and implementation of activities.
- Address specific needs of child marriages, abductions, gender-based violence, family planning, reproductive health education and HIV/AIDS and STD awareness using awareness programs presented by NGOs.
- Monitor and ensure substantive health, sanitation and education assistance is provided to refugees and verify goals with regular meetings with government and Implementing Partners.
- Ensure active participation of refugee groups in design and delivery of services.
- Coordination meetings with government, NGOs and refugee committees.
- Promote skills training and income generating activities as long-term self-reliance training.
- Promote recreational activities for children and adolescents.
- Ensure equal participation of women in refugee committees as well as social and cultural activities.
- Encourage school attendance for refugee children with special focus on girls.

Implementation strategy

- Ministry of Local Government and Social Services will sign a bilateral sub-agreement for the overall coordination of activities related to refugees matters and for the camp management in Kiziba (Kibuye), Gihembe (Byumba) and in Kigeme (Gikongoro);
- African Humanitarian Action (AHA) will sign a trilateral agreement for health, Nutrition and hospital referrals for the 2 camps
- American Refugee Committee (ARC) will sign a trilateral sub agreement for water, sanitation, shelters and other infrastructures in the 3 camps;
- Public Service International (PSI) will sign trilateral sub agreement for gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS and STD sensitization awareness.
- Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) will sign a trilateral sub agreement for community services, vocational training and education in Kiziba, Gihembe and Kigeme.
- Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) will sign a trilateral sub agreement for hospital reference support and assistance to the urban refugees
- GTZ-TOR will sign a trilateral sub agreement for transport and fleet maintenance.
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF) will sign a trilateral sub-agreement for managing storage and distribution of foodstuff and NFIs;
- Branch Office through its Field Offices and units will provide technical support, guidance and will monitor the activities implemented by the partners. Additional technical support will be sought as need from Regional Service Center. Policy guidance will be sought from Regional Director's Office.

Policy priorities: women/gender equality, children and adolescents, environmental concerns

(a) Women/gender equality

- Gender issues have been mainstreamed into the strategies.

(b) Children and adolescents

- Ensure follow-up of UAMs placed in foster families.

(c) Environmental concerns

- Sensitization and training of local population.
- Soil conservation and reforestation programs continue in and around camps.
- Environmental Information and awareness campaigns will continue in camps.
- Coordination and training of appropriate government authorities and competent NGOs.
- Continue to provide improved cooking stoves to refugees.
- Seek technical advice from Regional Service Center Nairobi or Environment Section at Headquarters to assist in programme development and setting up monitoring guidelines.
- Lobby government to introduce environmental issues as part of national curriculum.
- Ensure that firewood is provided to camps from designated forest areas.

(d) Beneficiaries with special needs

- Integrate disabled refugees into ongoing vocational training
- Ensure counseling services on trauma cases is available
- Provide crutches and prosthetic limbs for handicapped
- Involve elderly in income generating activities and transmission of cultural norms and oral tradition to the young.

Registration

- Registration of new arrivals, births and deaths to maintain updated population figures;
- Verification exercise to be conducted in order to update refugee population and to prepare repatriation.
- Issue identity cards in collaboration with Ministry of Local Affairs and Social Services (MINALOCSA).

Potential for solutions and UNHCR phase-out

There is no possibility of local settlement due to level of poverty in the country and lack of land.

(b) Programme for Beneficiary Population: Urban Refugees

Section A: Programme goal(s)

<p align="center">Beneficiary Population / Theme</p> <p>Each programme goal must relate to one or more of the five currently used types of assistance--i.e. EM, CM, RP, LS, RE—and to one project, where an FMIS project is established.</p>		<p align="center">FMIS Project Code (indicate if only staff time is involved)</p>
<p>Goal(s): Provide protection and assistance to urban refugees in Kigali, according to internationally recognized standards, taking into account the specific needs of women, children and other vulnerable groups.</p>		02/AB/RWA/CM/270
Objectives	Outputs	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All refugees and asylum seekers will enjoy personal security and safety. All refugees will receive and benefit from the material and welfare assistance provided for. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize training seminars on refugee law, women and children's rights and human rights for government and NGOs. Organize seminars for refugees on their rights and obligations. Food and NFIs are distributed to needy urban refugees. Health/nutrition and temporary shelter assistance are provided to needy urban refugee caseload. HIV/AIDS and STD awareness campaigns are implemented for the benefit the urban refugees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National refugee-law is completed and it provides legal protection to refugees and asylum seekers. All refugees maintain good health status communicable disease under control. All school-aged refugees have access to education. Emergency assistance in form of material and/or cash will be given to needy refugees.

Section B: Statistical and demographic information

Name of Beneficiary Population:		Urban Refugees				
Age Group	Male (in absolute numbers)	(in %)	Female (in absolute numbers)	(in %)	Total (in absolute numbers)	(in %)
0-4	81	3.75	83	3.83	164	7.59
5-17	423	19.56	377	17.43	800	37.00
18-59	572	26.54	471	21.78	1,043	48.24
60 and >	79	3.65	76	3.51	155	7.17
Total:2,162	1,155	53.41	1,007	46.59	2,162	100
Major locations: Kigali						

Section C: Summary topics for the beneficiary population

Assumptions and constraints

- Refugee law will be enacted.
- Eligibility committee will be established and functioning.
- Government will continue to tolerate refugees to remain in urban centers for protection and/or economic reasons.
- Poverty level in Rwanda will limit opportunities for local integration of refugees.
- Absence of services and assistance by other actors for urban refugees' demands UNHCR support for care and maintenance.
- Questions surrounding nationality and statelessness issues persist.
- Security problems for refugees in Kigali may be aggravated by upcoming census.
- Continued de facto recognition of urban caseload by Government of Rwanda.

Strategy for achieving goal(s)

- UNHCR will receive, interview process applications and refer cases to Eligibility Committee (when established).
- Establish counseling service for management and provision of health, food, NFI assistance and psychosocial support.
- Facilitate access to primary and secondary schools.
- UNHCR, in collaboration with Eligibility Committee and Immigration Office, will ensure that refugees receive appropriate identification documents.
- UNHCR will provide exceptional assistance for emergency humanitarian cases (funerals, rent deposit, etc.).
- Establish and provide financial and technical support for sustainability of Refugee Committee and Eligibility Committee.
- Facilitate access to skills/vocational training institutions.
- Encourage and promote establishment of Eligibility Committee.
- Establish co-operation mechanisms with MINALOC and Immigration Office to process cases for resettlement.

Implementation Strategy

- NPA will provide counseling services and ensure management of integrated assistance and health to urban caseload refugees under the signed tripartite agreement aforementioned.
- Immigration – collaborate to establish legal travel and work documents
- Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) and Ministry of Health (MINSANTE) will ensure that access to services is at the same level as national standards.
- National Eligibility Committee will process asylum claims.
- Branch Office through its units will monitor protection and assistance that fall within internationally accepted standards.

Policy priorities: women/gender equality, children, and adolescents, environmental concerns

N.B. Policy priorities are streamlined into the beneficiary goals and strategies.

Registration

Once the Eligibility Committee is established, refugees will be issued appropriate documents. Refugee ID cards will be validated every 6 months. Death and birth will be validated accordingly.

Potential for solutions and UNHCR phase-out

In the absence of any other social services and the extreme poverty of the host country, UNHCR is unable to implement a phase-out strategy.

(c) Programme for Beneficiary Population: Returnees

Section A: Programme goal(s)

<p align="center">Beneficiary Population / Theme</p> <p>Each Programme goal must relate to one or more of the five currently used types of assistance—i.e. EM, CM, RP, LS, RE—and to one project, where an FMIS project is established.</p>		<p align="center">FMIS Project Code (indicate if only staff time is involved)</p>
<p>Goal(s): Assist the voluntary repatriation of some 25,000 Rwandan returnees, in safety and dignity.</p>		02/AB/RWA/RP/370
<p>Objectives</p>	<p>Outputs</p>	<p>Indicators</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25,000 Rwandan refugees, who opted for voluntary repatriation, will be assisted with transportation facilities from point of entry to commune of origin or places of preferences. Voluntary returnees will enjoy safety and dignity in their country of origin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transit Centers maintained/repared and operational, at all times. Sufficient quantity of relief items is stored at Transit Centers, effective distribution system in place, and onward transport to commune of origin. Every voluntary returnee will enjoy safety and dignity in country of origin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of returnees temporarily sheltered at Transit Centers in Nkamira and Nyagatare, from date of arrival until date of departure to final destination. No. of returnees receive food and non-food items upon arrival, transported from Transit Centers to final destinations. Regular monitoring exercise carried out to ensure safety and dignity of voluntary returnees in country of origin.

Section B: Statistical and demographic information

No population figure or demographic breakdown is available for Rwandan refugee population, but an estimated 25,000 Rwandans are expected to return in 2002.

Section C: Summary topics for the beneficiary population/ theme

Assumptions and constraints

- 25,000 refugees will return from DRC, Tanzania and other countries.
- Government of Rwanda will maintain open-door policy for all Rwandans to return.
- Current level of improved security in Rwanda will remain stable.
- Elections in Tanzania and Uganda will not result in any forced displacement or significant population movements.
- The International Community and government will continue to make efforts to reintegrate returnees and provide shelter and social service infrastructures.
- Absence of development assistance to maintain and/or ensure sustainability of existing settlement sites.
- Continued instability in region hinders planning

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- Absence of assistance to new returnees might result in heightened tensions between returning population and previously reintegrated population
- Lack of other actors undertaking reintegration related activities.
- Insecurity in certain areas limits direct access and monitoring capabilities
- Insufficient human resources and its impact on UNHCR's monitoring and reporting capacity on returnee's situation.
- Limited capacity and financial resources of national human rights organizations to conduct monitoring;
- Government will continue to return property to rightful owners;
- Lack of stability in government institutions.

Strategy for achieving goal(s)

- Continue to advocate and sensitize government, donors and sister agencies on the necessity to ensure the economic sustainability of existing settlement sites.
- Maintain appropriate reception and transit facilities.
- Provide onward transport to commune of origin in security and dignity;
- Register and distribute repatriation package including food and NFIs.
- Ensure specific needs are provided to vulnerable groups (elderly, single parent families, UAMs, handicapped, etc.), maintain referral service and continue to support institutions to accommodate UAMs while tracing is taking place.
- Provide community based QIPS to minimize conflict between returnees and established communities.
- Strengthen capacity of local human rights organization to monitor return and intervene to authorities on behalf of returnees.

Implementation strategy

- Ministry of Local Government will sign bipartite sub - agreement for the management of transit centers.
- Joint Commission for Repatriation and Reintegration of Rwandan Refugees (JCRRRR) will sign a bipartite sub-agreement for the overall coordination of repatriation activities and cross-border meetings in Tanzania, Zambia and other countries;
- LIPRODHOR will sign a tripartite sub-agreement for monitoring of returnees
- WFP will provide three-month food ration
- Collaborate with other line ministries as appropriate
- Coordinate and provide assistance to local institutions handling UAMs
- Branch Office through its Field Offices and units will provide technical support, guidance and will monitor the activities implemented by the partners. Additional technical support will be sought as need from Regional Service Center. Policy guidance will be sought from Regional Directorate.

Policy priorities: women/gender equality, children and adolescents, environmental concerns

N.B. Policy priorities are streamlined into the beneficiary goals and strategies.

(d) Theme: Reconciliation and promoting Co-existence

Section A: Theme goal(s)

Goal(s) established for Theme	FMIS Project Code
Each programme goal must relate to one of the five currently Used types of assistance: EM, CM, RP, LS, RE and to one project	
Ensure sustainable return for repatriating population	02/AB/RWA/LS/413
Minimize conflict among communities and promote co-existence	02/AB/RWA/RP/413
Prevent population displacement (IDPs and refugee flow)	02/AB/RWA/RP/413

Section B: Statistical and demographic information

Since 1994, more than 3 million Rwandans have returned to Rwanda. In addition, 1 million Rwandans were displaced during this period. Rwandan communities comprise of survivors of genocide, genocide suspects, innocent victims of circumstance, ex-FAR military, former civil servants. All must live together in communities still affected by trauma and the tragedies of the past. Many are female-headed households.

Section C: Summary topics for the beneficiary population/ theme

Assumptions and constraints

- Government will continue to promote reintegration and reconciliation and co-existence through various organs, as individuals will continue to repatriate.
- Tension between communities will prevail due to limited resources particularly land, water, and shelter and the legacies of past events.
- Backlog of genocide cases and the slow due process will persist despite implementation of “gacaca”.
- Significant assistance from international development organizations will not be forthcoming for resettlement and reintegration activities for returnees.
- Old case returnees continue to illegally occupy public domain and private property.
- Government will continue to return property to rightful owners and seek alternatives for evictees.
- There will be a lack of resources to facilitate reintegration of returnees.
- Reconciliation and co-existence after genocide and war is time consuming and labor intensive.
- Lack of financial and human resources for judicial system, and clear polemic between due process requirements and the need to expedite cases.
- BO Rwanda will be under resource both financially and staffing.

Strategy for achieving goal(s)

- Provide financial and technical support to National Commission for Unity and Reconciliation (NCUR), local Human Rights Association and the Center for Conflict Resolution based at the National University of Rwanda (NUR).
- Continue to promote awareness of the necessity for due process and gacaca process.
- Collaborate with the UN Sponsored Thematic Group on Justice, good governance and human rights.
- Provide training for National Human Rights NGOs particularly in the context of returnee monitoring
- Support women’s awareness programs for rights, particularly as regards marriage laws, abductions and sexual violence and issues revolved around sexual violation through the network of Rwandan Women’s Initiative (RWI), and provide similar awareness campaigns for refugees.

Implementation strategy

- National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC) will coordinate government action and act as a clearinghouse for activities implemented by NGOs with regard to reconciliation and co-existence activities.
- Regular coordination meetings, thematic group and consultations on Human Rights will be held under the umbrella of Special Rapporteur on Human Rights for Rwanda and NHRC.
- The Center for Conflict Resolution (National University of Rwanda) will conduct research, documentation and workshops on conflict resolution.
- Ad hoc committee on peace and governance, American Embassy and Women as Partners for Peace will work towards initiatives to sustain Lusaka Peace Accord.
- Line Ministries and Government representatives will be assisted to organize workshops for judiciaries through the Ministry of Justice.
- Thematic Group on Justice including UN Agencies (ICTR), NGOs, ICRC, and donor governments will serve as coordination mechanisms and information bases at various levels.

Policy priorities: women/gender equality, children and adolescents, environmental concerns

Women/gender equality and Children/Adolescence

Human rights and justice groups have prioritized programme to eradicate gender-based violence for Rwandan population and refugees in Rwanda with a focus on the female-child, widows and children households.

N.B. All other policy priorities have been streamlined into the theme goals and strategies.

(e) Theme: Capacity Building (Protection)

Section A: Theme goal(s)

Goal(s) established for Theme	FMIS Project Code
Each programme goal must relate to one of the five currently Used types of assistance: EM, CM, RP, LS, RE and to one project	
Develop capacity for government and non-government institutions to enable them respond to refugee emergencies and returnee management.	02/RWA/RP/370 02/RWA/CM/270
Support to establishment of the National Eligibility Commission	02/RWA/RP/270
Implement the new refugee law and regulations by the ministerial departments involved	02/RWA/RP/370

Section B: Statistical and demographic information

There are no relevant figures for this section. Includes returnees (approx. 3 million), on-going repatriation process (25,000 returnees in 2000), line ministries, national NGOs, and UNHCR Rwanda.

Section C: Summary topics for the beneficiary population/ theme

Assumptions and constraints

- In the wake of the genocide a void was created. The local capacity was decimated, either killed, imprisoned or in exile, and has not fully recovered and needs strengthening.
- Refugees will continue to seek asylum in Rwanda
- Local NGOs and government institutions are willing to cooperate and assist in an emergencies, reintegration and resettlement of returnees but lack experience, resources and skills to execute effectively and efficiently.
- An effective national refugee law is in place and mechanisms for status determination developed
- Returnees continue to come back.
- UNHCR maintains status of office.
- Insufficient financial resources are available but the Office will be able to call upon resource persons from region or HQ.

Strategy for achieving goal(s)

- Design intensive training programme for capacity building of line ministries which will be implemented through the Branch Office with assistance from HQ
- Implement intensive training program for national eligibility committee will be conducted

Implementation strategy

- BO will seek a consultant to work with and within the Government of Rwanda (NEC).
- BO through its units will monitor activities along side with Field offices.
- If required to supplement capacity building programs, BO will seek support from Regional Service Center, Regional Director’s Office and Headquarters based services.

(f) Theme: Environment

Section A: Theme goal(s)

Goal(s) established for Theme	FMIS Project Code
Each programme goal must relate to one of the five currently Used types of assistance: EM, CM, RP, LS, RE and to one project	
Contribute to measures taken by government to redress environmental damage caused by massive movement of population.	02/AB/RWA/RP/270
Prevent further environmental degradation caused by refugees in affected areas (Kibuye, Byumba, and Gikongoro).	02/AB/RWA/CM/270

Section B: Statistical and demographic information

Due to the significant damage caused by returnees and refugees in Rwanda, firewood as a source of fuel has damaged the environment. There were an estimated 3 million returnees over the past five years and a current population of 31,228 refugees in Rwanda (as at 31/03/2001).

Section C: Summary topics for the beneficiary population/ theme

Assumptions and constraints

- In the absence of an alternative energy source, UNHCR will continue to provide firewood for the refugee population.
- Presence of refugees has causes rapid deforestation and soil erosion.
- The government must provide a clear policy on the environment and sensitize the population to adhere to environment policy for sustainable management of environment projects.
- Lack of concise adherence of laws from refugee and host communities.
- Lack of funding
- Limited designated forest sites for firewood.
- Refugees will continue to use energy saving stoves.
- Lack of land and illegal squatting in forest by returnees with gradual assistance from the government for alternative resettlement sites.

Strategy for achieving goal(s)

- Sensitization and training of local population.
- Soil conservation and reforestation programs continue in and around camps.
- Environmental Information and awareness campaigns will continue in camps.
- Coordination and training of appropriate government authorities and competent NGOs.
- Continue to provide and improve cooking stoves to refugees.
- Identify technical expert from Nairobi or Headquarters to assist in programme development and setting up monitoring guidelines.
- Lobby government to introduce environmental issues as part of national curriculum.
- Ensure that firewood is provided to camps from designated forest areas.

Implementation strategy

- RWARRI – implementing partners in Kibuye, Byumba and Gikongoro
- Regional Service Center will provide technical support
- MINALOC will coordinate all environmental issues with UNHCR's cooperation
- Seek an active participation from refugees, and the local population in and around camps.
- UNHCR through its units will monitor activities along side with Field offices.