

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January 2020-December 2021



CREDITS

UNHCR wishes to acknowledge the contributions of partners and staff in the Southern Africa and Great Lakes regions in Africa and at Headquarters who have participated in the preparation of the narrative, financial and graphic components of this document.

CONCEPT DESIGN

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WEB PORTAL

For more information on the DRC situation go to: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/drc>

PHOTOGRAPHS

Front Cover:

Refugee women from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) walk to a market at the Mantapala settlement in Zambia. © UNHCR/Will Swanson

Angola Chapter:

Refugee girls from the DRC enjoy a game of skipping in Lóvua Settlement. © UNHCR/Omotola Akindipe

Burundi Chapter:

Congolese refugee children gather in Musasa refugee camp in northern Burundi. © UNHCR/Georgina Goodwin

Republic of the Congo Chapter:

A refugee woman from the DRC carries wood, manioc and vegetables back to the Gouga Route refugee site where she lives. © UNHCR/Frederic Noy

Rwanda Chapter:

A young Congolese refugee boy from the DRC attends a class at the Gasaka School in Nyamagabe. Over 2,000 primary school children enrolled in that district are refugees from the DRC. © UNHCR/Paddy Dowling

Uganda Chapter:

A refugee from the DRC, talks with his sons in front of his shop in Rwamwanja refugee settlement. © UNHCR/Vincent Tremeau

United Republic of Tanzania Chapter:

Congolese students attend a literature class at Fraternity Secondary School in Nyarugusu refugee camp. The school has a shortage of schoolbooks so the students must group together to share. © UNHCR/Georgina Goodwin

Zambia Chapter:

"Thanks to this business, I can take care of my kids," says this refugee woman from the DRC at a market stall in Mantapala Settlement. © UNHCR/Will Swanson

Annex:

Congolese refugees stand outside their shops at a market in Mantapala Settlement, Zambia. © UNHCR/Will Swanson

Back Cover:

A Congolese refugee who weaves traditional mats from dried palm leaves to make a living in Rwamwanja settlement, Uganda. © UNHCR/Duniya Alam Khan

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Foreword

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains one of the most complex and long-standing humanitarian crises in Africa. As of the end of 2019, countries in the Southern and Great Lakes regions in Africa generously host some 905,573 Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers. The on-going armed conflicts across much of eastern DRC, as well as intercommunal violence continue to cause internal and external displacement of populations, tragic loss of human life and destruction of communities. Although a peaceful transition of power followed the presidential elections in December 2018, concerns remain over the deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation, mainly in the eastern part of the country.



The situation has become even more complex in recent years with ongoing displacement in parts of the DRC, while the government pursues efforts to promote returns for refugees, asylum-seekers and those who have been internally displaced. Recently displaced Congolese continue to arrive into neighbouring countries, requiring assistance and protection who have been in a protracted situation of forced displacement – many for over a decade. Given the constantly growing needs and increasing strain on resources in the host countries, the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) continues to be an essential tool to rally support and provide immediate humanitarian assistance and a strategic direction towards medium and long-term solutions in the countries of asylum for Congolese refugees neighbouring the DRC: Angola, Burundi, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

UNHCR values the partnership of the agencies engaged in the DRC RRRP 2020-2021, and together we have developed interventions through close consultations with the affected populations and host governments in order to improve protection space for Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers, while ensuring there is preparedness in the event of new influxes. A key factor to mitigate dependency on humanitarian assistance is to foster and strengthen self-reliance in a conducive environment. This can be accomplished through education, skills training and supporting livelihood opportunities for the refugee and host communities. Mainstreaming access for Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers to government services will ensure much needed structures and resources are not devoted to creating parallel systems. Rather, services and programmes are strengthened for the benefit of everyone, adding to improved development and a shared social wellbeing. In addition, as refugees and host communities share the same land and resources, it is important to promote conservation activities that mitigate the impact that hosting refugees has on the environment.

UNHCR and RRRP partners urge States to provide favourable conditions towards integration, and we support efforts that promote viable integration. More refugees are considering repatriation from all countries in the region, and UNHCR is also ready to support where returns are entirely voluntary and come about through informed decisions and can be conducted in a safe and dignified manner. To this end we are engaging in tripartite agreements which take refugee concerns into consideration and promote the sustainability of returns. Resettlement must also remain an option for the most vulnerable, and we continue to seek the support of the international community to provide much needed space for these special cases.

Throughout the RRRP process, we have placed great importance on data and analysis in order to clearly articulate evidence-based needs of the Congolese refugees and align our responses with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. This RRRP also follows pledges made during the first ever Global Refugee Forum (GRF) held in December 2019. The GRF pledges provide an opportunity to bring on board tradition and non-traditional partners as well as regional actors to strengthen the commitment to the DRC situation and to spark new pledges. Through this RRRP, let us renew our commitment to continue to work together in the pursuit of comprehensive solutions for Congolese refugees.

Valentin Tapsoba
Director, UNHCR Regional Bureau for Southern Africa

912,069

PLANNED ASSISTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY END OF 2020

1.4M

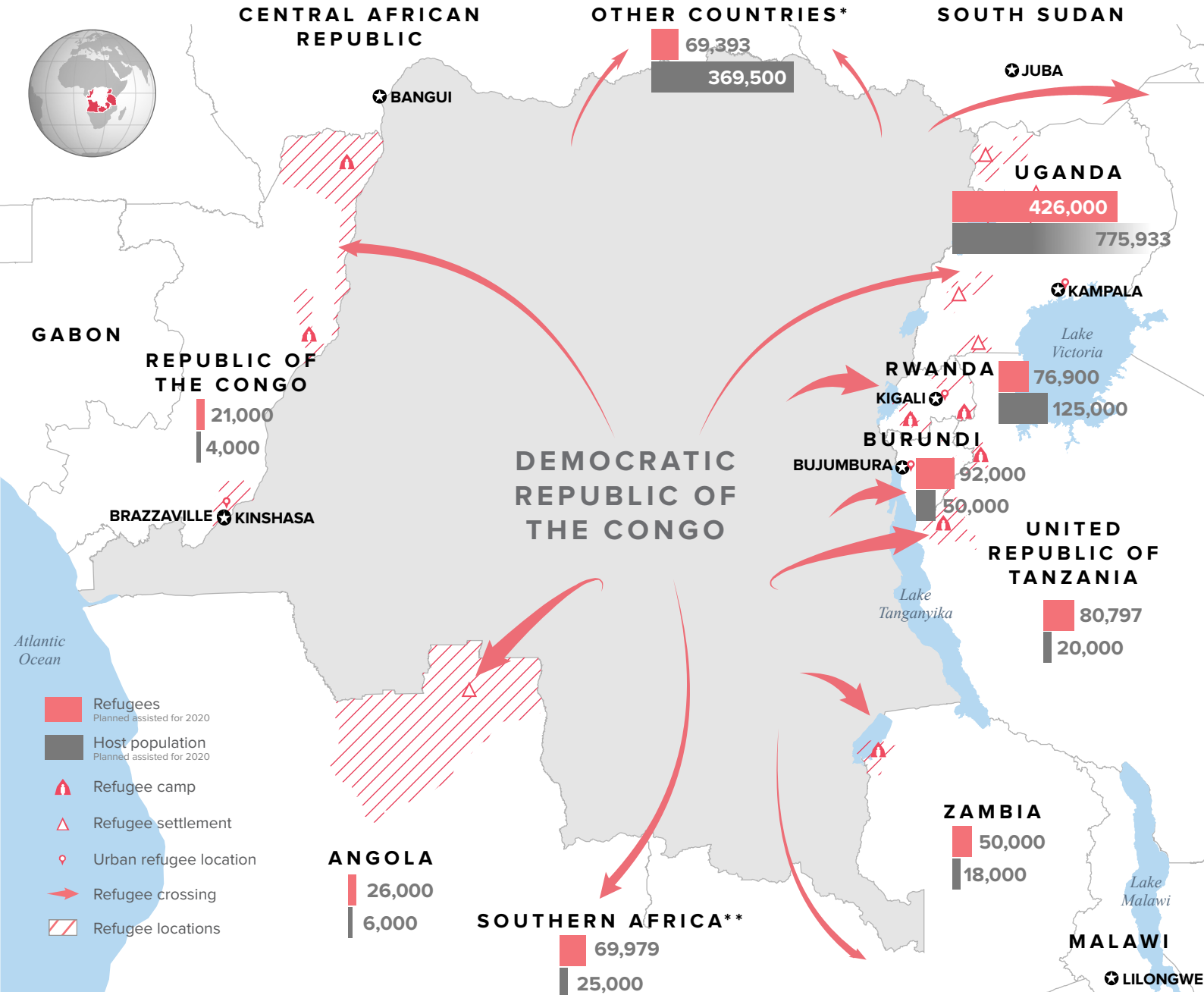
HOST POPULATION TARGETED

US\$ 621.2M

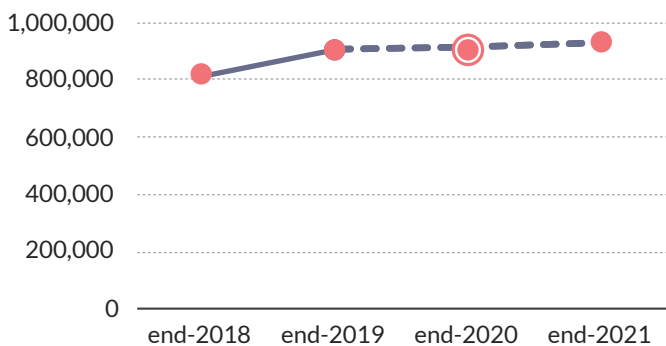
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2020

66

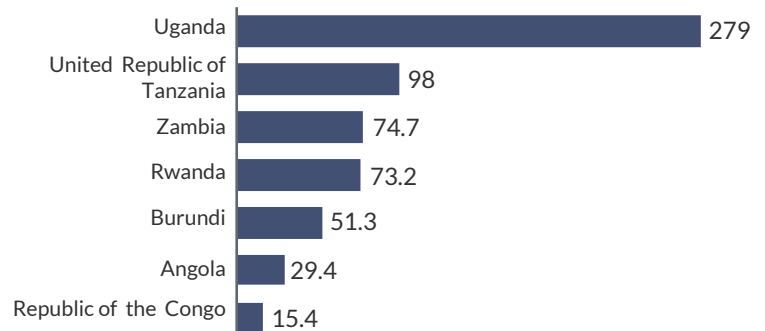
PARTNERS PARTICIPATING IN 2020



Refugee Population Trends



Requirements | in millions US\$



* Southern Africa includes Botswana, Indian Ocean islands, the Kingdom of eSwatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe

** Other countries include Central African Republic, Chad, Kenya and South Sudan.

Regional Overview

Introduction

The 2020-2021 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) validates the earlier RRRP, launched in December 2018 and revised in June 2019, covering the inter-agency response in the countries of asylum for Congolese refugees neighbouring the DRC: Angola, Burundi, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. By the end of 2020, RRRP partners aim to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection to **912,069** Congolese refugees. The planning figures are based on scenarios reflecting a deteriorating situation within the DRC characterized by ongoing conflict in the east and other parts of the country targeting civilians, where serious and frequent violations of human rights continue to be perpetrated by various actors notably in North, South Kivu and Iturbi.¹ Interventions will also be provided for **1,393,433** people in the host communities also affected by the refugee crisis. This will ensure access for all to better quality services, promote development and strengthen social cohesion among the refugee and host communities.

In the DRC, recent military operations have focused on North Kivu, while intercommunal conflicts persist in Ituri between Hema and Lendu communities. An estimated 360,000 people were displaced as a result of generalized violence that erupted in Ituri Province in June 2019.² Armed groups killed at least 100 civilians in Beni territory in North Kivu in November 2019 and humanitarian access to affected persons remains a serious challenge. As a result of violence, tens of thousands of new refugees have fled across borders since the beginning of 2019. Although countries in the Southern and Great Lakes regions in Africa generously host some **905,573** Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers, resources have been decreasing in recent years and do not adequately meet protection, shelter, food security, health and other basic needs or minimum standards. In many countries of asylum, refugee settlements and camps are already at full capacity. Support for livelihood interventions are limited, prolonging refugees' dependence on humanitarian assistance.

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), there are some 15.6 million people in need of assistance in the DRC, 8.1 million of which will be targeted by the Humanitarian Response Plan in 2020.³ There are an estimated 5.01 million persons internally displaced in the DRC;⁴ some repeatedly. More than two million internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been newly displaced in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri provinces in the last 18 months. Internal displacement in the DRC is typically related to old and unresolved inter-community conflicts, primarily due to deep-rooted and long-standing tensions over identity issues, access to power, control of natural resources, including land conflict. The presence and activity of armed groups, national and foreign groups, especially in the east of the country, who are fighting against the government's armed forces in order to maintain their control over resources such as mining and wood also contribute to displacement. There are as many as 120 active militias as well as numerous informal armed groups in the Great Lakes region, able to cross porous borders between the DRC and neighbouring states. As one group is dislodged, others fill the vacuum and there is also a general distrust of security forces among the civilian population due to security incidents. The majority of IDPs in the DRC live with host families and there is increasingly limited humanitarian access due to security restrictions and dwindling resources. Previously several actors were present and providing a full response in South Kivu (Baraka and Uvira) as well as Beni, Bunia and Dungu; this has ceased although the needs persist.

A further challenge to the humanitarian situation in the DRC has been the outbreak of Ebola since August 2018, in response to which an international public health scale-up protocol was declared and extended until February 2020. According to WHO, Ebola has taken more than 2,000 lives so far. In addition, a measles epidemic has led to the loss of a further 2,700 lives. At the same time, the DRC continues to host over 500,000 refugees from Burundi, the Central African Republic, Rwanda and South Sudan, who fled their countries in search of international protection.

¹ [Position on Returns to North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri and Adjacent Areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo Affected by Ongoing Conflict and Violence – Update II, https://www.refworld.org/country,...COD,,5d6d794a4,0.html](https://www.refworld.org/country,...COD,,5d6d794a4,0.html)

² <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/73537>

³ <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/fr/operations/democratic-republic-congo/document/rd-congo-aper%C3%A7u-des-besoins-humanitaires-d%C3%A9cembre-2019>

⁴ https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/factsheet_movpop_2019.pdf

Beneficiary Population

	Refugee population as of 31 December 2019	Planned assisted refugee population by the end of 2020	Planned assisted host population by the end of 2020	Planned assisted refugee population by the end of 2021	Planned assisted host population by the end of 2021
Angola	23,419	26,000	6,000	21,000	3,600
Burundi	84,469	92,000	50,000	75,000	50,000
Republic of the Congo	20,658	21,000	4,000	16,355	3,000
Rwanda	76,266	76,900	125,000	77,200	125,000
Uganda	397,638	426,000	775,933	415,000	560,928
United Republic of Tanzania	75,842	80,797	20,000	85,000	20,000
Zambia	50,661	50,000	18,000	68,000	18,800
Southern Africa*	113,673	69,979	25,000	100,939	25,000
Other Countries**	62,947	69,393	369,500	73,201	0
Total	905,573	912,069	1,393,433	931,695	1,192,019

* Southern Africa includes Botswana, Indian Ocean islands, the Kingdom of eSwatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

** Other countries include Central African Republic, Chad, Kenya and South Sudan.

Updated population figures are available at: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/drc>

Regional Protection and Population's Needs

The humanitarian situation in the region remains highly complex, illustrated by the different groups of refugees and IDPs in countries where Congolese refugees are hosted. Although most of the countries hosting Congolese refugees have maintained open borders for Congolese seeking refuge and international protection, many face restrictions on the freedom of movement, the right to work, housing, land and property rights, and access to education and justice. The current refugee settlements and camps in many host countries are full and the available basic services are stretched to the limits. Meanwhile, there is a need to accommodate the growing Congolese refugee population and organize the relocation to safe places away from border areas, and the establishment of new settlements. There have also been increasing incidents of discrimination and xenophobia in some countries. Given their situation of displacement, refugees are especially vulnerable, specifically women, children, and other persons with specific needs, or disabilities.

Increased humanitarian needs in the Southern and Great Lakes regions in Africa because of recent climate shocks may have an adverse impact on the ability and willingness of countries to welcome refugees. A destructive drought in 2019 affecting Angola and Zambia among other countries in the region has led to rising humanitarian needs. Some 2.3 million people in Zambia and over one million people in Angola are estimated to be severely food insecure.⁵

Therefore, it is important to strengthen collaboration between states, humanitarian and development actors to provide adequate protection and provide legal safeguards to create an environment conducive to local integration and social cohesion. Given that prospects of voluntary repatriation and resettlement are limited, it is necessary to strengthen self-reliance and integration initiatives for refugees and the communities that host them. In this regard, livelihood opportunities for refugees in rural hosting areas where there are few opportunities for income-generating activities remains crucial, as well as increasing vocational and skills training for refugees living in urban areas.

In **Angola**, access to documentation remains one of the largest concerns for Congolese refugees. Since 2013, the Government has not been issuing legal documents to refugees or asylum-seekers. Police harassment and lack of understanding of refugees' rights and responsibilities among police officers and refugees themselves, create vulnerabilities for the urban caseload primarily congregate in and around the capital, Luanda. Refugee households in Lóvuá settlement located in Lunda Norte lack livelihood opportunities and are largely reliant on humanitarian assistance and, along with the host community, are vulnerable to economic shocks and disruptions in the availability of food. Sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) has been a persist threat for refugee women and girls, rampant incidences child protection incidents, mostly related to neglect and physical abuse, and occasionally early marriages and sexual abuse. There is an increasing demand for formal education for children and adolescents, as well as for adults. In the health sector, there has been a chronic shortage of qualified medical personnel, equipment and medicines.

⁵ <https://www.unocha.org/story/zambia-prolonged-drought-increases-food-insecurity>; <https://www.unocha.org/southern-and-eastern-africa-rosea/angola>

Burundi has been facing a long-standing humanitarian crisis, which affects the protection of Congolese refugees in terms of security, freedom of movement, access to basic social services such as education, health and local integration. For decades the country has been experiencing a shortage of available land, making it difficult to start building new camps for refugees and in case of an influx, the capacity of existing transit centres and camps will need to be increased. Focus is on ensuring access to territory, identifying accommodation for all new influxes, and providing protection and multi-sectoral assistance to refugees in need. In the current socio-political environment, there is a lack of capacity within host communities to assist refugees and addressing shared needs among the communities is essential toward promoting co-existence and social cohesion. Livelihoods opportunities for refugee also need to be further supported as an effective alternative to the lack of opportunities for local integration. Presidential elections planned in 2020 may present additional risks for both Burundians and refugees in the country in the event of movement restriction which limit people's access to livelihoods and basic services including primary healthcare, markets, and employment.

In the **Republic of the Congo**, there is a high percentage of children at risk in the population that require continuous attention. Children are victims of harmful practices such as labour, exploitation, SGBV including child marriage. There have also been reported cases of SGBV; most commonly rape, physical abuse, sexual assault, psychological abuse, denial of resources and family abandonment. Case identification and reporting remains a challenge due to cultural barriers and the lack of judicial sanctions for perpetrators of violence who benefit from out-of-court settlements or victims' refusal to prosecute in most cases. The legal response to acts of SGBV remains a huge challenge in the area. Efforts have been underway to establish links with local judicial authorities and the police to set up a complaints' mechanism and increase awareness of victims on the possibility of lodging complaints against the perpetrators. In addition, the care of people living with mental disabilities remains a challenge due to lack of structures and specialized staff.

In **Rwanda**, land scarcity remains a challenge to promote livelihood activities. While refugees enjoy a generally favourable protection environment, the poor situation of the refugee camps and lack of livelihood opportunities mean that most refugees are still highly dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs like shelter, WASH, food, health, education, nutrition and energy for cooking. There is a need for greater freedom of movement of camp-based refugees who risk arrest and detention if they move outside the camp without required documents. Challenges and concerns also continue to exist for children at risk, care arrangements for unaccompanied children, family reunification, and limited friendly spaces for children and youth. While refugee children who are residing in camps continue to be enrolled in national schools, most of the schools' lack necessary infrastructure, teachers and supplies. As most of the shelters in Congolese camps are very old and camps are congested with no proper access roads or fire break points, there is a need for better site layouts and rehabilitation of existing structures and infrastructure; most access ways to sanitation facilities need to be adapted for people with disabilities.

In **Uganda**, 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 social services in refugee-hosting districts. Among the most vulnerable populations are unaccompanied and separated children, women, adolescents, older persons at risk, persons with disabilities and serious medical conditions, and persons suffering from trauma. Low enrolment and attendance, and high dropout rates among children and the youth can be attributed to language barriers. Also, early marriage and pregnancy lead to girls dropping out of school, unlikely to ever return. For SGBV incidents that occurred before or during flight, survivors have limited opportunities to effectively pursue legal redress. Emotional and psychological trauma is common among refugees who have experienced violence or have witnessed violence perpetrated against family or community members. Tensions exist between the host communities, long-term refugees and new arrivals due to competition over decreasing resources (mainly firewood, water and land) and the real or perceived belief of unequal access to services. Refugees and hosts are mostly dependent on natural resources to meet their basic needs for cooking energy, materials for shelter and agricultural land. Some also generate income by selling biomass and non-wood forest products. While reforestation and afforestation efforts are underway, dedicated woodlots for fuel and agroforestry interventions are needed in all settlements at a much larger scale, including deliberate planning for management of planted trees for at least a year to improve survival rates. Access to sustainable energy for clean cooking, lighting and power remain key challenges in the refugee settlements and in Uganda at large. Most refugees in Uganda receive food assistance in settlements either through in-kind packages or cash transfers. There is a need to standardize general food assistance across the refugee response and increasingly roll out cash-based transfers for general food assistance and livelihood and food-for-assets interventions

In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, the closure of refugee reception and transit centres across north western Tanzania has made access to territory more difficult. Administrative instructions restricting refugees' movement inside and outside the camps have also severely limited refugees' coping mechanisms, while at the same time the high rejection rate of refugee claims exposes many asylum-seekers to a variety of protection risks. Persons with specific needs in Nyarugusu camp continue to receive targeted assistance and support. Refugee children face serious protection risks such as separation from families, psychosocial distress, abuse and exploitation, including child labour and sexual exploitation.

Tanzania's refugee policy supports the principle of education for repatriation and the country of origin curriculum is taught in all schools in the camps. RRRP partners are working with education authorities in the DRC in order to ensure that pupils receive certification upon completing their courses. For children with learning difficulties, due to a lack of qualified special education teachers as well as learning and reference materials they attend regular schools and do not get the special attention that they need. The encampment policy also restricts children with special education needs from accessing public schools which cater to their needs outside the camps. In addition, strengthening the delivery of essential services such as adequate health care, physical and psychosocial support, material assistance and referrals through community structures and services is needed.

In **Zambia**, reception facilities along the various border entry points, as well as those in refugee settlements and in urban areas including Lusaka, barely meet the minimum reception conditions and standards to address basic and psychosocial needs for new arrivals in a dignified manner. Overcrowding and provision of basic services such as water supply and sanitation are insufficient. Populations with specific needs including unaccompanied children, SGBV survivors, persons living with disabilities and the elderly require a more comprehensive national response. However, given the limited resources and institutional capacity to address the needs of vulnerable population groups, coupled with the lack of safety social nets, protection challenges persist for these groups. Zambia's encampment policy remains one of the major protection challenges. Restriction on freedom of movement is the primary concern as it limits their access to essential goods, sources of income, education and social services, including health and higher education. As a result of the limitation imposed on freedom of movement, many refugees reside in urban areas without authorization, exposing them to risks, including detention.

The **Southern Africa region** (excluding Angola, ROC and Zambia) hosts some 113,673 refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC (198 in Botswana, 683 in Eswatini, 153 in Lesotho, 13 in Madagascar, 27,778 in Malawi, 9,903 in Mozambique, 4,365 in Namibia, 59,480 in South Africa, and 11,100 in Zimbabwe).⁶ The increasing number of refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC has placed a strain on the capacity of local authorities to provide protection and assistance to new arrivals. Many Congolese experience difficulties in accessing asylum procedures or obtaining documentation. Some have been detained for lengthy periods. Women and unaccompanied children are particularly vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, including SGBV. Despite some successful livelihood interventions in the region, most Congolese refugees depend on assistance and services provided by humanitarian and development actors.

Congolese refugees and asylum seekers are hosted in **other countries** in Africa, with 2,770 Congolese refugees in the Central African Republic, 251 in Chad, 43,576 in Kenya and 16,350 in South Sudan.⁷ The Kenyan Government remains welcoming to Congolese asylum-seekers despite Kenya not sharing a border with the DRC. However, Congolese do not enjoy *prima facie* status and must undergo individual Refugee Status Determination (RSD). The Central African Republic hosts a protracted caseload of Congolese refugees enjoy a *prima facie* status.

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.

RRPs contribute to the implementation of the global compact by articulating prioritized multi-stakeholder responses for the benefit of refugees and host communities, as identified with governments and partners. The first ever Global Refugee Forum (GRF) held in December 2019 led to meaningful pledges and commitments by governments, partners and the private sector from the countries affected by the DRC situation. These pledges will be used to leverage financial, technical and political support for the DRC RRRP in 2020 and 2021. The pledges made at the GRF also provide an opportunity to bring on board non-traditional partners and regional actors to strengthen the commitment to the DRC situation and to spark new pledges.

⁶ <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/drc> as of 31 December 2019

⁷ *ibid*

Regional Response Strategy and Priorities

Regional Protection Framework

RRRP partners have identified and agreed upon activities that address protection and multi-sectoral needs, and which strengthen the self-reliance and resilience of Congolese refugees in the countries neighbouring the DRC. Specific interventions will also assist other refugee populations in the same hosting areas as well as local communities in these countries. Partners will also engage in preparedness activities in other countries receiving Congolese refugees such as the Central African Republic, Chad, Kenya and South Sudan, and countries in Southern Africa which are experiencing secondary and mixed migration movements.

The activities and interventions included in the 2020-2021 RRRP aim towards responding efficiently and with long-lasting contributions to the increased needs of Congolese refugees. Regional objectives as well as country objectives, indicators and targets will be reviewed regularly based on a systematic evaluation of the situation in the DRC and the host countries to ensure that identified gaps and challenges are being addressed.

The potential for voluntary returns to specific areas in the DRC is limited and displacement continues. However, in line with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), for the areas where returns are possible, UNHCR and RRRP partners are working with governments to support voluntary repatriation when refugees are ready. Also, the government in the DRC has been making some inroads to welcome back refugees. The government has also been reviewing provincial development plans in order to improve governance and services. These are directed in part at getting refugees and IDPs home and giving those who are already there a reason to stay, although long-term sustainable reintegration remains a challenge.

Voluntary returns of refugees from the DRC are ongoing from Angola, and planning is underway for returns from the Republic of the Congo, Tanzania and Zambia. Voluntary repatriation tripartite agreements will be important avenues to raise concerns of refugees, create conducive conditions in return areas, and to highlight any barriers to sustainable return and reintegration, such as security, governance, social cohesion and services.

The immediate needs of new arrivals will continue to be addressed, while long-term solutions and improved opportunities will be developed and implemented to empower communities and strive for solutions to the refugee crisis. There will be continued advocacy for the inclusion of refugees in national development plans and labour markets. Response activities will reflect the whole of society approach of the GCR which encompass the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). In countries where the application of the CRRF has not yet been initiated, a strong protection and solutions framework will be developed and implemented in accordance with the objectives of the GCR.

The response plan will be guided by the following strategic objectives:

Strategic Objective 1

Maintain equal and unhindered access to territorial asylum and international protection, promoting the full enjoyment of rights.

Advocacy with governments will continue to allow for safe access to territory for asylum-seekers and promoting *prima facie* recognition of refugee status based on the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa. Efforts will be made to advocate for the lifting of specific country reservations to some articles of the 1951 Convention. Against this objective, and to ensure dignified treatment of persons in need of international protection, RRRP partners will work together with governments and national authorities to strengthen relevant mechanisms for effective border and protection monitoring. This will entail continued strengthening of the capacity of security forces and border officials by training and sensitization on key international protection and human rights standards and obligations, such as the principles of non-refoulement and the best interests of the child.

RRRP partners will continue to support governments in the region in ensuring that national law and policies are applied consistently in line with international standards and regional cooperation frameworks relating to refugees, returnees, IDPs and preventing statelessness. This includes the 2009 Kampala Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa and the 1954 and 1961 Conventions on Statelessness. With a view to strengthening the protection environment in countries of asylum, response partners together with respective governments and national authorities,

will seek to improve and empower reception capacities, including by increasing the number of RSD facilities and strengthening capacity in RSD procedures. Efforts will continue to strengthen the systematic issuance of birth certificates for new-borns, and to strengthen specialized child protection systems and programmes. The verification of new arrivals and biometric registration will be further enhanced. The issuance of refugee identity cards, to enable refugees to enjoy the right to free movement and access to quality services and livelihood opportunities will also be enhanced.

Strategic
Objective
2

Support all efforts to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements.

Response partners will work closely with relevant national authorities to ensure that refugee camps and settlements maintain their civilian and humanitarian character, in order to deliver effective protection for those in need of international protection. Advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns will be carried out for refugees and other people of concern in refugee hosting-areas, as well as for the host communities, regarding the importance of maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of displacement sites and to prevent incidents of SGBV and forced child recruitment. RRRP partners will continue the identification and registration of persons with specific needs, advocating for specific attention to children and women who have been associated with armed forces or armed groups, as well as for the identification and separation of armed elements.

Civil-military cooperation will be further promoted, including through engagement in protection dialogues, ensuring appropriate distinctions between the roles of humanitarian actors and security forces. Capacity building for military and police personnel, and camp-based security staff, will continue so that the physical safety of displaced populations is secured in camps and settlements.

Strategic
Objective
3

Achieve minimum standards in the provision of multi-sectoral assistance to refugees and host communities with a view to anchor the response in government systems, development plans, multi-year strategies and regional protection frameworks and policies – paying attention to the needs of children, youth and women.

RRRP partners, in cooperation with the respective national authorities, will continue to provide multisectoral assistance to refugees and host communities, ensuring access to basic, essential services including food, health, nutrition, shelter, WASH and education. With a view to integrate refugee responses into national protection and development plans, and in line with regional protection frameworks and policies, efforts will be focused on improving the management of population movements, and infrastructure development that would reinforce community resilience in refugee-hosting areas. This will include enhancing community-based mechanisms and promoting participation of people of concern in developing and implementing area-based interventions, interdisciplinary and inter-organizational cooperation, and collaboration and coordination.

Particular attention will be paid to identifying and assisting children, the youth and women, usually the most vulnerable category of persons in displacement settings, and persons with specific needs including those persons with disabilities living in refugee sites and host communities. Child protection will be enhanced, including through monitoring and referrals to services to address cases of grave violations that may have occurred in the country of origin, or during flight. In preventing and responding to SGBV, the protection strategy will promote a range of approaches enhancing the capacities of people of concern and their communities in raising awareness about SGBV and ensuring access to justice.

Response partners will seek to ensure access to quality education for all school-aged refugee children and promote the integration of education for refugees into national education systems, with priority on primary education. The learning environment will be improved through the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure and the provision of equipment and learning materials. Wherever feasible, innovative forms of teaching with the use of technology will be developed. Awareness-raising campaigns will be conducted to promote the importance of education for children, and training programmes for adolescents and adults in safe learning environments, which will enable them to be better equipped to engage in income generating activities.

Advocacy efforts are designed to ensure that primary health care, including sexual and reproductive health and health care for SGBV survivors are integrated into national and local systems. Medical services for all persons of concern will be maintained and improved, prioritizing construction and rehabilitation of health facilities in camps and the surrounding areas, while health workers will receive training in the provision of quality standard care.

Among other important aspects within this refugee response, attention will be paid to effectively supporting persons with disabilities. This includes people with physical, intellectual, psychosocial and sensory impairments, for whom existing barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others⁸. Partners will work together to identify and address these barriers to accessing assistance and solutions; and engage persons with disabilities as actors in the response.

Dedicated efforts will be prioritized to ensure that the required response is provided to enhance the nutritional status of refugees and host populations, and above all for children, and pregnant and lactating women. Interventions aimed at enhancing refugee contributions to their own food consumption and promoting nutrition education and capacity building for food security will help to address food insecurity and support dietary diversity.

RRRP partners will pursue in-kind distributions of unconditional and conditional food assistance. Where feasible, a joint targeted approach to food assistance will be implemented, alongside livelihoods and self-reliance projects. Shelter assistance, through cash transfers or in-kind assistance, will strengthen shelter structures. Basic infrastructures will be improved in refugee settlements and refugee-hosting areas. Water and sanitation facilities will be rehabilitated or constructed with emphasis on separated toilets for males and females, ensuring gender-sensitive WASH interventions and access for persons with specific needs. Preventive campaigns against communicable and parasitic diseases will be implemented.

Strategic Objective 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.

Response partners will strengthen efforts to achieve peaceful coexistence and social cohesion within refugee communities and between refugees and host communities. These efforts will aim to achieve the integration of services and facilities, including aligning services in the camps with those already existing in the surrounding communities. RRRP partners will promote peacebuilding initiatives, alongside other humanitarian and development interventions in refugee-hosting areas in such a way that encourages opportunities, for refugees and local populations to engage with each other, building positive encounters and ensuring self-reliance and independence.

Due to the relatively limited infrastructure in many refugee hosting areas, public services and institutions will be supported with development, resilience and self-reliance activities. These will include better management of energy services and the environment and raising risk awareness as well as the mitigation of risks to the environment. Training programmes in sustainable farming, fishing, non-farming income generation, small-scale trading and enhanced agricultural productivity, will help improve access to markets. To prevent tensions and conflict between refugees and host communities related to the use of land and possible environmental degradation resulting from the presence of refugees, partners will increase awareness-raising and campaigns on environmental protection. Wherever possible, activities will include plant production, use of energy-saving stoves, solid waste recycling/re-use and distribution of alternatives to wood.

Strategic Objective 5

Foster economic self-reliance for refugees, and host communities, by expanding the use of cash-based interventions, to reduce dependency on humanitarian aid and promote socio-economic growth in line with national development plans.

RRRP partners will seek to foster the economic self-reliance of refugees, including through sustainable livelihood opportunities with a view to enabling long term solutions. Refugees will help contribute to the development of their host countries and be in a better position to make meaningful contributions when they return to their country of origin. Freedom of movement and the right to work will be key elements to implement such plans to ensure that refugees enjoy their basic rights. In line with this objective, response partners will identify more opportunities to strengthen and increase the use of cash-based interventions (CBIs), to allow people of concern to meet their purchasing needs in a dignified manner, thus, reducing dependency on humanitarian aid.

Together with host governments, humanitarian and development partners will seek to promote the socioeconomic local integration of refugees, aligned with national development plans, the “multi-stakeholder” approach embedded within the CRRF, and based on the commitments made by UN Member States at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in December 2019, and in keeping with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Response partners will continue to conduct joint

⁸ UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006), Article 1.

assessments and analysis in line with the “New Way of Working”⁹ to understand the challenges on the ground, and identify priority projects, actions and sectors for interventions.

Strategic
Objective
6

Promote policies and conditions that facilitate durable solutions, through support to voluntary repatriation for an increasing number of refugees wishing to return home, and efforts to locally integrate persons who lack the prospect of return. Advocacy will also continue for resettlement but is increasingly an option only for a very limited number of the most vulnerable refugees.

RRRP partners will support voluntary repatriation, the implementation of local integration strategies in the countries of asylum and resettlement to third countries. Governments will be supported in ensuring that refugee returns are voluntary, safe, carried out in conditions of dignity, and based on well-informed decisions. Facilitated returns will be within the framework of tripartite agreements and respect the principle of *non-refoulement*. Detailed information on the areas of return is required, given that these areas continue to be volatile or returnees may have to be transported through volatile areas to reach their area of origin. Organizations are encouraged to budget for returnees to be included in ongoing assessments in DRC, such as the justice perception survey, which directs rule of law and governance programming. Protection and logistical planning for facilitated repatriation will be required to enable forward planning and engagement of actors in a community-based approach. Some returnees can self-organize while others will not be able to manage without support. Support is also necessary for entrepreneurship so that returnees can bring jobs and contribute to development once they return.

Given that prospects for resettlement remain limited, partners will focus on advancing opportunities for voluntary repatriation and local integration through advocating for socioeconomic and legal inclusion, as well as enhancing education, self-reliance and livelihood programmes in cooperation with host governments and other relevant stakeholders. Access to livelihood enables refugees to live active, productive and dignified lives. By building stronger ties with host communities and a sense of shared interest, livelihoods activities contribute to a favourable protection environment in which refugees are better prepared for durable solutions, in order to successfully integrate in areas of displacement or return.

Planning Assumptions

1. Despite optimism following a peaceful political transition, concern remains over ongoing violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, the Ebola outbreak, the measles epidemic, and the precarious humanitarian situation. Insecurity may become more widespread, affecting urban areas and leading to further displacement inside and outside the DRC.
2. There has been an improvement in the security situation in the Kasais and Tanganyika provinces in the DRC. However, with the continued presence of various non-state actors in the eastern region of the DRC and intercommunal fighting (mainly in the of Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu provinces), there is a high risk of further population displacement within the DRC and further outflows of refugees to neighbouring countries.
3. Should the situation deteriorate, it is estimated that during 2020 over 157,000 new refugees from the DRC could arrive in countries of asylum.
4. Although resettlement will continue to be pursued as a durable solution, this option will only be available for a few individuals with specific vulnerabilities and protection risks.
5. It is difficult to predict the number of possible returns of refugees due to the still existent political and socio-economic uncertainties, continued insecurity and health epidemics. Presently, voluntary repatriation to the DRC has not received much enthusiasm from Congolese refugees residing in the region but RRRP partners are committed to facilitating voluntary and informed returns.
6. For many of the neighbouring countries to the DRC, it is expected that borders will remain open to refugees seeking protection.
7. If the elections planned for 2020 in Burundi and Tanzania are contested there will likely be implications on the RRRP planning assumptions.

⁹ <https://www.un.org/isc/content/new-way-working>

Coordination

Governments have a lead role in line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM). UNHCR coordinates the Congolese refugee response in close collaboration and consultation with relevant government counterparts, and with the support of UN Country Teams, NGOs, and partners, including humanitarian and development partners, as well as the civil society in the region. Following the regionalization and decentralization of UNHCR from Headquarters to the field, the Director of the Regional Bureau for Southern Africa, based in Pretoria, assumed the functions of Regional Refugee Coordinator and will continue to ensure an overarching vision and coherent engagement for Congolese refugees in the seven countries involved in the response plan for Congolese refugees. UNHCR will also maintain regular linkages with humanitarian and development partners in DRC and neighbouring countries to ensure regular monitoring and sharing of analysis. This will ensure that planning is based on strong data and analysis and responses are well targeted.

Through this RRRP, there will be a strengthened focus on building constructive linkages with regional bodies in the region, including the African Union (AU), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and other regional bodies. In Uganda, the response will benefit from the CRRF approach adopted by the Government and all stakeholders. Also, Zambia and Rwanda have endorsed the CRRF and is implementing its approach to solutions. This follows commitments made by several States that are part of the DRC situation during the General Assembly's sessions on refugees and migrants at the end of 2016. In countries piloting the CRRF approach, strategic partnerships are being established to include developments actors (the World Bank, the African Development Bank, bilateral donors and UN development agencies), civil society and the private sector in the refugee response.

The pledges made at the first Global Refugee Forum in December 2019 will also support the successful implementation of the planned response, including in areas from employment, to places in schools for refugee children, solutions like resettlement, clean energy, infrastructure and better support for host communities and countries. Substantial support came from governments, civil society, refugee groups, sports associations, faith groups and the private sector. Partnerships continue to be key in deriving successful outcomes for refugees and often under-resourced host countries.



A young refugee girl from the DRC arrives at Rumonge port on the Burundi side of Lake Tanganyika, after fleeing militia attacks with her family. © UNHCR/Bernard Ntwari

Regional Financial Requirements by Agency

Appealing Agencies	Abbr.	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2020	Estimated requirements (in USD) for 2021
Action Africa Help International	AAH	1,150,000	1,270,000
Action Against Hunger	ACF	2,900,000	1,500,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	ADRA	1,494,956	394,956
African Initiative for Relief and Development	AIRD	100,000	1,644,403
African Women and Youth Action for Development	AWYAD	300,000	-
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	ACTED	1,000,000	-
Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo	ADPP	200,000	195,000
Alight (formerly <i>American Refugee Committee</i>)	ALIGHT	3,508,578	6,650,000
Association for Aid and Relief Japan	AAR	-	1,000,000
Association of Volunteers in International Service	AVSI	7,340,000	10,327,950
Building Resources Across Communities	BRAC	200,000	700,000
Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants	CAFOMI	571,557	967,660
CARE International	CARE	892,588	659,258
CARITAS	CARITAS	1,858,032	1,839,032
Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid	CORDAID	1,563,000	540,541
Catholic Relief Services	CRS	3,895,881	2,500,000
Church World Service	CWS	7,383	-
Community Environmental Management and Development Organization	CEMDO	383,165	383,165
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	14,500,000	3,251,855
Dignity Kwanza	DK	834,284	65,9166
Finn Church Aid	FCA	1,800,000	2,200,000
Finnish Refugee Council	FRC	240,000	-
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO	31,614,930	39,775,138
Global Initiatives	GI	-	942,351
Good Neighbours Tanzania	GNT	154,100	154,100
Gruppo di Volontariato Civile	GVC	520,000	400,000
Handicap International	HI	-	1,728,720
HelpAge International	HELPAge	815,350	1,020,468
Humane Africa Mission	HAM	450,000	-
Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team	HOT	500,000	-
Humanity and Inclusion	H&I	1,715,000	600,000
IMPACT	IMPACT	220,969	-
International Aid Service	IAS	-	483,687
International Organization for Migration	IOM	26,213,189	22,101,489
International Rescue Committee	IRC	6,058,351	7,460,506
Internews	Internews	400,000	942,351
Jesuit Refugee Services	JRS	2,287,896	2,742,651

Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Refugee Response Plan

Johanniter International Assistance	JIA	255,000	500,000
Kabarole Research and Resource Center	KRC	795,688	-
Legal Aid Forum	LAF	345,946	345,946
Lutheran World Federation	LWF	3,385,438	5,131,000
Lutheran World Relief	LWR	200,000	-
Médecins du monde	MDM	980,000	850,000
Medical Teams International	MTI	1,210,800	2,630,000
Msamizi Training Institution Social Development	MTISD	-	6,957,050
Norwegian Church Aid	NCA	1,658,126	1,447,510
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	8,348,342	7,100,000
OXFAM	OXFAM	2,907,338	5,133,941
Peace Winds Japan	PWJ	-	333,941
People in Need	PIN	540,000	500,000
Plan International	PI	440,564	1,100,000
Practical Action	PA	1,847,390	-
Prime Skills Foundation	PSF	-	68,000
Programme Against Malnutrition	PAM	280,000	230,000
Samaritan's Purse	SP	620,000	667,492
Save the Children International	SCI	4,811,837	11,477,250
Self Help Africa	SHA	1,655,901	-
Tutapona	Tutapona	-	112,500
Uganda Down's Syndrome Association	UDSA	10,000	-
Uganda Red Cross Society	URCS	1,424,533	-
Uganda Women for Water and Sanitation	UWWS	132,000	-
United Nations Capital Development Fund	UNCDF	140,000	140,000
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	7,256,362	5,685,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	279,315,580	283,480,406
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund	UNICEF	34,478,550	40,506,100
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	7,065,180	5,202,293
UNWOMEN	UNWOMEN	150,000	1,880,000
War Child Canada	WCC	-	400,000
War Child Holland	WCH	350,000	615,560
Water Mission	Water Mission	600,000	600,000
Windle International Uganda	WIU	378,000	500,000
Women's Legal Aid Centre	WLAC	59,982	-
World Food Programme	WFP	132,612,548	121,121,899
World Health Organization	WHO	2,991,340	3,178,219
World Vision international	WVI	8,224,423	6,865,469
TOTAL		621,160,077	629,794,023

ANGOLA



26,000

PLANNED ASSISTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY END OF 2020

6,000

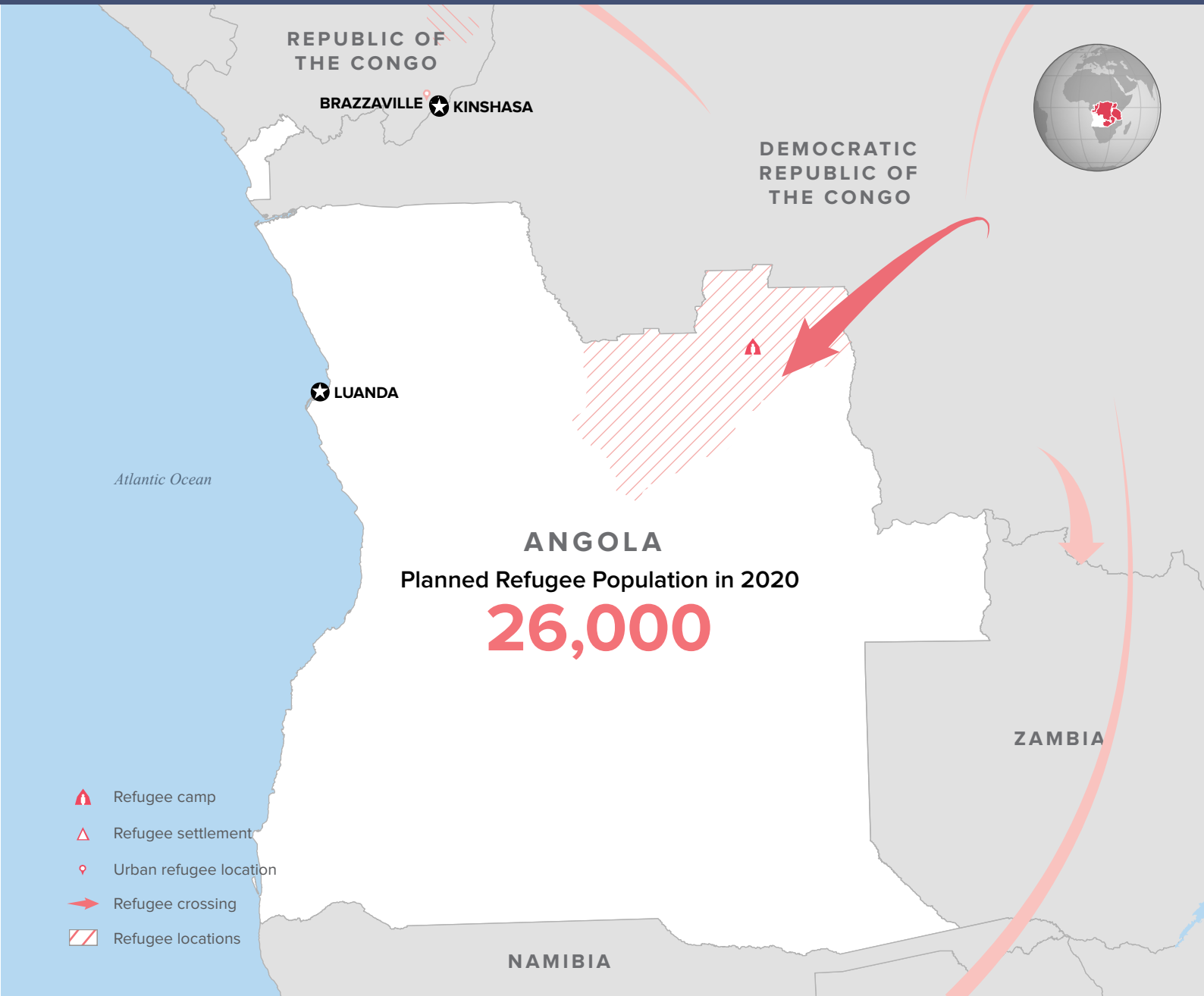
HOST POPULATION TARGETED

US\$ 29.4M

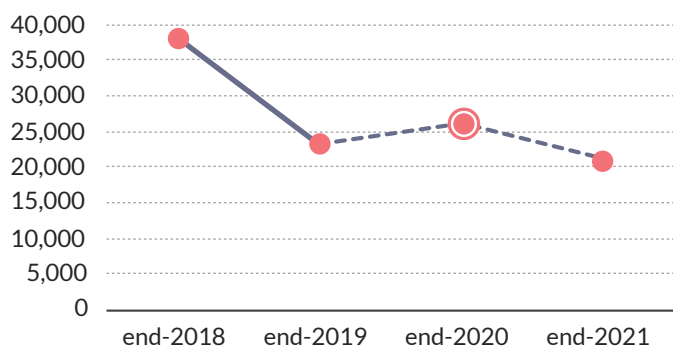
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2020

12

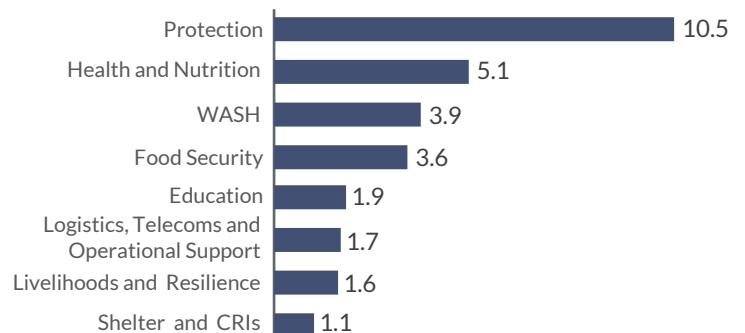
PARTNERS PARTICIPATING IN 2020



Refugee Population Trends



Sector Requirements in 2020 | in millions US\$



Background and Achievements

The outbreak of violence in the Kasai region of the DRC in March 2017 triggered the internal displacement of some 1.4 million persons and the flight of over 35,000 refugees into the north-eastern province of Lunda Norte in northeast Angola. From August 2017 onwards, however, the number of new arrivals decreased sharply and the refugee population in Lunda Norte has only increased as a result of births and family reunification.

As of the end of 2019, Angola hosts 23,419 Congolese refugees. Most of the refugee population live in urban areas in Lunda Norte province, while some 9,467 refugees reside in Lóvua Settlement 95 kilometres west of the provincial capital, Dundo. The non-implementation of the 2015 Asylum Law in Angola has resulted in arbitrary detention, lack of access to public services including health and education, limits on their ability to engage in business ventures, and vulnerability to SGBV, particularly for asylum-seekers living in the urban areas.¹⁰ UNHCR has been working with the Government of Angola on a registration exercise to issue documentation to those who have not been previously registered biometrically and whose documents are expiring.

Since August 2019, the needs and vulnerabilities of Congolese refugees in Angola are mostly focused on voluntary repatriation to the DRC. A Tripartite Agreement containing provisions to support organized repatriation was signed between the Angola and DRC governments and UNHCR on 23 August 2019. The organized voluntary repatriation officially started on 4 October 2019, and by the end of the year 2,590 refugees repatriated to the DRC in convoys to Kasai and Kasai Central provinces in the DRC. A further 14,757 refugees engaged in self-organized returns to the DRC; the Government of Angola provided transportation and RRRP partners supported health, food and WASH interventions.

Needs and Vulnerabilities

Most Congolese refugees in Lóvua Settlement celebrated the election in 2018 of the new President of the DRC with whom they share ethnic and cultural ties. An intentions survey in May 2019 indicated that 85 per cent of refugees in Lóvua Settlement were willing to return. UNHCR staff in the DRC and Angola conducted a cross border mission between 22-26 July 2019 to assess important aspects of voluntary repatriation such as road conditions, transit centres and return packages, and have worked together with the Governments of Angola and the DRC in preparing a voluntary repatriation plan as well as a Tripartite Agreement to establish the legal framework for voluntary repatriation.

The Tripartite Meeting took place in Luanda on 22 and 23 August, after months of follow up with authorities in Angola and the DRC, resulting in a Tripartite Agreement containing provisions to support organized voluntary repatriation that officially started on 4 October. Up to the end of 2019, some 1,439 refugees repatriated to DRC in convoys that went to Nachiri, Kasai Province and Kalamba Mbuji, Kasai Central Province in the DRC.

Response Strategy and Priorities

Overall Strategy

The key priority for 2020 and 2021 is to work on the local integration of refugees who opt to stay in Angola, especially through livelihoods opportunities to increase self-reliance. Based on an intention survey conducted by partners during the General Food Distribution in November 2019 in Lóvua Settlement, out of 7,344 refugees almost 61 percent expressed a willingness to remain in Angola followed by slightly more than 39 percent who were committed to returning to the DRC. Residual refugees from Lunda Norte are expected to opt for living in the settlement, largely dependent on humanitarian assistance. At the same time, some 14,500 Congolese asylum-seekers and refugees residing in the urban areas need documentation and access to services.

Strategic priorities for Congolese asylum-seekers and refugees in Angola are:

- To continue to provide support for the voluntary repatriation of refugees expressing willingness to return to their countries of origin, if conducive conditions are in place;
- Strengthen protection networks in border areas as a mechanism to ensure referral and initial humanitarian assistance;
- Provide legal advice and counselling services, appeal, claim and representation of refugees in relevant institutions and courts;
- Enhancing access and quality to education services;

¹⁰ The 2015 Asylum law, although approved by the Parliament, has not been fully implemented.

- Support of services and opportunities that also benefit host communities in order to foster coexistence between refugees and host communities;
- Building capacity and providing technical assistance to the CNR (National Commission for Refugees) to process the backlog of 14,500 Congolese asylum-seekers and refugees with expired documentation in urban areas;
- Ensure refugees can meet their basic food and nutrition requirements, focusing more on self-reliance/agriculture projects;
- Improve access to sexual reproductive health services, enabling the provision of dignity kits and safe clean delivery kits in order to help the most vulnerable people maintain their health, seek opportunities and reach their full potential;
- Offer direct support to adolescent girls and women of reproductive age, pregnant women including those at risk of complications of pregnancy that could end up in life-threatening, persons with disabilities and persons living with HIV/AIDS. Sexual and reproductive health care services will be integrated into primary health care interventions, both preventive and curative;
- Improve access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices within the settlement and nearby.

Strengthening Livelihoods and Resilience

As estimated 4,700 refugees are expected to opt to remain in Lunda Norte and be locally integrated in the host country, in addition to the 14,500 refugees and asylum-seekers from the old caseload in Luanda. As a result, the focus of the activities will shift from a temporary character to a more permanent one, with prioritization on livelihoods activities for the refugee and host communities in the 2019-2020 RRRP for the DRC situation. This focus will contribute to reaching the SDGs and implementing the GCR, and is built around three inter-connected strategic objectives: (1) to improve food security and nutrition among the populations affected by crisis and shocks, including refugees in Lunda Norte province; (2) to strengthen economic inclusion opportunities and building self-reliance of targeted refugees and host communities in Lunda Norte province through a multi-partner approach; and (3) to provide technical assistance to local government institutions to better deliver sustainable results by the government and include refugees and asylum-seekers into national systems and services in Lunda Norte and Luanda.

The implementation of the strategy will be based on the following interventions:

1. Agriculture and value chain development: Protecting and promoting household livelihood food security and nutrition at all levels through agriculture interventions that includes cropping (subsistence farming-agribusiness and home/kitchen gardening) using conservation and organic farming methodology, raising animals, apiary, and fishery.
2. Self-employment: Increased availability of and access to diversified income sources through business and vocational skills enhancement by strengthening local markets and service delivery, promoting agribusiness, market linkages, value chain promotion, private sector partnership development and institutional capacity building. Formation of community saving and lending groups, establishing vocational training centre to strengthen theoretical knowledge, adult literacy as well as offering upgrading courses to craftsmen and trainees with business kits and/or grants to establish or boost their businesses.
3. Advocacy: Increasing advocacy and partnership with government departments, development actors and the private sector in order to promote economic inclusion, access to labour markets, finance services, entrepreneurship and economic opportunities for refugees and host community in Lóvua, and urban areas of Angola.

Partnership and Coordination

Humanitarian and development partners are actively supporting the Government of Angola to ensure adequate and effective response to the needs of Congolese refugees through monthly inter-agency coordination meetings held in Luanda. In Dundo, bi-weekly inter-agency meetings ensure a comprehensive and integrated operational response to the refugee situation. Sectoral working group coordination meetings are also organised on a weekly basis in Dundo. During spontaneous and organized returns, RRRP partners have coordinated to provide essential needs such as water, medical assistance and latrines construction.

With various agencies implementing across sectors, coordination is essential to ensure that the most efficient, cost effective and inclusive interventions are put in place. For that reason, partners will continue to ensure that coordination is not limited to humanitarian and development agencies, but will also include elected community leaders, government representatives, local business communities, law enforcement agencies, and other actors in Lunda Norte.

Planned Response for 2020 and 2021

Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain four Women Friendly Spaces and two Adolescent Friendly Spaces to provide quality information on Sexually transmitted infections and HIV prevention; • Develop sexual and reproductive health response with emphasis on Minimum Initial Service Package for reproductive health to include capacity building, provision of life-saving medical supplies and equipment, and support to emergency obstetrical care and clinical care for rape survivors; • Protect all boys and girls within the Lóvua Settlement from harm in the places they live, learn and play; • Enhance awareness raising of protection issues amongst children, with a focus on school going children, so they can identify their own protection needs; • Enhance access to child friendly procedures within the Lóvua Settlement; • Offer support for all boys and girls within the Lóvua Settlement to access legal documentation; • Offer targeted support for boys and girls with specific needs; • To issue and renew personal identity documents of refugees who are either undocumented or in possession of expired ones to establish their legal identity and facilitate inclusion; • Ensure access to services and rights to all refugees in Angola.
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist 5,000 refugees and 1,135 members of the host communities with a water system; • Maintain boreholes; • Ensure the availability of 20 litres of potable water per persons per day; • Construct 100 household sanitary facilities/ latrines; • Carry out 200 cleaning campaigns; • Train 1,000 persons in basic hygiene practices through sessions in schools and communal areas.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2- 5 years old in the refugee and host communities to be in pre-school by 2021; • 6-12 years old to be in primary education by 2021; • At least 50 per cent of 12-18 years old to continue their education via literacy training, vocational training in the camp, or integrated into the Angolan school system; • Advocate for refugee children to attend schools regularly in Luanda.
Livelihoods and Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide livelihood support to refugee and host communities to improve self-reliance; • Increase availability of diversified income sources through business and vocational skills trainings; • Increase advocacy and partnership with government departments, development actors and the private sector in order to promote economic inclusion, access to labour markets, finance services, entrepreneurship and economic opportunities for refugees and host community in Lóvua Settlement and Luanda.
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve household food security for refugee households; • Provide food and/or cash-based transfers (CBTs) to refugees and other crisis-affected populations. In-kind food assistance is planned for 2020 followed by cash-based transfers through vouchers in 2021 after a reassessment of market prices and the cost of CBTs in Lunda Norte, considering the stabilization of exchange rates and the diminished difference between the official and parallel rates, and gender, age and protection analyses; • Protect and promote household food security and nutrition at all levels through agriculture interventions in Lunda Norte; • Provide technical assistance to the Government of Angola to strengthen national systems, in line with SDG 2 (ending hunger); • Provide dedicated technical support to the Government of Angola and explore South-South cooperation opportunities in the areas of school feeding, vulnerability analysis and mapping, and nutrition.
Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to quality primary health care services to the refugee population in Lóvua Settlement, including sexual reproductive health services and mental health assistance; • Ensure the establishment of a referral system to secondary and tertiary health care services;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a community-based approach with community health agents playing a pivotal role in the monitoring, screening and prevention of public health threats in Lóvua Settlement; • Facilitate access to treatment for refugees living with HIV/AIDS; • Maintain a family planning programme; • Ensure surveillance of nutrition situation in Lóvua Settlement and provide access to targeted services for severe and moderate acute malnutrition; • Improve nutritional wellbeing of all children <5 years old; • Provide specialized psychosocial support and psychological care to persons identified with special needs (SGBV survivors, chronic patients, unaccompanied minors, caregivers etc.); • Improve access of host community to primary health care services provided in refugee facilities; • Train Lóvua municipal staff by involving them in the settlement's sexual reproductive health and nutrition surveillance services, and assist similar efforts in the host community; • Improve the access, integration and alignment of host and refugee health services in Lunda Norte; • Provide safe delivery clinical services and new-born cares for 850 pregnant women and babies; • Provide emergency obstetric care for at least 450 pregnant women and girls; • Provide information materials on behavioural change communication, knowledge of danger signs and where/when to go for services; • Conduct refresher training for humanitarian actors and government bodies on clean and safe normal delivery, emergency obstetric care and on the Minimum Initial Service Package for reproductive health; • Ensure that at least 8,000 adolescents have access to information on sexual and reproductive health and HIV and prevention services; • 45 peer educators trained through mutual support groups; • Provide reproductive health kits to clinics.
Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs clearance and transportation of supplies to the field; • Support operation partners with finance, administration, procurement and human resource needs; • Improve coordination and partnerships between humanitarian agencies at the field level; • Improve community awareness creation through the existing refugee management committee.
Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displaced population in Lóvua Settlement have enough individual and general household support items to ensure their health, dignity, safety and well-being; • At least 25 per cent of households in Lóvua Settlement have access to the necessary tools to repair shelters; • Ensure that refugees have access to CRIs. • 100 transitional shelters (Refugee Housing Units) will be provided; • 300 long-term/permanent Compressed Stabilized Earth Block shelters provided and sustained; • Refugee households and host communities have access to electricity/lighting; • Refugee households and host communities trained on energy saving equipment; • 25 per cent of refugee households and host communities using alternative and/or renewable energy.

2020 Financial Requirements Summary By Organization & Sector

Organization	Education	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Livelihoods and Resilience	Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	Protection	Shelter and CRIs	WASH	Total
ADPP	200,000								200,000
FAO				400,000					400,000
IOM					500,000				500,000
JRS				150,000		937,896			1,087,896
MDM			980,000						980,000
NCA					351,597		239,733	319,286	910,616
UNDP				287,362					287,362
UNFPA			600,000		500,000	800,000			1,900,000
UNHCR	1,484,188	489,958	3,004,290	758,759	271,489	8,207,959	785,498	763,496	15,765,637
UNICEF	200,000		550,000			450,000		2,800,000	4,000,000
WFP		2,885,000							2,885,000
WVI		220,000			38,000	150,000	88,500		496,500
Total	1,884,188	3,594,958	5,134,290	1,596,121	1,661,086	10,545,855	1,113,731	3,882,782	29,413,011

* figures and totals pending

2020-2021 Financial Requirements Summary By Organization & Planning Year

Organization	2020	2021	Total
ADPP	200,000	195,000	395,000
FAO	400,000	400,000	800,000
IOM	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
JRS	1,087,896	800,000	1,887,895
MDM	980,000	850,000	1,830,000
NCA	910,616	700,000	1,610,616
UNDP	287,362	300,000	587,362
UNFPA	1,900,000	950,000	2,850,000
UNHCR	15,765,637	11,439,883	27,205,520
UNICEF	4,000,000	4,000,000	8,000,000
WFP	2,885,000	2,885,000	5,770,000
WVI	496,500	292,800	789,300
Total	29,413,011	23,312,683	52,725,694

BURUNDI



92,000

PLANNED ASSISTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY END OF 2020

50,000

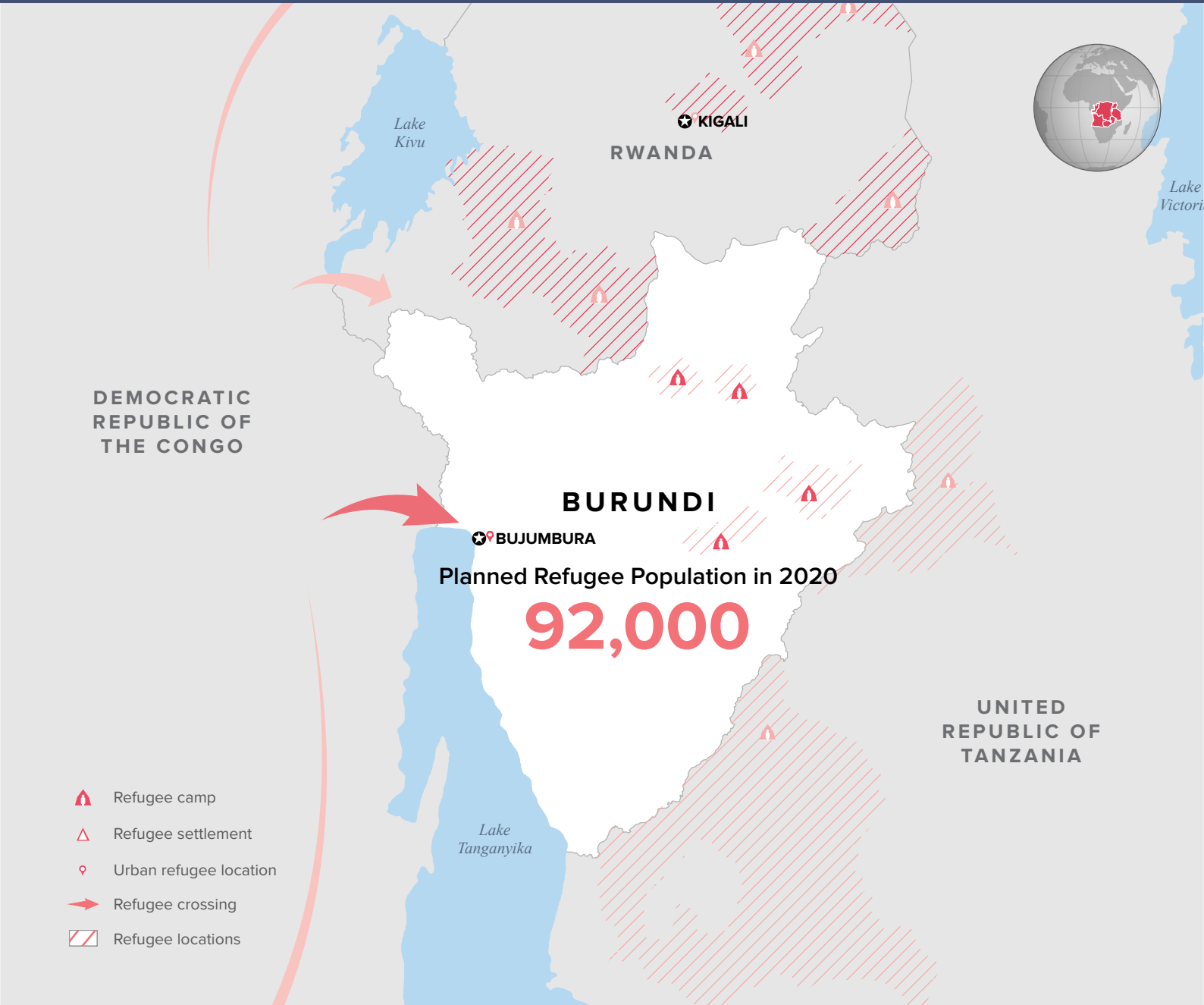
HOST POPULATION TARGETED

US\$ 51.3M

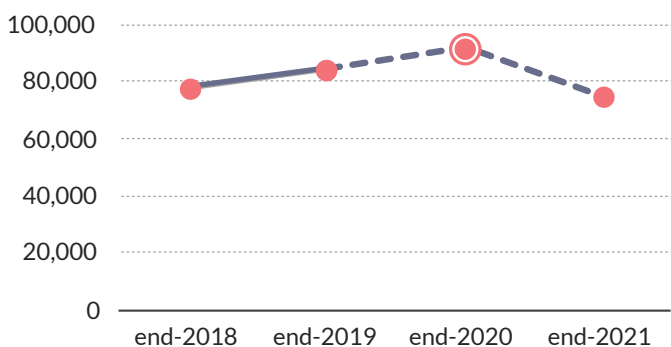
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2020

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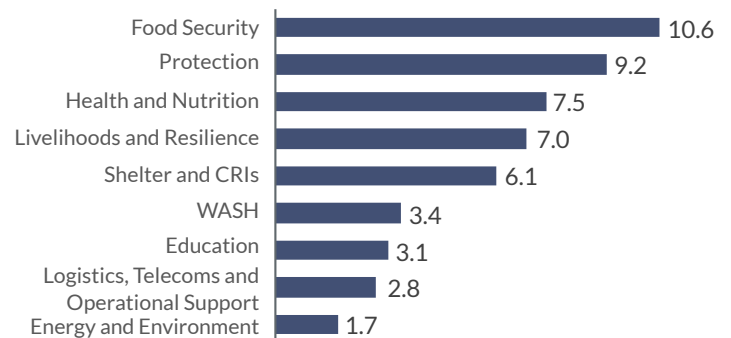
PARTNERS PARTICIPATING IN 2020



Refugee Population Trends



Sector Requirements in 2020 | in millions US\$



Background and Achievements

At the end of 2019, Burundi hosts 84,469 Congolese refugees (with around 38,000 residing in urban areas and the rest in Bwagiriza, Kavumu, Kinama and Musasa camps) and 9,338 asylum-seekers. Due to the spike in armed conflict and criminal activity in eastern DRC, the influx of asylum-seekers increased throughout 2019 – reaching as much as many as 1,200 new arrivals per month. These increased numbers have put an additional strain on already limited resources available for refugee assistance in Burundi. Elections in 2020 could lead to a deterioration of humanitarian conditions in the country and restrictions on movement that may also affect refugees.

Burundi respects the 1951 Refugee Convention and maintains an open-door policy, offering refugees including new arrivals from the DRC access to its territory and protection. Persons fleeing the DRC are generally granted *prima facie* recognition as refugees through accelerated RSD procedures conducted by the *Commission Consultative pour Étrangers et Réfugiés* (Consultative Commission for Aliens and Refugees), while the *Office National de Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides* (National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons) operates as the Secretariat of the Commission. Burundi has ratified the main international refugee instruments, and since 2008 has a new law on asylum, which includes most of the relevant provisions.

However, the country is facing the consequences of a long-standing political, socio-economic and humanitarian crisis, which escalated in 2015 and has exacerbated the vulnerability of the local and refugee populations. Peacebuilding attempts made by the international community since 2015, including by the African Union and the United Nations, aimed at reconciling the Government and opposition parties, have not been able to produce positive results.

Burundi organized a referendum on changes to the Constitution in June 2018 and launched the new Constitution a few days after the referendum. This was followed by the signing of a roadmap for the 2020 general elections by various political parties in Burundi and the appointment of new members of the National Independent Electoral Commission – *Commission Electorale Nationale Indépendante* (CENI). Both have been contested by some of the opposition. Meanwhile, the EAC facilitation continued its efforts to convene a fifth session of the inter-Burundian dialogue early November in Arusha.

Most of the Burundian population lives in poverty, especially in rural areas. The economy is heavily reliant on agriculture despite the paucity of arable land and employs 80 per cent of the population. Poverty is mainly rural and overwhelmingly affects small farmers. Although Burundi integrates refugees into its public services system, Congolese refugees are unable to fully locally integrate as there are still many obstacles to freedom of movement, access to paid employment, public education and health systems. UNHCR and partners aid Congolese refugees in the camps and carry out other activities such as advocacy for greater social inclusion, legal assistance and detention monitoring.

Needs and Vulnerabilities

RRRP partners continue to focus on ensuring access to territory, identifying accommodation for all who seek international protection and providing protection and multi-sectoral assistance to the refugees in need. Burundi is one of the most densely populated countries on the continent; according to the World Bank there are 470 inhabitants per square kilometre. It is therefore difficult to identify locations where new camps for refugees can be established. Advocacy for obtaining new sites upon which to erect refugee camps will remain a top priority. At the same time, 2020 will be an electoral year in Burundi, in which public attitudes towards refugees may emerge, and which may in turn lead to increased violations of their rights and impact their capacity to locally integrate in urban areas.

Response Strategy and Priorities

Overall Strategy

Despite the political and humanitarian situation in Burundi since 2015, the asylum space in the country remains open and conducive to the reception and provision of protection to persons seeking asylum, particularly for refugees arriving from the DRC. A comprehensive protection strategy has been defined in collaboration with the governmental technical structure in charge of the management of refugees. This strategy is flexible and focuses on reception, registration, RSD, and the documentation of refugees and persons seeking asylum, their transfer to camps in case of refugees in need, the sensitisation of refugees about self-reliance, as well as on the coordination of different humanitarian actors involved in the provision of services to refugees and asylum-seekers.

The 2020-2021 response will focus on ensuring access to the territory, identifying accommodation for all influxes, and providing protection and multi-sectoral assistance to those in the refugee and host communities in need. In 2019, the refugee population was registered with a biometric identification system. Updating the data with new arrivals and departures will ensure the continued accuracy of this new and efficient biometric system and help lead to better understanding of refugee movements in the region more effective planning and targeted protection and assistance of the refugee populations.

Particular attention will be given to the protection of groups with specific needs, including persons with disabilities, prevention of and response to SGBV and child protection will remain of a great importance, and RRRP partners will extend the use of the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System for SGBV cases. Child protection coordination with relevant actors will be a permanent focus and will consider as well as the cross-border family reunifications.

While RRRP partners continue to seek opportunities for alternatives to camps, under the current political and socio-economic environment this will not be promoted as a comprehensive solution. Instead, efforts will be made to strengthen RSD procedures, provide legal aid, increase the monitoring of detentions and advocate for solutions to the chronic overcrowding in the Cishemeye Transit Centre. Response partners will advocate for the inclusion of the Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers in the existing national strategy, as well as in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, so that humanitarian and development assistance can target the refugee and host communities to promote coexistence. RRRP partners will continue to advocate with key authorities for the provision of spaces for the establishment of new camps in line with minimum standards in terms of WASH, putting in place appropriate coordination mechanisms/structures with the authorities.

The response strategy in Burundi focuses on:

- Ensuring access to the territory;
- Identifying accommodation for all influxes;
- Providing protection and multi-sectoral assistance to refugees in need;
- Identifying appropriate durable solutions for refugees in the country;
- Advocating to remove obstacles to freedom of movement and access to public services;
- Developing new strategic partnerships and resource mobilization.

Strengthening Livelihoods and Resilience

RRRP partners will seek opportunities to enhance livelihoods, reduce vulnerability, increase self-reliance and build conditions for peaceful co-existence between the refugee and host populations. Some of the main actions proposed for young and adult refugees are vocational training and internships in local enterprises, training and financial support of income generating activities, and support in agriculture techniques and materials. The innovative actions proposed to develop a new business ecosystem to address the needs of refugees in camps are soft skills trainings, upshift methodologies and business labs.

Partners will seek alternative and innovative solutions to assist refugees, improve their livelihoods and reduce dependence and idleness in the camps. Assessments will be carried out to identify which sectors have potential and provide real economic opportunities. In addition, the unrealized economic potential and underutilized natural resources (lowlands, marsh, waste etc.) can be used to help refugees and host communities achieve their self-reliance through improvements in enterprises and market access (international and regional markets), food security, energy production, and environmental conservation. Strengthening resilience requires a multisector approach, where risk-informed social protection interventions, including cash transfers, can become a critical component. Strategic capacity building, training, investments and broader strategic partnerships with UN agencies, NGOs as well as the government are needed to support livelihoods programmes focused on refugees needs.

Partnership and Coordination

The Government of Burundi works closely with UNHCR and other UN agencies present in the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), particularly UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP in aiding and responding to the needs of Congolese refugees and other persons of concern, including returnees. The Government of Burundi has maintained an open-door policy towards refugees and people seeking asylum. It plays an important role in the set-up and operation of camps as well as the RSD and refugee registration processes. International NGOs such as IRC, JRS and World Vision are strongly engaged in the refugee response. Special emphasis will be placed on the development of new strategic partnerships and resource mobilization with the assistance of humanitarian and development actors in the region.

Planned Response for 2020 and 2021

Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border monitoring is conducted year-round between Burundi and South Kivu; • All refugees undergo RSD with respect to minimum procedural standards; • All people with a profile of combatants are identified and separated from other refugees; • Refugees identified in need of resettlement are processed; • People in need of voluntary repatriation are processed in dignity and security through the framework of the Tripartite agreement; • Establishment of referral and response mechanisms (set up of foster families, psycho-social services and support); • Unaccompanied minors and separated children are identified, and best interest determination is conducted; • All children under 12 months are provided birth certificates by authorities; • SGBV survivors receive appropriate support; • New refugees are registered individually with full biometrics; • All refugees in need receive legal assistance; • All leadership/management structures are composed by 50 per cent of active female participants; • 50 per cent of refugees with disabilities receive services for their specific needs; • People living with HIV have access to appropriate services; • 90 per cent of rape survivors receive post-exposure prophylaxis within 72 hours following the incident.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary-aged children have access to primary school; • Secondary-school aged young persons have access to secondary school; • Children between 3 and 6 years old have access to early childhood education; • Construction and rehabilitation of classrooms to reduce the ratio of students per class to 60:1 in all camps in order to create a safe and productive school environment • Vocational trainings; • Inclusion in national education strategy and curriculum.
Livelihoods and Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socio-economic assessment and livelihoods market/value chain analysis; • Institutional mapping (identify existing programmes, potential partners and services); • Developing innovative income generating activities • Explore underutilized natural resources (lowlands, marsh, waste, etc.) to help refugees and host communities achieve self-reliance in areas such as food security, energy production, and environmental conservation; • Integrated community projects (multi-sectors, multi-agencies, multi-approaches); • Promote trainings and apprenticeships; • Support projects that enhance peaceful coexistence with host populations; • Refugees between 19 and 59 years old own their own business/self-employment.
Energy and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of improved stoves; • Households have access to sustainable energy; • Planting of trees in the vicinity of camps; • Classify existing forests as protected natural areas for their protection; • Sensitisation of refugees on the impact of deforestation.
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food distribution; • Post distribution-monitoring; • Supplementary nutrition.
Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People of concern have access to primary health care; • All camps are equipped with at least one ambulance; • All camps have appropriate medical material.
Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued advocacy and search for appropriate sites for construction of new camps; • Explore feasibility of the establishment of refugee settlements as an alternative to camps; • Monetization of certain core relief items through cash-based intervention to improve assistance and grant the refugees more flexibility and autonomy; • Rehabilitation of infrastructures in camps; • Camp coordination and management; • Camp security; • Household receive domestic items;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees receive at least 450 grams of soap per month; Women in need receive sanitary pads.
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of at least 20 litres of potable water per person per day; Refugees have access to bathing facilities; Improved sanitation in camps and Cishemeye Transit Centre; WASH interventions to be extended to neighbouring host communities to foster social integration across communities.
Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport; Fleet maintenance; Warehouse maintenance; Purchase of spare parts.

2020 Financial Requirements Summary By Organization & Sector

Organization	Education	Energy & Environment	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Livelihoods and Resilience	Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	Protection	Shelter and CRIs	WASH	Total
GVC	100,000	20,000		400,000						520,000
IOM				2,763,360	207,200	800,000	860,000	2,290,000		8,785,360
IRC					935,000		500,000		380,700	1,815,700
JRS	700,000				500,000					1,200,000
UNDP					2,500,000					2,500,000
UNFPA				600,000						600,000
UNHCR	1,800,000	1,700,000	200,000	3,500,000	950,000	2,000,000	7,600,380	3,800,000	1,850,000	23,400,380
UNICEF	500,000			200,000			200,000		600,000	1,500,000
WFP			10,400,000							10,400,000
WVI								600,000		600,000
Total	3,100,000	1,720,000	10,600,000	7,463,360	6,957,000	2,800,000	9,160,380	6,090,000	3,430,700	51,321,440

2020-2021 Financial Requirements Summary By Organization & Planning Year

Organization	2020	2021	Total
GVC	520,000	400,000	920,000
IOM	8,785,360	8,785,360	17,570,720
IRC	1,815,700	1,815,700	3,631,400
JRS	1,200,000	1,200,000	2,400,000
UNDP	2,500,000	2,500,000	5,000,000
UNFPA	600,000	600,000	1,200,000
UNHCR	23,400,380	23,249,313	46,649,693
UNICEF	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
WFP	10,400,000	13,000,000	23,400,000
WVI	600,000	600,000	1,200,000
Total	51,321,440	53,650,373	104,971,813

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



21,000

PLANNED ASSISTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY END OF 2020

4,000

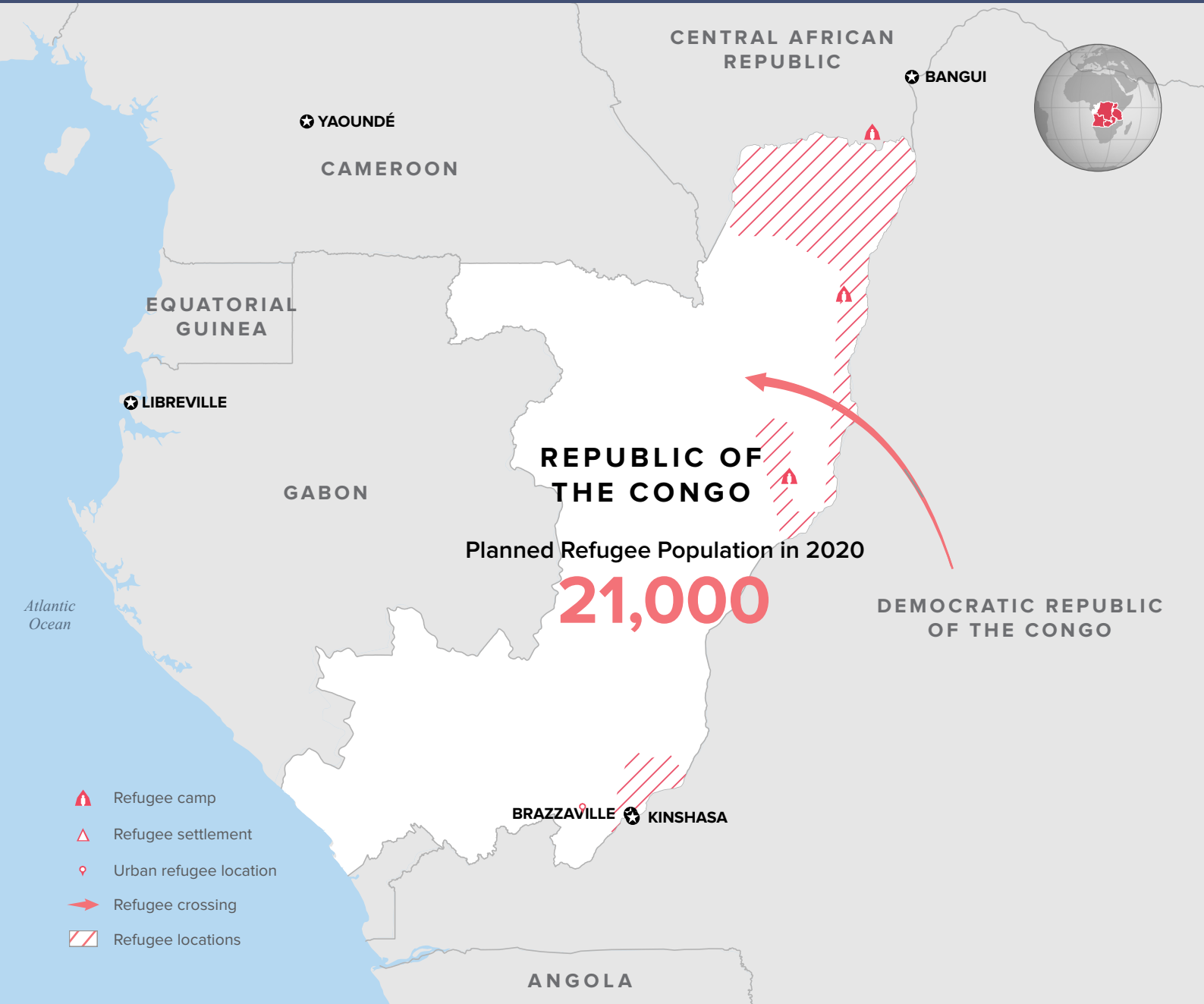
HOST POPULATION TARGETED

US\$ 15.4M

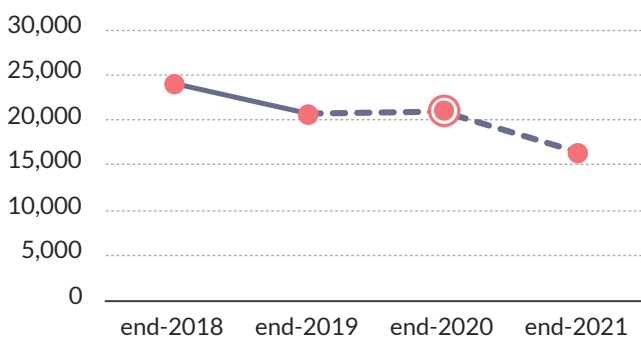
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2020

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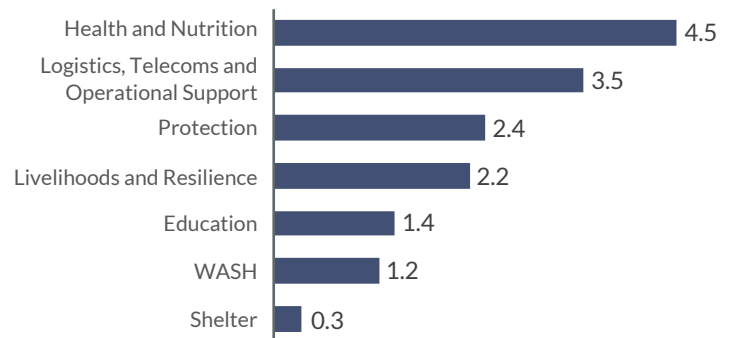
PARTNERS PARTICIPATING IN 2020



Refugee Population Trends



Sector Requirements in 2020 | in millions US\$



Background and Achievements

As of the end of 2019, the Republic of the Congo (RoC) hosts some 20,658 refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC. Ethnic clashes between the Banunu and Batende in Yumbi, Mai-Ndombe Province in DRC resulted in an influx of approximately 10,000 asylum-seekers in 2019. They were received in Makotimpoko, Bouemba and Mpouya villages along the Congo river. It is expected that the situation will remain stable in 2020-2021, thus allowing for the repatriation of 5,000 refugees, and a slow-down in arrivals. Therefore, the estimated refugee population will be between 21,000 and 23,000 individuals in 2020, and 18,000 to 20,000 in 2021. UNHCR and its partners will ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers from DRC have access to education, healthcare, nutrition, shelter, CRIs and water and sanitation in line with the strategy of inclusion of humanitarian response into the national system of services. Through various needs assessments during 2019, partners have identified and assisted 2,463 persons with specific needs and 52 survivors of SGBV. Partners have also identified and provided adequate response and follow up to separated and unaccompanied children. As part of the livelihoods programme, 81 young and adult refugees are currently enrolled in vocational training in Betou and Brazzaville and 123 persons have benefited from the support of income generating activities. Even though the situation in DRC remains volatile, some asylum-seekers have expressed their intention to return (1,500 in Bouemba and 3,500 in Betou).

In 2020 and 2021, RRRP partners plan to provide or promote:

- Protection and essential services;
- Refugee empowerment to reduce their dependency on humanitarian assistance; and
- Refugee access to durable solutions.

Response partners will pursue efforts to respond to the needs of the refugee and asylum-seekers, with a focus on inclusion into the national health and education systems. They will also explore opportunities in the livelihood sector to promote the empowerment through vocational training, income-generating activities, literacy and agricultural and market gardening activities. This will strengthen the local integration and promote peaceful coexistence between refugees and the host population. In accordance with security developments in DRC, response partners will facilitate the voluntary return of some families who express their intentions to return.

Needs and Vulnerabilities

Priorities in 2020 and 2021 will be to keep on providing tailored assistance to people with special needs, including women at risk, elderly people, single parents, separated and unaccompanied children, persons with disabilities, survivors of SGBV as well as people with severe medical conditions. In addition, the care of people living with mental disabilities remains a challenge due to lack of structures and specialized staff.

The number of children at risk is very high and requires continuous action. The most common forms of reported SGBV are early marriage, rape, physical abuse, sexual assault, psychological abuse, denial of resources and family abandonment. Case identification and reporting remains a challenge due to cultural barriers and the lack of judicial sanctions for perpetrators of violence who benefit from out-of-court settlements or victims' refusal to prosecute in most cases. The legal response to acts of SGBV remains a huge challenge in the area. Partners have initiated discussions with local judicial authorities and the police to set up a complaint mechanism, but the biggest challenge is that most victims are not in favour of lodging complaints against the perpetrators.

Most Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers in the RoC are settled in Likouala and Plateaux Departments. Makotimpoko District in Plateaux Department hosts the largest number of refugees; some 6,000 refugees which is also about the same size as the host population. The area lies in a flood plain and access is difficult, with WFP only able to conduct food distributions by boat on the Congo river. The Government together with humanitarian actors identified a site in Bouemba that UNHCR together with its partners developed. However, many refugees have been reluctant to relocate to Bouemba and only 1,609 persons settled in the site since the beginning of the exercise in April 2019. The few resources available in Makotimpoko are not enough for the increased number of inhabitants. In Likouala Department, the humanitarian aid was for a while, mainly for refugees. However, the host population was struggling to meet the same basic needs as the refugees. All these factors created frustrations and a climate of tension between the refugee and host communities. To resolve the tension and promote peaceful coexistence, partners have identified interventions that address the needs of both communities. Local authorities have also been trained on conflict resolution and have been playing an important role in fostering coexistence.

Response Strategy and Priorities

Overall Strategy

The response plan will be guided by the following strategic objectives:

- **Reinforce national capacities to provide basic services and improve the protection environment**
 - Support Government issuance of IDs to refugees and temporary residence attestation to asylum-seekers, as well as issuance of birth certificates to children;
 - Increase health care access coverage rate for refugees and host communities;
 - Provide support to health, water and education projects that promote peaceful coexistence between the refugee and host communities;
 - Support Government efforts to improve access to education for refugee and host communities (facilities and equipment);
 - Support SGBV survivors and strengthen complaints mechanisms with the police services;
 - Manage child protection cases with existing national and local entities.
- **Refugee empowerment to reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance**
 - Support vocational training programmes for youth and adults and strengthen networking for internship and employment opportunities for the laureates;
 - Through the Safe from the Start project, women at risk of using survival sex as a negative coping mechanism will benefit from vocational trainings and support in buying the materials needed to launch small businesses;
 - Support programmes for income-generating activities and vocational training;
 - Continued advocacy with local authorities for additional farmland for refugees to engage in agricultural projects;
 - Support and prioritize assistance for persons with special needs.
- **Refugee access to durable solutions**
 - A return intention survey conducted at the end of 2019 revealed that some 5,000 refugees and asylum-seekers wish to be repatriated in 2020. RRRP partners are working together with the ROC and DRC governments to support voluntary repatriation where conditions are conducive for safe, dignified and sustainable return. The RRRP partners are also pursuing increased awareness and support for local integration. For the most vulnerable case, UNHCR will continue advocate for resettlement slots.

Strengthening Livelihoods and Resilience

In 2020 and 2021, partners plan to increase awareness and support for local integration for DRC refugees who wish to do so. Emphasis will be placed on support for income generating projects which enable self-reliance. The DRC refugees with income generating activities and wishing to locally integrate will be supported mostly in groups to ensure the reduction of dependency on the food distribution. Agencies will also fund the income generating activities of mixed groups (host population and refugees/asylum-seekers) in order to promote peaceful coexistence amongst the two populations. Partners will continue to organize capacity building workshops on how to start up and run a business.

The existence of a community mechanism between refugees and local population makes it possible to maintain a continuous dialogue between the two populations and to prevent conflicts. This mechanism will be strengthened to resolve certain civil conflicts between communities and to promote a culture of peace in refugee reception areas.

Partnership and Coordination

UN Agencies, NGOs and the Government work together in order to provide protection and assistance for basic needs with a focus on livelihoods activities (one of the top priorities of the operation in 2020 and 2021) to empower the DRC refugee population. ROC has signed the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 protocol. The Refugee Determination process is managed by the National Committee for Assistance to Refugees.

RRRP partners and the Government organize joint assessment missions to monitor the situation and activities. The Government has played a major role in hosting refugees and asylum-seekers, providing farmland for some refugees to accommodate agriculture activities, fishing, and recently provided land for the Bouemba site. The registration of refugees and asylum-seekers is also done in close collaboration with the Government of RoC through the National Commission for Assistance to Refugees.

Planned Response for 2020 and 2021

Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees and asylum-seekers over the age of 16 receive identity documents (Provisional Residence Certificate) to facilitate the free movement and enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedom; Weekly protection monitoring missions are organized on the site, one mission per week; 70 per cent of persons with specific needs are identified through a physical verification and needs assessment exercise; At least 15 capacity-building sessions are organized per year for partners and community structures in the identification and protection of persons with specific needs; At least 10 assessments of the best interests of the child are conducted; 4,000 children 3-5 years old (including refugees and asylum-seekers) receive protection services through community mechanisms (including five child friendly spaces) through a child protection system in Betou and Ikpemgbele in Likouala Department, and in Makotipko and Bouemba in the Plateaux Department; 20 training and deployment SGBV assistants and 12 community relays; At least 10 awareness-raising campaigns and training on SGBV; 9,000 women and 8,500 children will be reached with key SGBV risk mitigation measures. In addition, 95 per cent girls and women victims of violence will be provided SGBV services including psychosocial support. In coordination with local (decentralised) health structures; Training on international protection of refugees for government counterpart, NGO and refugee leaders; Support for the delivery of the birth certificate to DRC refugee children through the civil registry services; Reinforcement of peaceful coexistence activities between refugees and local population.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16,000 refugee girls and boys aged 3 to 17 affected will access formal or non-formal basic education and provided with school kits, uniforms and coverage of insurance costs; Organization of the school canteen for children; Payment of didactic material for 90 teachers, payment of the premiums of 90 teachers and refreshments courses; Literacy programme for adult refugees to strengthen their self-help capacities.
Livelihoods and Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 100 students enrolled in vocational training programmes in Betou and Brazzaville and supported with kits to help them start a business; Continued advocacy for refugees and asylum-seekers to acquire farmlands; 85 per cent of approved Integrated Governance Activities are funded; Two trainings on financial education, saving, management and monitoring tools to the beneficiaries of projects, as well as training on management of cooperatives and entrepreneurial culture.
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food distribution; Cash transfer to DRC refugees.
Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90 per cent of refugees, asylum-seekers and others of concern have access to primary, secondary and tertiary health care; Capacity building of 80 health workers from 6 health facilities and 3 health districts on Basic Obstetric and Neonatal Emergency Care (SONUB), Integrated Management of Malnutrition (PCIMA) and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in Bouemba; Live births attended by skilled personnel; Women access to reproductive health services; All children under 5 will be nutritionally screened, and all malnourished children receive assistance; Refugees and asylum-seekers have access to HIV/AIDS and TB services; New arrivals from DRC screened for Ebola and other contagious disease; Immunization coverage for 95 per cent of refugees and asylum-seekers; Support supervision and monitoring activities in 15 health facilities each month;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplementation of pregnant and lactating women and host, children and refugees with micronutrients from fortified foods, supplements or multiple micronutrient preparations; • Capacity building for the Ministry of Health toward integrating refugees into the national health system; • Strengthening the health information system by introducing the Integrated Refugee Health Information System in 8 health facilities; • Support of mental, neurological and substance use disorders; • SGBV survivors who present themselves at health centres receive medical assistance.
Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of core relief items to all new arrivals; • Construction of 600 RHUs for asylum-seekers in Bouemba and refugees in Betou; • Construction of community shelters in Bouemba and Betou;
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and/or construction of four water points – two in Makotimpoko in Plateaux Department and two in Bétou in Likouala Department for refugee and host communities; • Provision of hand washing devices in schools, health centres, child-protection facilities and public areas; • Households with malnourished and vulnerable children receive hygiene kits; • Distribution of 400 jerrycans; • Capacity building of 15 water management committees and community leaders in water management and ending open defecation in Likouala and Plateaux departments.

2020 Financial Requirements Summary By Organization & Sector

Organization	Education	Health and Nutrition	Livelihoods and Resilience	Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	Protection	Shelter and CRIs	WASH	Total
UNDP			350,000					350,000
UNFPA		400,000			350,000			750,000
UNHCR	696,796	2,470,763	1,846,508	947,407	1,724,836	318,593	158,373	8,163,276
UNICEF	662,000	1,235,000			300,000		1,020,000	3,217,000
WFP				2,520,000				2,520,000
WHO		420,000						420,000
Total	1,358,796	4,525,763	2,196,508	3,467,407	2,374,836	318,593	1,178,373	15,420,276

2020-2021 Financial Requirements Summary By Organization & Planning Year

Organization	2020	2021	Total
UNDP	350,000	400,000	750,000
UNFPA	750,000	750,000	1,500,000
UNHCR	8,163,276	8,163,275	16,326,551
UNICEF	3,217,000	1,134,000	4,351,000
WFP	2,520,000	2,520,000	5,040,000
WHO	420,000	490,000	910,000
Total	15,420,276	13,457,275	28,877,551

RWANDA



76,900

PLANNED ASSISTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY END OF 2020

125,000

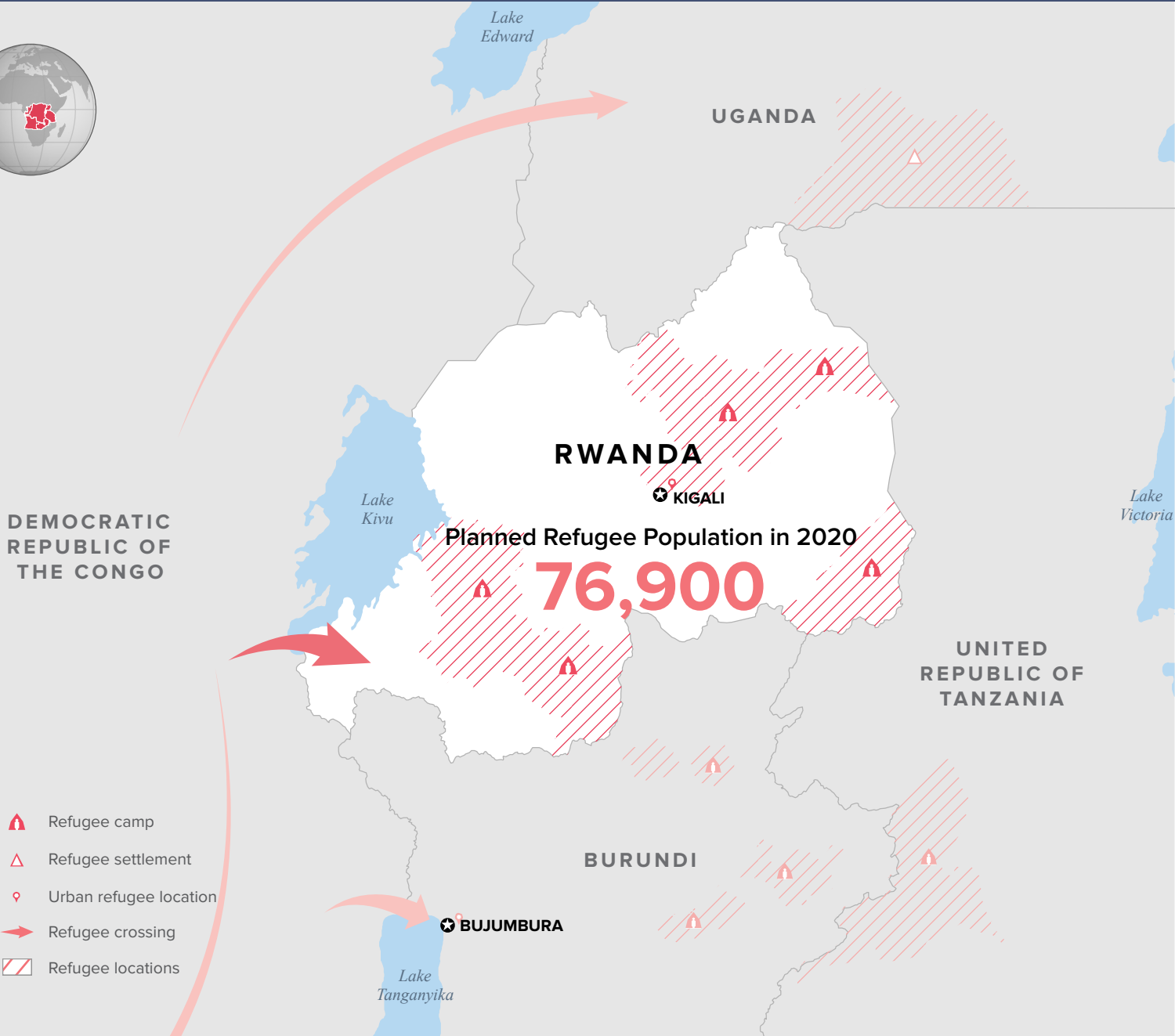
HOST POPULATION TARGETED

US\$ 73.2M

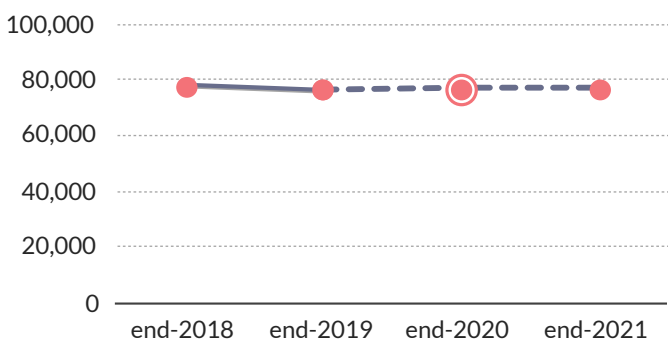
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2020

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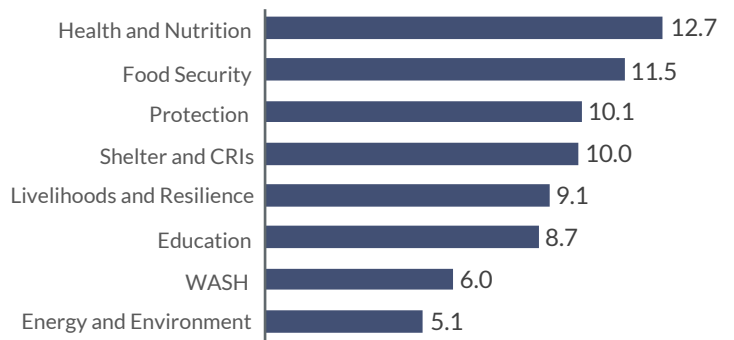
PARTNERS PARTICIPATING IN 2020



Refugee Population Trends



Sector Requirements in 2020 | in millions US\$



Background and Achievements

Rwanda has been hosting refugees from the DRC for around 23 years. The Congolese refugee population in Rwanda lives in a protracted situation, including those who fled DRC in the mid-1990s, as well as more recent arrivals to Rwanda during the hostilities that occurred during 2012 and 2013.

The Government of Rwanda and UNHCR conducted a joint verification exercise in all the Congolese camps and urban areas in 2018 and 2019. As of the end of 2019, Rwanda hosts 76,266 Congolese refugees. Most are in Gihembe, Kigeme, Kiziba, Mugombwa and Nyabiheke refugee camps. Only around 1,000 refugees live in urban areas. Since the beginning of 2019, only 22 Congolese asylum-seekers have arrived from the DRC to Rwanda. As the number of the newly arrived asylum-seekers is low, the response has focused on the already existing refugee population in the country. Moreover, a Contingency Planning has been prepared for new arrivals in the event of an emergency in the DRC.

In 2019, efforts were made to strengthen the protection environment and advocate for services such as registration, documentation and prevention of *refoulement*. Refugees who reside in the camps receive cash-based interventions in lieu of food and core relief items. The supplementary feeding is provided to all children under-five years and other vulnerable groups. Response partners provide health services to those in need with prioritized attention to the most vulnerable including children and the elderly. Primary health services are provided by humanitarian actors inside the camps through health centres, which are also accessible to the host communities. Refugees are referred to local health facilities for secondary and tertiary health care. Refugee children have been integrated into national primary and secondary schools alongside host community students. Campaigns promoting schooling have resulted in a slight increase in enrolment among the 18,000 school-age Congolese refugees. The capacity of local schools has been expanded through the construction of additional classrooms, provision of school equipment and materials, and the hiring and training of additional teachers. However, most schools lack necessary infrastructure, like libraries and laboratories, teachers and supplies.

The poor situation of the refugee camps and lack of livelihood opportunities has resulted in a high dependency on humanitarian assistance. In 2019, WFP faced recurrent challenges to maintain the food pipeline and if the funding levels do not increase in 2020 and 2021, ration cuts will occur and trigger tensions. Refugees who are registered in camps face risks of arrest and detention if they move outside the camp without the requisite documents such as refugee IDs or proof of registration and a letter authorizing their absence from the camp. Thus, there is need for legal assistance and detention monitoring, as well as advocacy for a greater freedom of movement of camp-based refugees.

Care arrangements for unaccompanied children, family reunification, friendly spaces for children and youth at risk remain limited. SGBV is one of the biggest protection concerns for refugee women and children. With the ongoing Ebola outbreak in North Kivu and Ituri Provinces of the DRC, the risk of spill over to Rwanda and other neighbouring countries is high. Strengthening the epidemic preparedness and response at the different transit/reception centres and camps, including medical screening, appropriate health staff trainings, prepositioning of equipment and supplies and community surveillance is critical.

As most of the shelters in Congolese camps are very old and camps are congested with no proper access roads or fire break points, focus should be given to establishing better site layouts and re-arranging the camp as some of the shelters are situated in high risk areas and need to be relocated to safer zones. Supply of water is below standards in Nyabiheke, Kigeme and Gihembe camps. Advocacy efforts and investments are needed to upgrade and improve the reliability of water supply systems. Meanwhile, most of the access ways to sanitation facilities need to be adapted for people with disabilities.

RRRP partners have prioritised access to core protection services such as registration, legal assistance, community-based protection, prevention of and response to SGBV, child protection, and support to persons with specific needs, including persons with disabilities. Also, UN agencies and partners are working on the activation of community centres in all locations, camps and urban settings to strengthen community engagement and effective communication with refugees.

The strategy also aims to mainstream refugees into the national justice system in order to access legal aid through the training of lawyers and jurists. Finding durable solutions will remain an important element of the response plan. UNHCR is working with the Governments of Rwanda and the DRC to reactivate existing tripartite agreements to support the safe and dignified return of refugees who wish to go home. The reduction of resettlement slots globally, will further limit the availability of resettlement as a durable solution for vulnerable refugees.

Considering existing funding shortages and the protracted character of the Congolese situation in Rwanda, humanitarian agencies plan to profile the refugee population in order to shift from blanket assistance to a targeted approach alongside promotion of self-reliance and the phasing out of dependency on humanitarian aid.

The planned refugee response is also based on a comprehensive approach to solutions including socioeconomic integration so that refugees can contribute to the local economy, as well as complementary pathways and resettlement. In 2020-2021, livelihoods interventions and further socio-economic inclusion of refugees in national systems will continue to be prioritized in line with the four commitments of the Government of Rwanda at the Leaders' Summit on Refugees in 2016. In close consultation with UNHCR, the Government of Rwanda has reframed the existing four commitments and added one commitment on energy and environment which were presented at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum.

According to the government's long-term vision, by 2030 "all refugees, including potential new influx, are living safe, dignified and have productive lives across Rwanda outside of camps and supported by Government-led services and programmes." Through a shift towards alternatives to camps and self-reliance, refugees will be able to contribute to the economy and development of the country.

Needs and Vulnerabilities

Given that Rwanda is very densely populated, land scarcity remains a challenge to promote livelihood activities. Most refugees are still highly dependent upon assistance to meet their basic needs like shelter, WASH, food, health, education, nutrition and cooking energy. The current livelihood support only reaches a small portion of the refugee and host communities because of resource constraints. Using a prioritized targeting approach, during this 2020-2021 period, there is need to strengthen livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions; particularly for 11.6 per cent of the registered refugee population in Rwanda which have specific needs (such as child-headed households, female-headed households, persons living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, and persons with disabilities, older persons and persons with mental disorders).

Late reporting especially for girls among the SGBV survivors, results in unwanted pregnancies, drop out of school, punishment, rejection and stigmatization by the families and communities, that further put them at risk of being exposed to negative coping mechanisms like survival sex and begging. In addition, programmatic gaps and challenges in other sectors like overcrowding of shelters, lack of safe energy and livelihood interventions contribute to a heightened risk of SGBV.

With the government restriction on the use of plastic sheeting, the operation is unable to repair more than 3,000 family shelters in plastic sheeting and needs to transform the roofing structure to corrugated iron sheets in Kiziba, Gihembe and Nyabiheke camp as well as in Kigeme camp where more than 1,000 shelters have very old roofing structures. Most of the shelters in Congolese camps are very old and some are situated at high risk zone areas. The camps are congested with no proper access roads or fire break points, and a lack of proper drainage systems. There is a need to establish better site layouts and advocate with the Government on the extension of the camps.

Response Strategy and Priorities

Overall Strategy

After more than 23 years living as refugees in Rwanda and no foreseeable possibility of safe, dignified return, the response strategy for the protracted Congolese is focused on inclusion of refugees in national systems and scaling up livelihoods so they can become self-reliant, reduce their dependency on humanitarian assistance and contribute to the local economy.

Key strategic areas for the 2020-2021 refugee response are:

- Continue to ensure reception, protection and assistance for all persons of concern, including new arrivals, with targeted assistance for vulnerable persons with specific needs and a community-based approach;
- Advocacy and strategic development partnerships for socio-economic inclusion of all refugees in national health, education and livelihood systems in line with Government policy;
- Increase refugee livelihood opportunities through targeted assistance based on needs, vulnerabilities and capacities;
- Increase access and quality of education in refugee-hosting areas.
- Provide support to service that benefit the refugee and host communities to promote social cohesion and coexistence.

A key focus will be on the promotion of socio-economic growth and access to livelihoods opportunities for urban and camp-based refugees and the 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. A key avenue to provide refugees with greater choice in meeting their self-identified needs will be shifting to cash-based interventions for food assistance. Cash transfers will be expanded whenever it is suitable and appropriate to address the basic needs of refugees, through sectoral or multipurpose assistance. This will be done based on feasibility studies and response analysis, with the objective of making gains in efficiency, effectiveness and refugee self-reliance, while assessing the impact on local markets and communities and mitigating protection risks.

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 host community, especially at the district level. Interventions will be designed to avoid parallel systems and respond to the needs of the host community and refugees. With an objective of advocating for the inclusion of refugees in national systems aligned with the concept of Leave No One Behind in the SDGs, a priority will be to support the Government's domestication of the SDGs and messaging and awareness raising activities to ensure that people in Rwanda are aware of the importance of addressing issues relating to refugees in the national development agenda. Focus will be given on conducting research analysis, policy dialogues, capacity building activities and awareness raising on SDGs.

Strengthening Livelihoods and Resilience

The key priority will be strengthening livelihoods and self-reliance of refugees and their host communities by scaling up the interventions which are more sustainable and cost effective. There is also a need for an integrated approach to enhance sustainable livelihoods for many refugees who have either not yet received livelihoods support or have benefited from on-going self-reliance activities.

To make this happen, response partners together with the Government will implement the Economic Inclusion Strategy, which is currently under review. This key instrument will focus on the implementation of market-based livelihoods interventions in farming and business as well as creating more wage employment. According to government statistics and other partners' assessment, agriculture remains the main livelihood option and key economic activity for most of the rural population in Rwanda. Although the access to agricultural land and farming (including crop, livestock, fishery and forestry) is still limited for refugees, supporting agriculture activities for refugees and host community has been fruitful and the Government is willing to expand such interventions in different districts hosting refugee camps.

Moreover, RRRP partners' have been looking into alternative ways of enhancing access to land in and outside of camps, with plans to enhance agriculture related interventions further through better market linkage. There is also a move to strengthen joint UN programming under 'Delivering as One' in Rwanda by partnering with other UN development agencies. On the other hand, assessment and scoping studies have indicated strong business potential for many of the refugees if they are adequately supported through training and have access to financial services. Wage employment is another potential area which will require further support in terms of policy and programme interventions.

Partnership and Coordination

The Government of Rwanda has been generously hosting refugees for over two decades and coordinates the refugee response with partners while also making significant contributions such as providing land to establish refugee camps and ensuring camp management and security. The Refugee Coordination Model in Rwanda is co-coordinated by the Government (MINEMA) and UNHCR. It includes a range of UN Agencies, NGOs, operational and development partners.

Planned Response for 2020 and 2021

Protection

- Refugees registered at the individual basis;
- Refugees and asylum-seekers have access to valid identity documents;
- Identified SGBV survivors receive appropriate support;
- Community members active in SGBV prevention and survivor centred protection;
- Unaccompanied and separated children receive targeted assistance;
- All new-borns receive birth certificates by the authorities;
- 50 per cent of active female participation in leadership and management structures;
- Refugees and asylum-seekers have access to legal assistance;
- Persons disabilities receive services for their specific needs;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees and asylum-seekers enjoying freedom of movement; Local communities supporting continued presence of refugees and asylum-seekers;
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All children have access to primary and secondary education; Refugee children accessing national education system.
Livelihoods and Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 per cent of refugees (18-59 years) with their own business; 60 per cent of refugees using banking services (e.g. savings, loans, transfers).
Energy and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental risks mitigated; 80 per cent households have access to sustainable energy.
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees in need of food assistance in camps receive full food ration.
Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.4 crude mortality rate (per 1,000 population/month); Refugees and asylum-seekers have access to primary health care; 98 per cent measles vaccination coverage; 0.4 under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 population/month); 20 per cent prevalence of anaemia in children (6-59 months); 10 per cent prevalence of chronic malnutrition (stunting) (6-59 months); All livebirths attended by skilled personnel; Persons have access to HIV services.
Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-purpose cash grants or vouchers provided to targeted households to help them meet their basic needs; Women provided with sanitary suppliers; Older persons receive services for their specific needs. Households living in adequate dwellings; Average 5 persons of concern per shelter.
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average 20 litres of potable water available per person per day; 20 persons per drop-hole in communal latrine.



A young Congolese refugee races across Gihembe refugee camp, Rwanda. © UNHCR/Georgina Goodwin

2020 Financial Requirements Summary By Organization & Sector

Organization	Education	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Livelihoods and Resilience	Energy and Environment	Protection	Shelter and CRIs	WASH	Total
ADRA	394,956								394,956
ALIGHT			800,000			500,000			1,300,000
FAO				735,000					735,000
H&I						1,715,000			1,715,000
IOM			1,000,000	1,000,000					2,000,000
LAF						345,946			345,946
PA					1,847,390				1,847,390
PI				373,564		67,000			440,564
UNDP				1,309,000					1,309,000
UNFPA			600,000			340,000			940,000
UNHCR	6,026,582		7,473,953	3,857,174	3,216,339	6,791,721	10,019,148	4,425,830	41,810,747
UNICEF	250,000					300,000		375,000	925,000
UNWOMEN				100,000		50,000			150,000
WFP	746,043	11,496,515	2,830,847	1,714,772					16,788,177
WVI	1,316,833							1,183,167	2,500,000
Total	8,734,414	11,496,515	12,704,800	9,089,510	5,063,729	10,109,667	10,019,148	5,983,997	73,201,780

2020-2021 Financial Requirements Summary By Organization & Planning Year

Organization	2020	2021	Total
ADRA	394,956	394,956	789,912
ALIGHT	1,300,000	1,650,000	2,950,000
FAO	735,000	735,000	1,470,000
HI	-	1,728,720	1,728,720
H&I	1,715,000	-	1,715,000
IOM	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
LAF	345,946	345,946	691,892
PA	1,847,390	-	1,847,390
PI	440,564	100,000	540,564
UNDP	1,309,000	-	1,309,000
UNFPA	940,000	621,000	1,561,000
UNHCR	41,810,747	48,827,311	90,638,058
UNICEF	925,000	675,000	1,600,000
UNWOMEN	150,000	130,000	280,000
WFP	16,788,177	16,048,977	32,837,154
WVI	2,500,000	2,000,000	4,500,000
Total	73,201,780	75,256,910	148,458,690

UGANDA



426,000

PLANNED ASSISTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY END OF 2020

775,933

HOST POPULATION TARGETED

US\$ 279M

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2020

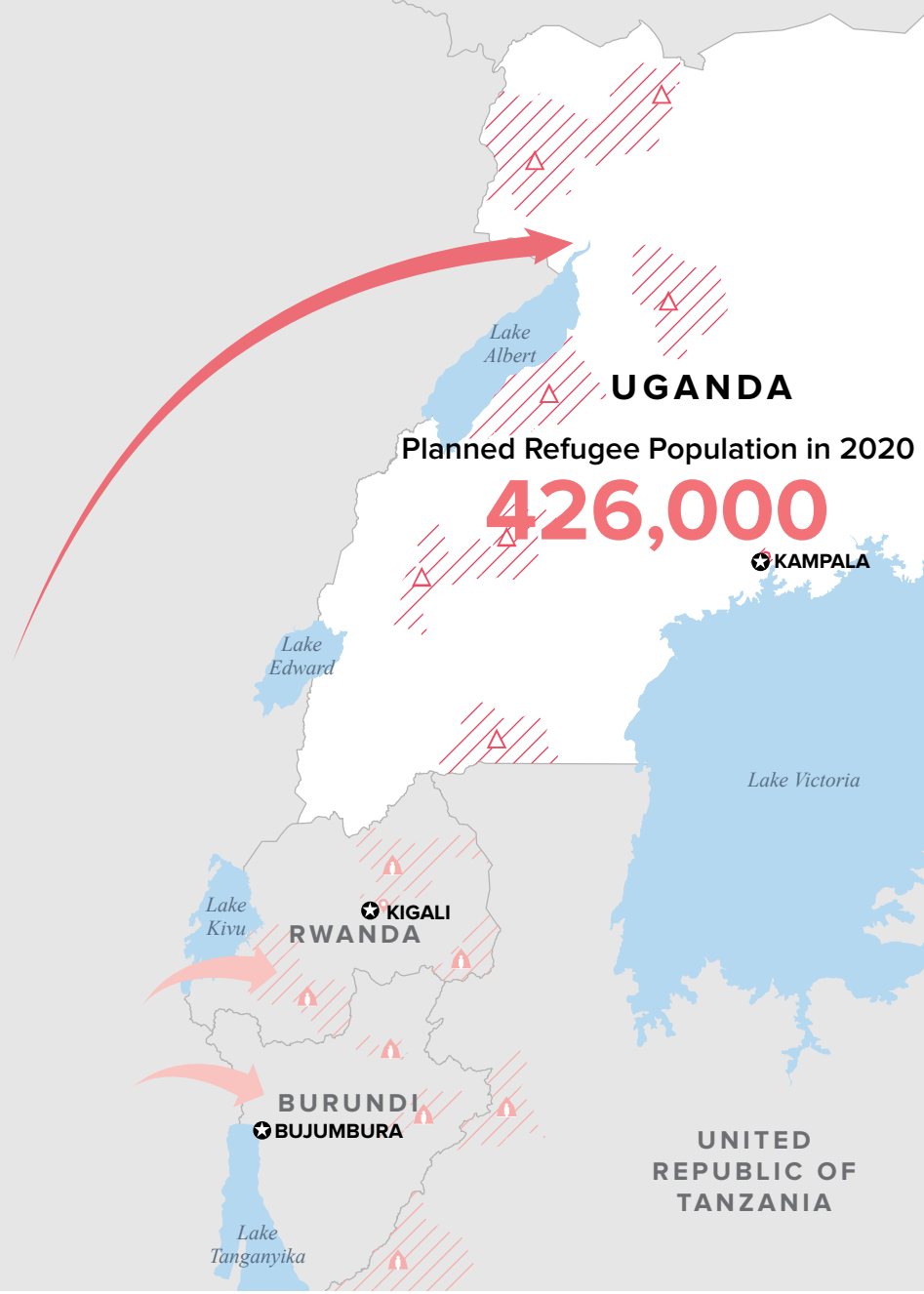
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PARTNERS PARTICIPATING IN 2020



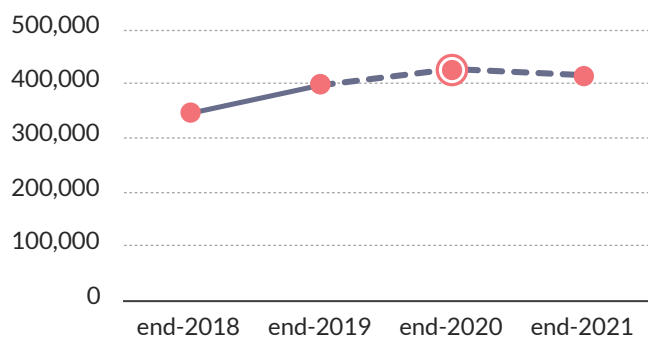
DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF
THE CONGO

- Refugee camp
- Refugee settlement
- Urban refugee location
- Refugee crossing
- Refugee locations

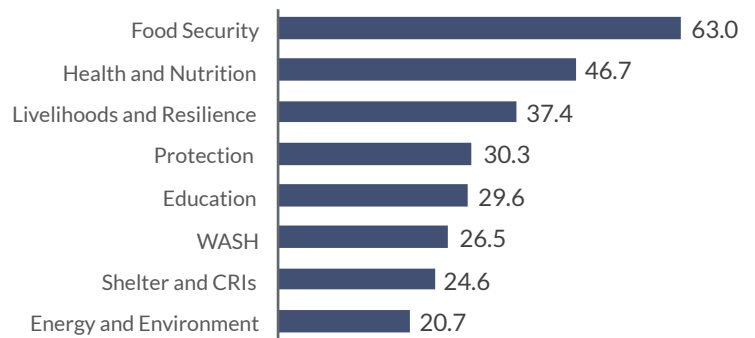


UGANDA
Planned Refugee Population in 2020
426,000

Refugee Population Trends



Sector Requirements in 2020 | in millions US\$



Background and Achievements

Over 1.3 million refugees and asylum-seekers have fled to Uganda in the last three years making it the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa. As of the end of 2019, Uganda hosts 397,638 refugees from the DRC. Twelve of Uganda's 128 districts host most of the refugees. About 94 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 in the south and south west (Kyegegwa, Kamwenge and Isingiro). Urban centres are home to about 6 per cent of the refugee population, especially Kampala. Based on the prevailing situation, 40,000 new arrivals are expected in 2020 and 10,000 in 2021.

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. Refugees are provided with a plot of land for housing and cultivation and can settle alongside the host communities. In the Mid-West and South-West, the lands belong to the Government while in the North and West Nile belong to the communities.

Needs and Vulnerabilities

Despite Uganda's favourable protection environment, ongoing conflicts in the DRC has created pressure on the environment and natural resources the refugee and host communities are reliant on in Uganda. 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 the continued arrival of new refugees. As well, robust efforts are underway in Albertine, South Western Region, Rwenzori and West Nile to screen for cases of Ebola at health facilities and border crossing points (formal and informal). The level of trauma is high among the current refugee population and additional psychosocial assistance is needed. Some families have been displaced three or four times thereby leading to the continuous cycle of displacement in settlements. Furthermore, maintaining the civilian character of asylum is an ongoing challenge with so many armed non-states actors operating in the region.

Refugees also face significant challenges in accessing justice, especially in some remote areas where the presence of the judiciary and police are limited or non-existent. Refugees with specific needs will require targeted for protection services and support. 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. 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

Overall Strategy

RRRP partners continue to advocate for the preservation of equal and unhindered access to asylum space and for the government to progressively strengthen its emergency preparedness and response capacity. The Government of Uganda protection processes promote the full enjoyment of rights, and international protection standards throughout the displacement cycle are efficient and fair.

In 2020, the refugee response paradigm in Uganda will progressively shift from care and maintenance to inclusion and self-reliance through development of individual capacities and the promotion of a conducive environment for livelihoods opportunities. Refugees benefit from access to basic social services provided by national authorities in refugee hosting districts, including health, education, child protection, water and sanitation. Many Congolese refugees are well on their path to access durable solutions, including attaining socio-economic opportunities and exercising their full range of rights.

The RRRP will focus on ensuring that:

- Uganda's asylum space is maintained, with equal and unhindered access to territory and that government's emergency preparedness and response capacity is progressively strengthened;
- The government's protection processes promote the full enjoyment of rights, and that international protection standards are provided in an efficient and fair manner throughout the displacement cycle;

- The refugee response paradigm in Uganda progressively shifts from care and maintenance to inclusion and self-reliance through development of individual capacities and the promotion of a conducive environment for livelihoods opportunities;
- Services and opportunities are also extended to host communities to promote social cohesion and coexistence. Efforts will also be promoted to mitigate impact on the environment and resources in refugee hosting area;
- Refugees progressively benefit from inclusion in basic social services, including health, education, child protection, water and sanitation, provided by national authorities in refugee hosting districts.

Strengthening Livelihoods and Resilience

Despite the progressive approach to refugee management in Uganda, both refugees and host communities remain vulnerable and at risk of recurring shocks. According to the 2018 joint inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), 26 per cent of refugee households reported relying on humanitarian aid as a coping strategy to support family members in the 30 days prior to data collection. FAO's Resilience Index Measurement Analysis found that refugee households are less resilient than host community households due to low education levels, poor diversification of income sources, limited number of crops cultivated and productive assets. Moreover, a vulnerability study found that the time refugees have spent in Uganda is not closely correlated with levels of vulnerability. The MSNA also found that 51 per cent of refugee and 14 per cent of the host community households need livelihood support.

To stabilize livelihood and overcome the socio-economic empowerment disconnect, geographic and population differences need to be considered in the provision of livelihood support. When exploring different livelihood strategies, key factors linked to productive assets, knowledge, skills and aspirations need to further be considered as do market linkages and opportunities.

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 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, DLGs, and UNHCR co-chair.

Planned Response for 2020 and 2021

Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration conducted on an individual basis with minimum set of data required; • Adequate and quality child protection services for children, including case management services, are provided in refugee and host communities; • Effective and safe child protection systems that prevent and respond to child protection concerns in refugee and host communities are strengthened; • Protection of and accountability to all refugees are strengthened through meaningful engagement with communities, with attention to at-risk groups; • Peaceful co-existence among communities strengthened; • Protection systems are strengthened, and refugee women and girls are aware of the existing referral pathways with the aim of ensuring their full enjoyment of rights, reduction of SGBV risks and reinforced multi-sectoral response including through mainstreaming of SGBV across all sectors; • Physical safety, access to justice, rule of law and civilian character of the refugee settlements is assured, and protection of human rights promoted in refugee settings.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable access and inclusive relevant learning opportunities increased; • Delivery of quality education and training improved; • Systems for effective delivery strengthened.
Livelihoods and Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency livelihood support to complement basic household needs is provided; • Household livelihood strategies are strengthened to support household self-reliance; • Enabling environment is reinforced to support resilient livelihoods;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial inclusion and access to financial services promoted; • Access to cash and voucher assistance for basic needs expanded.
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugees have access to adequate nutritious food to meet their basic food and nutrition needs; • Targeted food assistance provided to the most vulnerable refugee households based on assessed needs; • Food Assistance to refugees progressively linked to livelihood and self-reliance interventions to enhance resilience.
Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emergency life-saving health and nutrition interventions for new refugee arrivals and strengthen outbreak preparedness and response; • Strengthen the health care system to cope with the increased demand for health services by refugees and host population.
Energy and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment and natural resources protected and restored, and green livelihoods promoted using a catchment-based approach • Access to enough sustainable basic energy services for lighting, power and cooking increased and climate change drivers mitigated with reduced reliance on wood and fossil fuels • Energy, environment and climate action programming and coordination strengthened and mainstreamed across all sectors
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to water supply for refugees and hosting populations improved; • Access to sanitation and hygiene services for refugees and hosting population improved; • Institutions for effective management and provision of water and sanitation at national, regional and lower levels considering refugee settlements and host communities strengthened.
Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the minimum CRI standards for all refugees are met; • Access to improved and sustainable shelters for refugee households is increased; • Sustainable settlement land use is maximised to optimal mutual benefit for refugees and hosts through the integration of settlement plans with local government plans and labour-intensive public works.



These Congolese refugees who were trained in mechanical repair in the Rwamwanja refugee settlement in south-west Uganda now rent a small repair shop and earn a decent living. © UNHCR/Vincent Tremeau

2020 Financial Requirements Summary By Organization & Sector

Organization	Education	Energy and Environment	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Livelihoods and Resilience	Protection	Shelter and CRIs	WASH	Total
ACF				500,000	1,000,000			1,400,000	2,900,000
ACTED					1,000,000				1,000,000
ALIGHT					953,995	1,117,212		137,371	2,208,578
AVSI					7,340,000				7,340,000
AWYAD						300,000			300,000
BRAC					200,000				200,000
CAFOMI		235,950				138,407		197,200	571,557
CARE		139,081		195,574		164,528			499,183
CORDAID							1,134,000	429,000	1,563,000
CRS	1,174,629				1,156,386		659,495	905,371	3,895,881
DRC		1,500,000			2,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	13,500,000
FAO					7,529,930				7,529,930
FCA	1,800,000								1,800,000
FRC		240,000							240,000
HAM				300,000	150,000				450,000
HOT							500,000		500,000
IMPACT							220,969		220,969
Internews						400,000			400,000
IOM				650,000	3,000,000	650,000	736,700	1,950,000	6,986,700
IRC				210,000		561,407			771,407
JIA						255,000			255,000
KRC		552,068				243,620			795,688
LWF		340,200			580,000	1,175,238	340,000	950,000	3,385,438
LWR					200,000				200,000
MTI				1,000,000					1,000,000
NRC	1,948,500				1,068,500	200,000	2,479,291	1,252,051	6,948,342
OXFAM					1,162,935	290,734		1,453,669	2,907,338
SCI	1,570,441			450,000	1,300,000	414,146			3,734,587
SP		150,000			130,000	100,000		240,000	620,000
UDSA						10,000			10,000
UNDP		740,000			1,290,000	280,000			2,310,000
UNFPA				1,012,000		832,000			1,844,000
UNHCR	17,670,791	16,419,907		28,165,192	3,808,293	17,181,453	16,086,642	8,686,872	108,019,150
UNICEF	3,512,581			5,009,091		1,673,869		3,761,009	13,956,550
URCS		147,591		145,000	349,023	150,000	476,919	156,000	1,424,533
UWWS			132,000						132,000
WCH	350,000								350,000
WFP		170,000	62,872,524	6,527,502	2,446,490				72,016,516
WHO				2,571,340					2,571,340
WIU	378,000								378,000
WVI	1,000,000	350,000			750,000	1,125,000			3,225,000
Total	29,404,942	20,984,797	63,004,524	46,735,699	37,415,552	30,262,614	24,634,016	26,518,543	278,960,687

2020-2021 Financial Requirements Summary By Organization & Planning Year

Organization	2020	2021	Total
AAR	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
ACF	2,900,000	1,500,000	4,400,000
ACTED	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
AIRDI	-	1,544,403	1,544,403

ALIGHT	2,208,578	5,000,000	7,208,578
AVSI	7,340,000	10,327,950	17,667,950
AWYAD	300,000	-	300,000
BRAC	200,000	700,000	900,000
CAFOMI	571,557	967,660	1,539,217
CARE	499,183	246,183	745,366
CORDAID	1,563,000	540,541	2,103,541
CRS	3,895,881	2,500,000	6,395,881
DRC	13,500,000	2,251,855	15,751,855
FAO	7,529,930	15,690,138	23,220,068
FCA	1,800,000	2,200,000	4,000,000
FRC	240,000	-	240,000
GI	-	942,351	942,351
H&I	-	600,000	600,000
HAM	450,000	-	450,000
HOT	500,000	-	500,000
IAS	-	483,687	483,687
IMPACT	220,969	-	220,969
Internews	400,000	942,351	1,342,351
IOM	6,986,700	2,875,000	9,861,700
IRC	771,407	2,000,000	2,771,407
JIA	255,000	500,000	755,000
JRS	-	742,651	742,651
KRC	795,688	-	795,688
LWF	3,385,438	5,131,000	8,516,438
LWR	200,000	-	200,000
MTI	1,000,000	2,400,000	3,400,000
MTISD	-	6,957,050	6,957,050
NRC	6,948,342	5,000,000	11,948,342
OXFAM	2,907,338	5,133,941	8,041,279
PI	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
PSF	-	68,000	68,000
PWJ	-	333,941	333,941
SCI	3,734,587	10,000,000	13,734,587
SP	620,000	667,492	1,287,492
Tutapona	-	112,500	112,500
UDSA	10,000	-	10,000
UNDP	2,310,000	1,985,000	4,295,000
UNFPA	1,844,000	1,342,920	3,186,920
UNHCR	108,019,150	111,415,808	219,434,958
UNICEF	13,956,550	26,697,100	40,653,650
UNWOMEN	-	1,750,000	1,750,000
URCS	1,424,533	-	1,424,533
UWWS	132,000	-	132,000
WCC	-	400,000	400,000
WCH	350,000	615,560	965,560
WFP	72,016,516	57,446,567	129,463,083
WHO	2,571,340	2,688,219	5,259,559
WIU	378,000	500,000	878,000
WVI	3,225,000	3,080,000	6,305,000
Total	278,960,687	298,279,868	577,240,555

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



80,797

PLANNED ASSISTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY END OF 2020

20,000

HOST POPULATION TARGETED

US\$ 98M

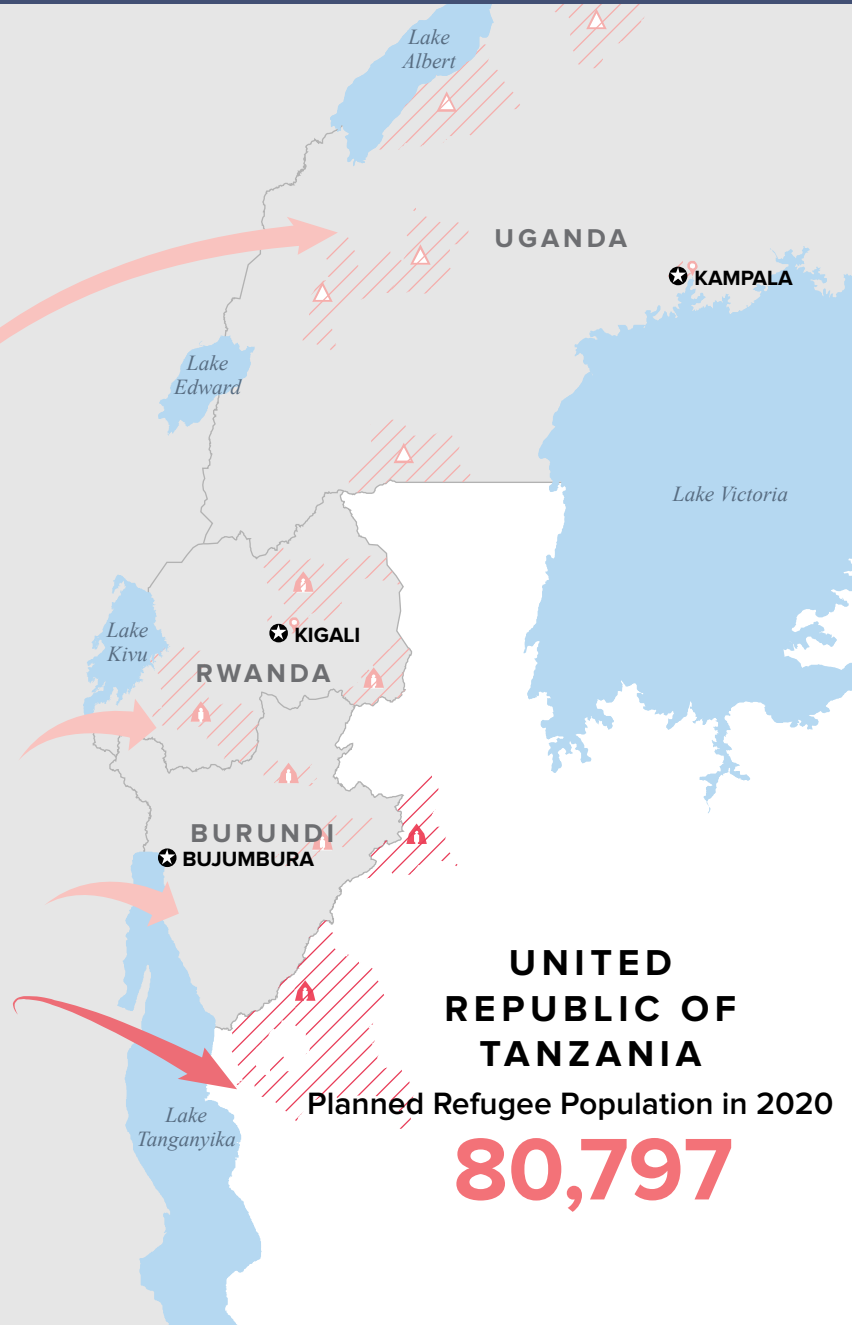
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2020

21

PARTNERS PARTICIPATING IN 2020



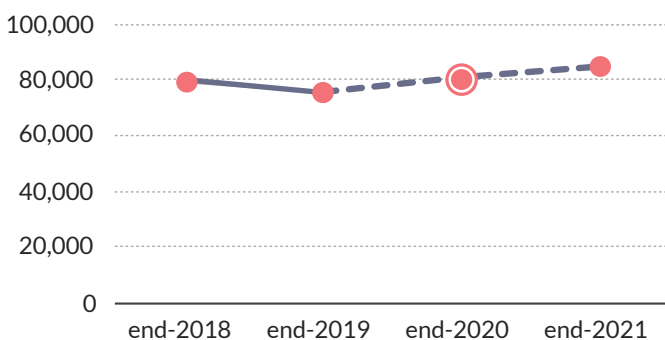
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



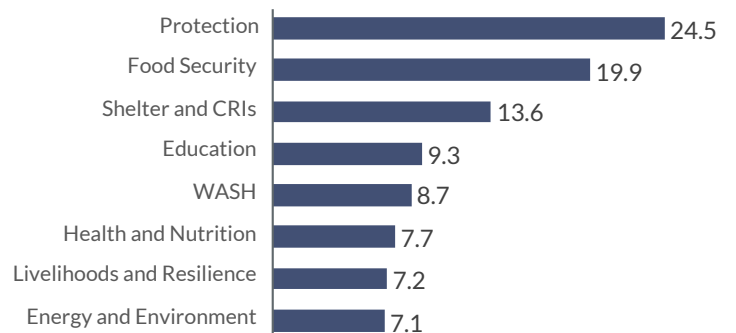
- Refugee camp
- Refugee settlement
- Urban refugee location
- Refugee crossing
- Refugee locations

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
Planned Refugee Population in 2020
80,797

Refugee Population Trends



Sector Requirements in 2020 | in millions US\$



Background and Achievements

As of the end of 2019, the United Republic of Tanzania hosts 75,842 Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers, predominantly residing at the Nyarugusu refugee camp in the northwest part of the country. There are approximately 17,000 individual asylum-seekers pending RSD. The current national RSD process requires greater capacity and political will to ensure that persons of concern can access a credible and fair determination processes. In addition to the pending asylum claims, there are about 5,886 Congolese nationals from the 2013/14 post verification status confirmation who qualify as *prima facie*, but their legal status is pending.

Following reports of an outbreak of Ebola in August 2018 in eastern DRC, the Government of Tanzania enhanced its general country-wide preparedness with thermo scanners in all ports of entry to the country, especially along its border with the DRC. Given that Kigoma, Kagera and Mwanza have been identified as high-risk regions, health screening for all persons entering Tanzania could further restrict access to territory for Congolese asylum-seekers. New administrative instructions further restricting refugees' movement inside and outside camps have also severely limited refugees' coping mechanisms. Despite an unpredictable protection environment and limited capacity and resources to stabilize and strengthen existing programmes, RRRP partners in Tanzania continue to provide protection and assistance to refugees while also prioritising targeted interventions which address the humanitarian and development needs of the refugee and host communities.

In 2019, in conjunction with the Government of Tanzania, UNHCR concluded a population validation of all persons of concern living in the refugee camps as well as the main urban centres. The validated dataset emerging from this exercise will be the baseline for planning and implementation of protection, documentation and assistance interventions, and will also support the identification of appropriate durable solutions. RRRP partners will continue to engage with authorities at various levels and advocate for unrestricted access to territory, fair and dignified treatment of refugees and asylum-seekers, and fair and efficient RSD processes. Given the security and political situation in the DRC, RRRP partners will continue engagements on early-warning and contingency preparedness for potential or escalating refugee emergencies from the DRC through a comprehensive preparedness contingency plan.

Needs and Vulnerabilities

The closure of refugee reception and transit centres across north-western Tanzania has made access to territory more difficult and could result in large numbers of asylum-seekers from the DRC crossing into Tanzania via Lake Tanganyika by boat. The Congolese population in the country is not expected to increase in 2020 beyond a modest 5,000 individuals due to some new arrivals and births. In terms of population reductions, a decision has been reached by the Governments of Tanzania and the DRC to hold a Tripartite meeting in March 2020 to formalize arrangements with UNHCR for the voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees. The Government of Tanzania has already shared a list of over 700 Congolese who are willing to return (only 300 are active in the databases). Considering that a majority of the Congolese population currently registered in Tanzania originate from the eastern part of the DRC, which is currently affected by the ongoing conflict, armed activity as well as the Ebola outbreak, it is expected that very few refugees will show an interest to return in 2020. In addition, with the recent restrictions on the number of resettlement opportunities, not more than 900 Congolese refugees are expected to be submitted for resettlement in 2020. It is estimated that approximately 1,500 Congolese already in the resettlement pipeline will depart in 2020.

Tanzania enforces a strict encampment practice and limits livelihood opportunities for refugees in the camps. Congolese refugees remain highly dependent on humanitarian assistance. In addition, dwindling donor funding across all sectors continue to hamper effective delivery of services, leading to overstretched health centres, overcrowded classrooms, dilapidation of refugee shelters as well as limited services for unaccompanied children and survivors of SGBV. With limited resources, humanitarian assistance will focus on interventions for some persons with specific needs and for life-saving activities in the camps.

The continued 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 a shortage 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 in order to promote social cohesion with host communities.

Response Strategy and Priorities

Overall Strategy

In 2020, RRRP partners will continue to seek innovative, cost-effective and sustainable ways to meet basic needs and deliver essential services and life-saving activities to Congolese refugees through a multi-layered response to the complex and constantly changing protection environment in Tanzania. Priority areas will include development of sustainable approaches, which address the Government concerns over the natural environment, security, health and the host community, promotion of fair and efficient national RSD procedures and self-reliance.

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

Strengthening Livelihoods and Resilience

Tanzania's long-term development goals are outlined in the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, which aims to achieve middle-income-country status. However, the Kigoma Region, where the refugee camps are located, is one of the poorest in Tanzania and is one of only two regions which have experienced increased poverty rates between 2001 and 2012. According to the Human Development Index 2016, Kigoma Region has one of the lowest humanitarian development rankings in Tanzania. The population increase in the region has exacerbated land pressures and heightened local tensions and conflicts. In both cases, vulnerable groups in the refugee and host communities are disproportionately affected. While there is a great need for socio-economic development in the Kigoma Region, refugees find themselves faced with additional hardship arising out of the protection environment.

Strengthening livelihoods and resilience requires an integrated approach that includes refugees and host communities. Although this approach has hit a few obstacles, including increased restrictions on livelihoods, bolstering livelihoods and resilience remains critical for refugees and host communities. Refugees who are denied the opportunity to develop resilience are unlikely to be resilient at the onset of repatriation. While voluntary repatriation is considered a durable solution, returnees who remain vulnerable in the country of origin are often more likely to flee their country again and return to Tanzania.

The United Nations Kigoma Joint Programme is a step in the right direction, linking the UN's current humanitarian response to refugees and migrants with an increased focus on supporting host communities. Moving beyond quick impact projects (QIPs) to more long-term projects with broad-based benefits can help build resilience and shift the perception of refugees as a burden. Improving host community resilience can also potentially strengthen the refugee protection space by equipping them with tools to accommodate more refugees should a new influx occur. Developing partnerships with non-traditional actors from the private sector such as mobile network companies and financial institutions, would also open opportunities for both communities.

Most of the population in Tanzania's rural and urban areas depends largely on wood-based fuel for cooking and lighting due to the lack of affordable and suitable alternatives or the high costs of alternatives. The country's energy profile for the past decade indicates that 90 per cent of the total energy supply was derived from biomass and consumed mainly in the form of wood energy. In Kigoma Region, that usage is 99 per cent livelihood activities related to energy provision will continue to be pursued. However, with the restriction of livelihood activities, more emphasis will be placed on skills training, business and financial management within Nyarugusu camp.

Partnership and Coordination

Cooperation and coordination follow the existing model in place concerning refugee management in the country. In close collaboration with the Government, UNHCR maintains the overall coordination role in the refugee response. In line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), there is a dedicated camp management and designated coordination structure in the camps that includes local authorities, UN bodies, INGOs, NGOs and representatives of affected

communities. UNHCR will ensure effective participation and involvement of relevant stakeholders for effective attainment of the operational objectives.

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) 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 RRRP partners based on sectoral expertise. Field level coordination structures further ensure that the day-to-day progress and challenges are shared and managed efficiently between Partners.

Planned Response for 2020 and 2021

Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,040 persons receive legal services and representation; • 300 host community members access legal services and representation; • 14 advocacy interventions made for access to national justice systems; • 8 advocacy interventions made for access to national justice systems for host community members; • 500 SGBV survivors provided with multisectoral services (psychosocial, legal, medical and security); • 12,050 men and boys trained and sensitized on SGBV; • 75 refugees involved in community-based committees/groups working on SGBV prevention and response; • Unaccompanied and separated children receive targeted assistance; • All refugees reached through community awareness and sensitization campaigns; • Recreational centre established to provide psychosocial and recreation activities for older persons and persons with disabilities; • Community self-management structures strengthened; • 50 per cent of the leadership positions are women; • 5,000 persons with specific needs receive support (non-cash); • 3,580 host community members with specific needs receive support (non-cash); • 305 persons with specific needs receive vocational and technical skills training; • 170 host community members with specific needs receive vocational and technical skills training; • 829 persons with disabilities benefit from community-based rehabilitation services, including provision of assistive devices, improving functional independence; • 1,500 persons receive psychosocial support; • 3,530 members of host community receive psychosocial support; • 5,000 newly arrived refugees are registered and with civil documentation; • 40 per cent of refugees accepted in RSD procedure; • 300 persons assisted for voluntary repatriation.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50, 835 refugee boys and girls have access to basic and secondary education; • 85 per cent of boys and girls meet the required levels of learning achievement in basic and secondary education; • 1, 050 teachers and school administrators are trained; • 20 teachers and school administrators in the host community are trained; • 12,558 girls and boys have access to early childhood education; • 33 per cent increase in access to tertiary education; • 207 eligible youth participate in non-formal skills learning and digital education. • 90 per cent of refugee children have access to learning and teaching materials.
Livelihoods and Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70 per cent of household whose income is sustainable; • 90 per cent of host community households whose income is sustainable; • 60 per cent of household whose asset was either maintained or improved compared to the beginning of the year; • 80 per cent of host community households whose asset was either maintained or improved compared to the beginning of the year; • 5 per cent increase in households with sustainable income; • 10 per cent increase of host community households with sustainable income; • 5 per cent increase in households with access to harvested crop or purchased food; • 10 per cent increase in host community households with access to harvested crop or purchased food; • 120 persons with special needs engage in sustainable income creating activities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households in the refugee and host communities enabled to sell or exchange the crops produced in their kitchen gardens/fields; Members of the refugee and host communities trained in appropriate kitchen garden/agricultural practices or agro-processing; Persons trained in life skills (adult literacy, business skills, IT literacy etc.); Persons receive technical and vocational education and training (TVET); 1,100 savings and loan associations in the host community.
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees receive food assistance; Refugees receive average food entitlement (2100 kcal per person per day)' Pregnant and lactating women and children receiving blanket supplementary feeding assistance; Targeted children, 24-59 months, receiving micronutrient powder to prevent micronutrient deficiencies.
Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under five mortality rate of 0.8/1000/month; 104,130 malaria cases among refugees identified through rapid diagnostic tests; 6,000 malaria cases among host community members identified through rapid diagnostic tests; 25,000 refugees undergo pre-embarkation medical checks; The proportion of delivery conducted at health facility is ≥ 97 per cent; The contraceptive prevalence rate is ≥ 45 per cent; Vulnerable persons, including pregnant and lactating women and children, receive special nutritious food; 500 refugees provided with mental health and psychosocial interventions; Pregnant women tested for HIV in antenatal care clinics; Eligible children covered with measles vaccine. Vitamin A and deworming; Children under five years of age are screened for acute malnutrition Effective management of acute malnutrition
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26 litres of potable water per person per day; 20 litres of potable drinking water per person per day among members of the host community; Water quality tests at chlorinated water collection points with Free Residual Chlorine in the range of 0.2-2mg/L and turbidity < 5 NTU; Usable taps available to refugee and host communities; 95 per cent of refugee households with their own family latrines 60 per cent of host community households with their own family latrines; At least 65 per cent of WASH facilities are adapted for persons with specific needs; 500 persons per hygiene promoter; 1,000 persons per hygiene promoter in the host community; Refugee and host community households receive training on basic hygiene practices. On average, 450 (g) of soap/person/month per person.
Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households living in adequate dwellings; 9,292 transitional shelters provided; 20 kilometres of access road constructed and maintained; Need for basic items met; Refugees members of the host community receiving hygienic supplies.
Energy & Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugee and host community households provided with energy saving stoves and equipment; 8,000 households are using alternative and/or renewable energy (e.g. solar, biogas, ethanol, environmentally friendly briquette, wind); 750,000 tree seedlings planted; 10 per cent of programmes for refugees and host community linked to national and district-level development plans; 8,000 households have access to sustainable energy; 8,000 households in the host community have access to sustainable energy; 20 active community-based conflict resolutions mechanisms functional.

2020 Financial Requirements Summary By Organization & Sector

Organization	Education	Energy & Environment	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Livelihoods and Resilience	Protection	Shelter and CRIs	WASH	Total
AIRD							100,000		100,000
CEMDO		383,165							383,165
CWS					7,383				7,383
DRC					106,000	303,600	394,500	195,900	1,000,000
DK	4,850				6,730	822,704			834,284
FAO					700,000				700,000
GNT					154,100				154,100
HELPAGE						815,350			815,350
IOM						3,741,129			3,741,129
IRC	2,137,325			559,775		774,144			3,471,244
MTI				210,800					210,800
NRC							850,000	550,000	1,400,000
SCI						200,000			200,000
UNCDF					140,000				140,000
UNDP		500,000							500,000
UNFPA				442,000		221,000			663,000
UNHCR	6,697,836	6,200,685		6,127,675	6,110,995	17,354,810	12,236,955	6,933,026	61,661,982
UNICEF	480,000			350,000		200,000		450,000	1,480,000
Water Mission								600,000	600,000
WFP			19,887,855						19,887,855
WLAC						59,982			59,982
Total	9,320,011	7,083,850	19,887,855	7,690,250	7,225,208	24,492,719	13,581,455	8,728,926	98,010,274

2020-2021 Financial Requirements Summary By Organization & Planning Year

Organization	2020	2021	Total
AIRD	100,000	700,000	800,000
CEMDO	383,165	3,741,129	4,124,294
CWS	7,383	140,000	147,383
DRC	1,000,000	500,000	1,500,000
DK	834,284	663,000	1,497,284
FAO	700,000	60,771,153	61,471,153
GNT	154,100	1,500,000	1,654,100
HELPAGE	815,350	21,106,355	21,921,705
IOM	3,741,129	100,000	3,841,129
IRC	3,471,244	1,000,000	4,471,244
MTI	210,800	659,166	869,966
NRC	1,400,000	383,165	1,783,165
SCI	200,000	-	200,000
UNCDF	140,000	154,100	294,100
UNDP	500,000	1,020,468	1,520,468
UNFPA	663,000	3,644,806	4,307,806
UNHCR	61,661,982	230,000	61,891,982
UNICEF	1,480,000	2,100,000	3,580,000
Water Mission	600,000	600,000	1,200,000
WFP	19,887,855	600,000	20,487,855
WLAC	59,982	-	59,982
Total	98,010,274	99,613,342	197,623,616

ZAMBIA



50,000

PLANNED ASSISTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY END OF 2020

18,000

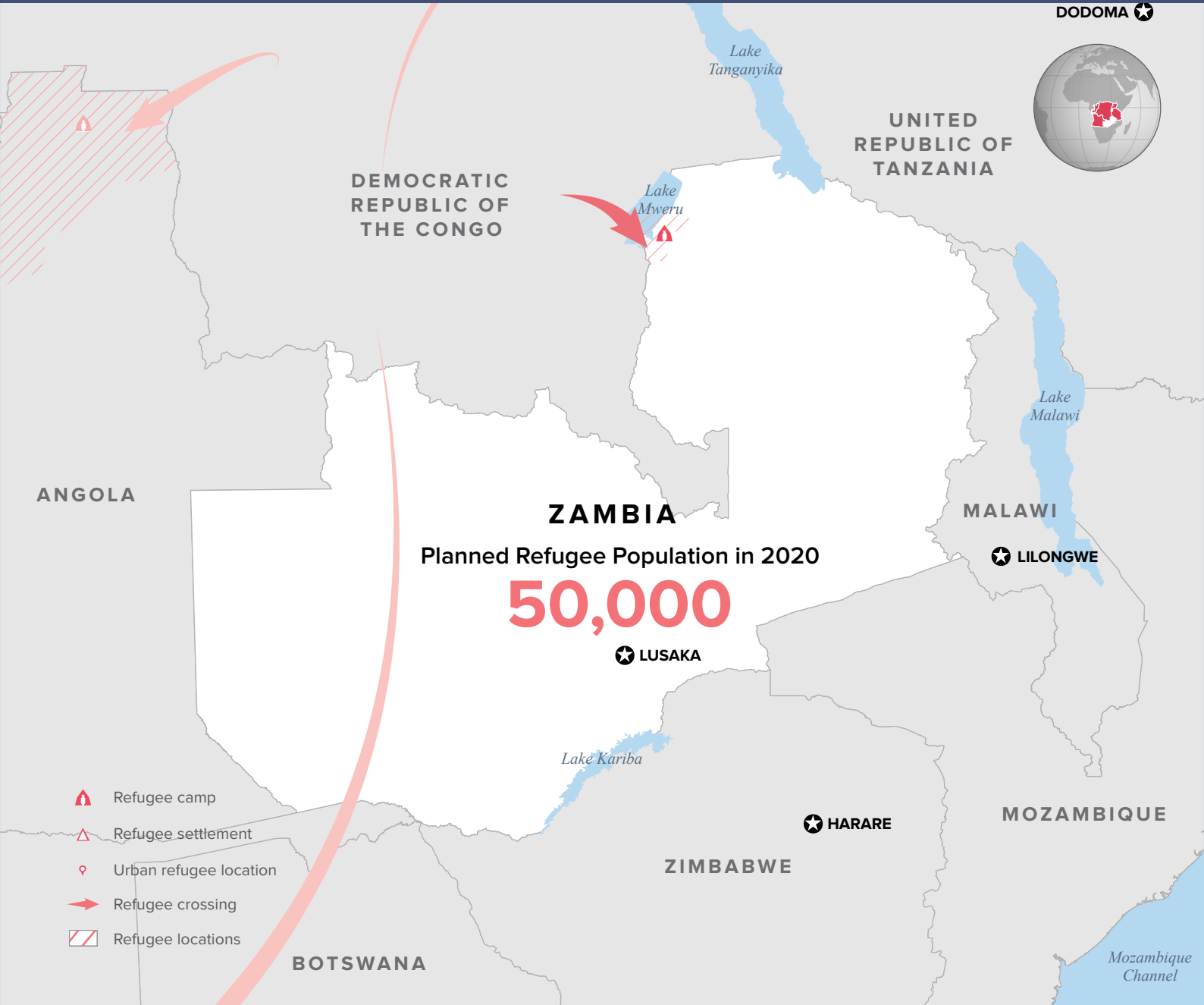
HOST POPULATION TARGETED

US\$ 74.8M

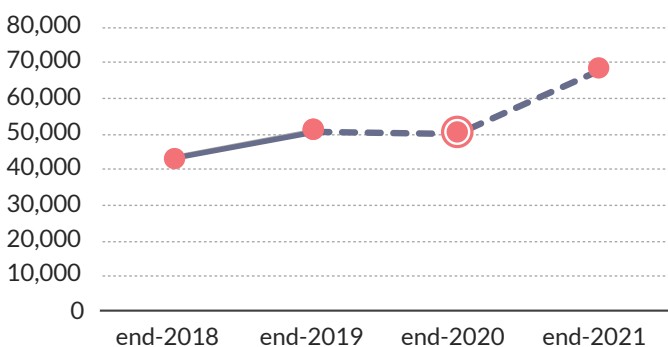
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR 2020

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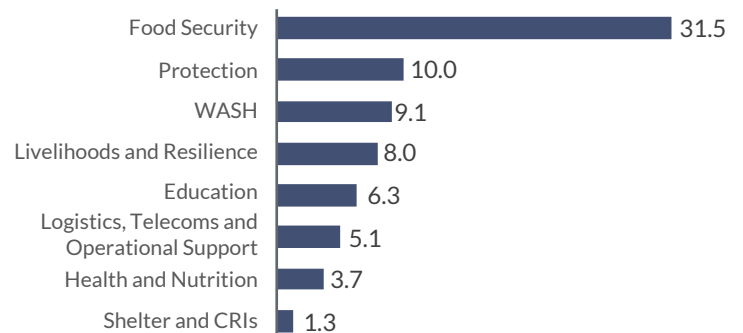
PARTNERS PARTICIPATING IN 2020



Refugee Population Trends



Sector Requirements in 2020 | in millions US\$



Background and Achievements

Ever since attaining independence, Zambia has maintained an open border policy and has hosted refugees from countries in the region and beyond. However, the humanitarian situation in Zambia rapidly deteriorated in 2019 due to the devastating combination of prolonged and severe drought in the southern part of the country over the last two rainy seasons and floods in the north. The unpredictable humanitarian situation in Zambia and its neighbouring countries continues to require a scaling-up of preparedness to ensure access to asylum for new arrivals, dignified reception conditions and centres, timely biometric registration, as well as provision of basic humanitarian interventions for the most vulnerable. As of the end of 2019, Zambia hosts 50,661 refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC. Most refugees in Zambia live in three settlements, namely Mayukwayukwa (Western Province), Meheba (North-western Province) and Mantapala (Luapula Province), and the rest living in urban across the country, as well as in urban areas including Lusaka and Ndola. Mantapala settlement was established in early 2018 to host Congolese new arrivals from Haut Katanga and Tanganyika provinces of the DRC entering through Luapula Province.

Needs and Vulnerabilities

Funding of the RRRP is essential to ensure support of lifesaving interventions as well as efforts towards self-reliance within the community and a path towards integration. Without the RRRP interventions, refugees are at risk of negative coping mechanisms and exploitation to survive, such as early marriages, school dropout as well as other numerous detrimental activities for the population. Although Zambia maintains an open-door policy, allowing humanitarian access/protection to asylum-seekers, ongoing arrivals challenge Zambia's reception capacity. Reception facilities country-wide barely meet minimum conditions for arrivals' basic and psychosocial needs. Overcrowding and basic services require continuous maintenance and upgrading.

Populations with specific needs, including persons with disabilities, require more dedicated national responses. As Congolese arrivals increase, more cases of large, single-headed households with children, elderly, and survivors of SGBV are settling in the country, requiring more comprehensive social protection. Similarly, humanitarian needs of arrivals are often equally applicable to the needs of protracted populations, especially in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa where many vulnerable protracted cases are far from reaching self-reliance levels due to prolonged dependency on assistance and limited access to income generating activities. Given the limited resources and institutional capacity to comprehensively address needs of vulnerable population groups, coupled with the lack of safety social nets which refugees may rely upon, serious protection challenges persist.

Zambia's encampment policy remains a major protection challenge. Restrictions on movement is the primary concern and source of discontentment of refugee population, limiting access to essential goods, sources of income, education and social services, including healthcare and higher education. Many refugees reside in urban areas without authorization due to restricted movement. Nonetheless, over 12,314 refugees are officially registered. UNHCR and partners continue advocating with the Government to implement the Presidential commitment made at the Leaders' Summit in 2016, in line with the Global Compact on Refugees, to ease the encampment policy's implementation.

UN development partners are supporting the Government to support the local integration process but these efforts hinge on improved infrastructure and provision of services in (investment-limited) resettlement areas. Lastly, fear of exacerbating xenophobia among the host populations challenge efforts to ensure peaceful coexistence.

Attempting to create a favourable protection environment conducive for refugees and host communities to thrive, partners must ensure expansion of infrastructure and services in existing settlements to progressively transform them into villages encompassing refugees and host communities, as is happening in Mantapala. The settlements' road networks require construction, repair, or upgrading to provide mobility. Similarly, creating and developing livelihood opportunities will require access to energy and connectivity. This goal necessitates close working relations with traditional leadership in refugee hosting areas.

Host communities generously continued to receive refugees, despite poverty and vulnerability. Limited resources in host communities coupled with refugee influxes has opened them up to shocks, predominantly affecting WASH, health, land, food and education facilities. Zambia, being a CRRF pilot country, intends to erect an integrated development plan in all refugee-hosting provinces/districts by integrating refugees into national services. This will enable capacity-strengthening and sustainable development of national systems by directing support to mainstreaming refugees in existing/planned structures for host communities instead of erecting parallel systems; an inclusive improvement.

Response Strategy and Priorities

Overall Strategy

In order to address protection needs, as well as identify the most appropriate solutions for refugees across the country, RRRP partners have prioritized objectives to ensure that refugees and host communities are empowered and supported adequately.

- Refugees, asylum-seekers and others of concern have effective access to international protection provided by the Government of Zambia;
- The immediate humanitarian needs of refugees continue to be responded to, while progressively transitioning towards Government-led responses (education, health, water, social services);
- Refugee settlements are transformed into integrated settlements and included into national development programmes, as well as Government led services benefitting refugees and host communities;
- Refugees and host communities benefit from livelihoods opportunities which strengthen self-reliance and promote socio-economic inclusion; and
- Opportunities for durable solutions such as local integration, voluntary repatriation/return and resettlement will be explored for individuals and groups.

In Zambia, all services provided in the three settlements including schools, health clinics, water points, markets and community centres are of equal access to refugees and host communities. This approach has been accepted among host populations in Mantapala. Prior to the arrival of refugees to the area, people had to walk several kilometres to access most of these amenities. In Meheba and Mayukwayukwa, where NGOs have a limited presence, all services available to refugees and host communities are provided by relevant government departments. As per the 2017 Refugees Act, the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees has not only assumed its mandated role to fulfil its responsibilities for the recognition of refugees, but also to ensure that adequate facilities and services for the reception and care for refugees in the country are in place. As such, all line ministries working in the refugee settlements are now working under one umbrella whereby the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees oversees and coordinates service delivery in community-based protection, health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, among others.

RRRP partners are also working to institutionalize, expand and systemize the use of multi-purpose CBIs in order to address diverse needs, reduce protection risks and contribute to solutions through rights-based and community-based approaches, partners are in the process of identifying areas of support that can be included under CBIs. Cash support could address food, core relief items, education and health needs, among others. With an ongoing CBI mobile money project in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa, UNHCR, WFP and partners are seeking to expand CBIs to all settlements and Lusaka. By combining support with new payment technologies, partners expect that financial inclusion will also be improved and may also link refugees and host communities to national social protection and safety nets programmes.

Strengthening Livelihoods and Resilience

In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, the Government and partners continue to enhance refugees' resilience and self-reliance in order to achieve the objectives as outlined in the country's comprehensive refugee response. Thus, improving livelihoods through economic inclusion and building resilience is a key component of achieving protection and solutions for refugees in the country. Inter-agency assessments and socio-economic surveys and studies highlight the potential for integrating refugee and host community economies. Key livelihood activities for refugees in Zambia are farming (subsistence and medium scale) including agro-forestry (beekeeping/ honey production) and general trading of goods. Although these main activities represent a large amount of refugees' source of income, findings indicate that refugees possess a range of skills that could provide opportunity for greater and diversified development and targeted interventions. Refugees have expressed the desire for training in entrepreneurship, improved agricultural technologies, technical skills training, provision of livelihoods physical assets (e.g. agricultural tools), business start-up capital, among other assistance. As such, support for income generation and resilience of refugees and host communities, livelihoods programmes in all refugee settlements including Lusaka will be prioritized. In Meheba and Mayukwayukwa, refugees and host communities in the past have benefitted from various livelihoods projects and interventions by government and aid agencies.

Sustained livelihoods are largely attained through multi-year support. In addition to extending current interventions in all refugee hosting areas and as per lessons learned from previous initiatives, there are several areas which partners in the RRRP will seek to address as well.

1. Facilitating social behavioural change to enable self-reliance, especially for protracted refugee caseloads and former refugees who have heavily relied on aid and in-kind assistance in the past;

2. Youth tailored initiatives to enhance their human development and contribute to their physical and emotional well-being. Also, to avoid negative coping mechanisms and reduce the increasing number of pregnancies among teenage girls, youth-tailored livelihoods strategies will offer practical livelihoods options, essential skills and knowledge;
3. Multi-Purpose Cash Based Initiatives which have the potential to provide a more dignified form of assistance, giving refugees the ability to prioritise and choose what they need and boost the local economy.

Partnership and Coordination

A whole-of-government approach is being applied to the ongoing refugee response through linkages with national and provincial development priorities and plans. Line ministries, UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector have been engaged to respond to the recent influx. Based on the Congolese refugee emergency experienced during 2017 and 2018, Government and partners in Zambia are compelled to put in place adequate staffing and measures to respond to the growing humanitarian and development needs of refugees and the communities that host them.

In 2020, partners will continue engaging the Government to ensure inclusion of the needs of refugee hosting areas in local development processes and plans. Similarly, in view of a possible new influx of Congolese refugees, partners continue to put in place measure for such an event. Space currently available in the three settlement should be enough to accommodate new arrivals. However, as Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements have been in existence for more than four decades, available infrastructures will no longer be adequate to receive refugees in dignity. The Government and partners will be required to invest in rehabilitation and new infrastructure.

In order to complement Government and other partners' ongoing efforts, the inter-agency refugee response builds on existing programmes such as the Sustainable Resettlement Programme of Former Refugees, the legislative changes in line with the 2017 Refugees Act and the pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum in December 2019. RRRP partners continue to strengthen relations with Permanent Secretaries, relevant Line Ministries' Directors, and maintain constructive dialogue with bilateral/multilateral development partners active in the country with the expectation that UN development partners and Government will receive the adequate support to provide services to all refugees across the country, including new arrivals.

Planned Response for 2020 and 2021

Protection

- Ensure gender parity within the leadership structures at a 50:50 ratio;
- Continue individual regular and biometric registration;
- Strengthen child protection networks and undertake case management, monitoring and following up cases of unaccompanied and separated children, including facilitation of family tracing and reunification where possible;
- Support the operation of youth friendly spaces providing psychosocial support, recreational and life skills activities;
- Establish case management and referral systems for survivors of violence and torture, unaccompanied elderly, persons living with physical and mental health disabilities, refugees in conflict with the law, victims of human trafficking;
- Post exposure prophylaxis for HIV, psychosocial support specifically for women and girls, and provision of dignity kits to women and girls of childbearing age;
- Provide safe spaces, promote/facilitate access to basic and specialised services, and work to promote psychosocial well-being and positive coping mechanisms;
- Ensure community support and outreach for refugees and host communities in urban areas and settlements through outreach centres, communal spaces and transit centres;
- Ensure social protection and support to the most vulnerable refugees through case-management, cash-based interventions and targeted support for vulnerable refugees;
- Strengthen protection monitoring systems and provide legal advice services where required, as well as continuing advocacy for refugees to be included in national services;
- Raise awareness amongst the refugee and host communities on human trafficking, ensuring protection systems are in place for those vulnerable to trafficking;
- Promote peaceful co-existence among the refugees and their hosts;
- Ensure the safe, regular and orderly relocation of refugees from points of entry/ transit to refugee settlements and other designated sites.

Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 80 additional classrooms for early childhood education, primary and secondary education levels targeting at least 6,000 additional children between the ages of 4 and 18; • Provide one teacher per classroom in double shifts and maintain student/teacher ratio at 1:50 for primary and secondary and 1:30 for ECE; • Ensure gender parity in enrolment of school age children and encourage girl child enrolment and attendance to school (50:50); • Pilot accelerated education to support over-aged students; • Technical and Vocational Education and Training as alternative education pathway; • Enhance cooperation with higher learning institutions on refugee access to education and research.
Livelihoods and Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support enterprises start up and growth for refugees and host communities; • Strengthen partnership with already identified financial institutions to enhance access to financial services; financial literacy training, basic entrepreneurship skills training, business capital provision and market information access to individuals and community micro savings and lending groups; • Support access to vocational and technical skills building opportunities for youth; • Scholarships for enrolment in local trades training centres (Solwezi, Kaoma and Mwense); • Establish and develop short skills training opportunities in the settlements; • Through partnerships enhance access to employability skills opportunities; internships, on job trainings, apprenticeship; • Advocacy for eased freedom of movement and right to work; • Develop a youth and women empowerment project supporting development of cottage industry (artisanal skills), visual and vocal artistry in the settlements. Linkage with established artisans in the Zambian Market and UNHCR MADE 51; • Strengthen livelihoods opportunities through agro based interventions; • Promote diversification of production and value chain;
Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New arrivals in settlements receive a standard food basket; • Carry out post-distribution monitoring and provide technical support in food handling (warehouse, distribution, fumigation and reporting); • Unconditional cash-based assistance will gradually be provided to refugees on a monthly basis.
Energy and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of stoves and pellets from agricultural waste for use in cost efficient stoves; • Provision of renewable energy sources to enable business growth, environmental protection, • Through partnerships establish solar based kiosk programme to provide basic solar energy services, which include lighting, entertainment, information technology, cold storage and recharging modular systems, and powering businesses such as barber shops, salons, workshop.
Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugees and host communities receive basic integrated health services; • Integrated sexual and reproductive health services for 20,000 women of childbearing age, adolescents and young people; • Immunization, vitamin A, deworming and growth monitoring for children under 5; • 20,000 women of childbearing age have access to integrated health information services, including access to family planning, antenatal and postnatal care, skilled attendance at birth including emergency obstetrics and new-born care, tested for HIV and those who are HIV positive receive treatment; • Establish and train an informal network of 30 caregivers in community-based management of acute malnutrition; • Support households with malnourished children with home gardens and food preservation.
Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide shelter materials to 4,000 new arrival households or housing units to families with vulnerabilities, including support for low-cost housing construction with community involvement for skills transfer and improved self-sufficiency; • Develop a cash for shelter strategy for all refugee settlements; • Provide CRIs (blanket, sleeping mats, jerrycans, solar lamps, mosquito nets, soap, bucket, kitchen sets) to new arrivals; • Ensure post-distribution monitoring and gradual replacement by multipurpose cash where feasible and appropriate based on assessments;
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill and equip existing boreholes in the settlements with motorized water points with mini-water schemes; • Construct 4,500 household latrines in refugee settlements to meet government standards.

2020 Financial Requirements Summary By Organization & Sector

Organization	Education	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Livelihoods and Resilience	Logistics and Operational Support	Protection	Shelter and CRIs	WASH	Total
AAH			550,000		600,000				1,150,000
ADRA		70,000		80,000				950,000	1,100,000
CARE						393,405			393,405
CARITAS	641,969			1,216,063					1,858,032
FAO	22,250,000								22,250,000
IOM					2,200,000	2,000,000			4,200,000
NCA								747,510	747,510
PAM		30,000		230,000					280,000
PIN	200,000			340,000				20,000	540,000
SCI	250,000					350,000		277,250	877,250
SHA				1,655,901					1,655,901
UNFPA			368,180						368,180
UNHCR	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	4,500,000	2,000,000	5,744,408	1,250,000	1,500,000	20,494,408
UNICEF	2,200,000		1,250,000			450,000		5,500,000	9,400,000
WFP		8,115,000							8,115,000
WVI					250,000	1,062,923		90,000	1,402,923
Total	6,291,969	31,465,000	3,668,180	8,021,964	5,050,000	10,000,736	1,250,000	9,084,760	74,832,609

2020-2021 Financial Requirements Summary By Organization & Planning Year

Organization	2020	2021	Total
AAH	1,150,000	1,270,000	2,420,000
ADRA	1,100,000	-	1,100,000
CARE	393,405	413,075	806,480
CARITAS	1,858,032	1,839,032	3,697,064
FAO	22,250,000	22,250,000	44,500,000
IOM	4,200,000	4,200,000	8,400,000
NCA	747,510	747,510	1,495,020
PAM	280,000	230,000	510,000
PIN	540,000	500,000	1,040,000
SCI	877,250	877,250	1,754,500
SHA	1,655,901	-	1,655,901
UNFPA	368,180	275,373	643,553
UNHCR	20,494,408	19,613,663	40,108,071
UNICEF	9,400,000	5,000,000	14,400,000
WFP	8,115,000	8,115,000	16,230,000
WVI	1,402,923	892,669	2,295,592
Total	74,832,609	66,223,572	141,056,181

ANNEX



Regional Financial Overview

Regional Summary by Organization & Country

Organization	Year	Angola	Burundi	Republic of the Congo	Rwanda	Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania	Zambia	Total
Action Africa Help International (AAH)	2020							1,150,000	1,150,000
	2021							1,270,000	1,270,000
Action Against Hunger (ACF)	2020					2,900,000			2,900,000
	2021					1,500,000			1,500,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)	2020				394,956			1,100,000	1,494,956
	2021				394,956			-	394,956
African Initiative for Relief and Development (AIRD)	2020					-	100,000		100,000
	2021					1,544,403	100,000		1,644,403
African Women and Youth Action for Development (AWYAD)	2020					300,000			300,000
	2021					-			-
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	2020					1,000,000			1,000,000
	2021					-			-
Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (ADPP)	2020	200,000							200,000
	2021	195,000							195,000
Alight	2020				1,300,000	2,208,578			3,508,578
	2021				1,650,000	5,000,000			6,650,000
Association for Aid and Relief Japan (AAR)	2020					-			-
	2021					1,000,000			1,000,000
Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)	2020					7,340,000			7,340,000
	2021					10,327,950			10,327,950
Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC)	2020					200,000			200,000
	2021					700,000			700,000
Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants (CAFOMI)	2020					571,557			571,557
	2021					967,660			967,660
CARE International	2020					499,183		393,405	892,588
	2021					246,183		413,075	659,258
CARITAS	2020							1,858,032	1,858,032
	2021							1,839,032	1,839,032

Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Refugee Response Plan

Organization	Year	Angola	Burundi	Republic of the Congo	Rwanda	Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania	Zambia	Total
Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID)	2020					1,563,000			1,563,000
	2021					540,541			540,541
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	2020					3,895,881			3,895,881
	2021					2,500,000			2,500,000
Church World Service (CWS)	2020						7,383		7,383
	2021						-		-
Community Environmental Management and Development Organization (CEMDO)	2020						383,165		383,165
	2021						383,165		383,165
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	2020					13,500,000	1,000,000		14,500,000
	2021					2,251,855	1,000,000		3,251,855
Dignity Kwanza (DK)	2020						834,284		834,284
	2021						659,166		659,166
Finn Church Aid (FCA)	2020					1,800,000			1,800,000
	2021					2,200,000			2,200,000
Finnish Refugee Council (FRC)	2020					240,000			240,000
	2021					-			-
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	2020	400,000			735,000	7,529,930	700,000	22,250,000	31,614,930
	2021	400,000			735,000	15,690,138	700,000	22,250,000	39,775,138
Global Initiatives (GI)	2020					-			-
	2021					942,351			942,351
Good Neighbours Tanzania (GNT)	2020						154,100		154,100
	2021						154,100		154,100
Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (GVC)	2020		520,000						520,000
	2021		400,000						400,000
Handicap International (HI)	2020				-				-
	2021				172,8720				172,8720
HelpAge International (HELPAGE)	2020						815,350		815,350
	2021						1,020,468		1,020,468
Humane Africa Mission (HAM)	2020					450,000			450,000
	2021					-			-
Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT)	2020					500,000			500,000
	2021					-			-

Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Refugee Response Plan

Organization	Year	Angola	Burundi	Republic of the Congo	Rwanda	Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania	Zambia	Total
Humanity and Inclusion (H&I)	2020				171,5000	-			171,5000
	2021				-	600,000			600,000
IMPACT	2020					220,969			220,969
	2021					-			-
International Aid Service (IAS)	2020					-			-
	2021					483,687			483,687
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	2020	500,000	8,785,360		2,000,000	6,986,700	3,741,129	4,200,000	26,213,189
	2021	500,000	8,785,360		2,000,000	2,875,000	3,741,129	4,200,000	22,101,489
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	2020		1,815,700			771,407	3,471,244		6,058,351
	2021		1,815,700			2,000,000	3,644,806		7,460,506
Internews	2020					400,000			400,000
	2021					942,351			942,351
Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS)	2020	1,087,896	1,200,000			-			2,287,896
	2021	800,000	1,200,000			742,651			2,742,651
Johanniter International Assistance (JIA)	2020					255,000			255,000
	2021					500,000			500,000
Kabarole Research and Resource Center (KRC)	2020					795,688			795,688
	2021					-			-
Legal Aid Forum (LAF)	2020				345,946				345,946
	2021				345,946				345,946
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	2020					3,385,438			3,385,438
	2021					5,131,000			5,131,000
Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	2020					200,000			200,000
	2021					-			-
Médecins du monde (MDM)	2020	980,000							980,000
	2021	850,000							850,000
Medical Teams International (MTI)	2020					1,000,000	210,800		1,210,800
	2021					2,400,000	230,000		2,630,000
Msamizi Training Institution Social Development (MTISD)	2020					-			-
	2021					6,957,050			6,957,050

Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Refugee Response Plan

Organization	Year	Angola	Burundi	Republic of the Congo	Rwanda	Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania	Zambia	Total
Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	2020	910,616						747,510	1,658,126
	2021	700,000						747,510	1,447,510
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	2020					6,948,342	1,400,000		8,348,342
	2021					5,000,000	2,100,000		7,100,000
OXFAM	2020					2,907,338			2,907,338
	2021					5,133,941			5,133,941
Peace Winds Japan (PWJ)	2020					-			-
	2021					333,941			333,941
People in Need (PIN)	2020							540,000	540,000
	2021							500,000	500,000
Plan International (PI)	2020				440,564	-			440,564
	2021				100,000	1,000,000			1,100,000
Practical Action (PA)	2020				1,847,390				1,847,390
	2021				-				-
Prime Skills Foundation (PSF)	2020					-			-
	2021					68,000			68,000
Programme Against Malnutrition (PAM)	2020							280,000	280,000
	2021							230,000	230,000
Samaritan's Purse (SA)	2020					620,000			620,000
	2021					667,492			667,492
Save the Children International (SCI)	2020					3,734,587	200,000	877,250	4,811,837
	2021					10,000,000	600,000	877,250	11,477,250
Self Help Africa (SHA)	2020							1,655,901	1,655,901
	2021							-	-
Tutapona	2020					-			-
	2021					112,500			112,500
Uganda Down's Syndrome Association (UDSA)	2020					10,000			10,000
	2021					-			-
Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS)	2020					1,424,533			1,424,533
	2021					-			-
Uganda Women for Water and Sanitation (UWWS)	2020					132,000			132,000
	2021					-			-

Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Refugee Response Plan

Organization	Year	Angola	Burundi	Republic of the Congo	Rwanda	Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania	Zambia	Total
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	2020						140,000		140,000
	2021						140,000		140,000
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	2020	287,362	2,500,000	350,000	1,309,000	2310,000	500,000		7,256,362
	2021	300,000	2,500,000	400,000	-	1985,000	500,000		5,685,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	2020	15,765,637	23,400,380	8,163,276	41,810,747	108,019,150	61,661,982	20,494,408	279,315,580
	2021	11,439,883	23,249,313	8,163,275	48,827,311	111,415,808	60,771,153	19,613,663	283,480,406
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)	2020	4,000,000	1,500,000	3,217,000	925,000	13,956,550	1,480,000	9,400,000	34,478,550
	2021	4,000,000	1,500,000	1,134,000	675,000	26,697,100	1,500,000	5,000,000	40,506,100
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	2020	1,900,000	600,000	750,000	940,000	1,844,000	663,000	368,180	7,065,180
	2021	950,000	600,000	750,000	621,000	1,342,920	663,000	275,373	5,202,293
UNWOMEN	2020				150,000	-			150,000
	2021				130,000	1,750,000			1,880,000
War Child Canada (WCC)	2020					-			-
	2021					400,000			400,000
War Child Holland (WCH)	2020					350,000			350,000
	2021					615,560			615,560
Water Mission	2020						600,000		600,000
	2021						600,000		600,000
Windle International Uganda (WIU)	2020					378,000			378,000
	2021					500,000			500,000
Women's Legal Aid Centre (WLAC)	2020						59,982		59,982
	2021						-		-
World Food Programme (WFP)	2020	2,885,000	10,400,000	2,520,000	16,788,177	72,016,516	19,887,855	8,115,000	132,612,548
	2021	2,885,000	13,000,000	2,520,000	16,048,977	57,446,567	21,106,355	8,115,000	121,121,899
World Health Organization (WHO)	2020			420,000		2,571,340			2,991,340
	2021			490,000		2,688,219			3,178,219
World Vision international (WVI)	2020	496,500	600,000		2,500,000	3,225,000		1,402,923	8,224,423
	2021	292,800	600,000		2,000,000	3,080,000		892,669	6,865,469
Total	2020	29,413,011	51,321,440	15,420,276	73,201,780	278,960,687	98,010,274	74,832,609	621,160,077
	2021	23,312,683	53,650,373	13,457,275	75,256,910	298,279,868	99,613,342	66,223,572	629,794,023

