

A woman in profile, looking towards the right, holding a baby. She is wearing a white headscarf with a black and white braided band and a purple and white floral patterned shawl. The baby is lying in her arms, looking towards the right. The background is a blurred outdoor setting with a building and trees.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2022

Contents

List of Acronyms	3
Foreword	4
Regional Overview	5
Angola	18
Burundi	27
Republic of the Congo	36
Rwanda	46
Uganda	57
United Republic of Tanzania	68
Zambia	78
Notes and Credits	88



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List of Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to affected populations
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
GBV	Gender-based violence
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GRF	Global Refugee Forum
IDP	Internally displaced person
IYCF	Infant and young child feeding
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
NFI	Non-food items
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PSEA	Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse
RCM	Refugee Coordination Model
RRRP	Regional Refugee Response Plan
SAM	Sever Acute Malnutrition
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA	Sexual exploitation and abuse
SENS	Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAP	United Nations Development Assistance Plan
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene

For a full list of RRRP partners and their acronyms / short forms, please see pages 16 and 17.

Foreword



By the end of 2021, countries in the Southern and Great Lakes regions of Africa generously hosted nearly one million refugees and asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Given the evolving needs, the inter-agency Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the DRC Situation continues to be an essential tool to rally financial support, coordinate humanitarian assistance, and provide a strategic direction towards medium and long-term solutions. The RRRP focuses on major countries of asylum neighbouring the DRC: Angola, Burundi, the Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. Together, these countries host about 801,000 Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers.

UNHCR values the partnership of the agencies engaged in the 2022 DRC RRRP, and together we have developed interventions through consultation with affected populations and host governments to improve protection space for Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers, while ensuring preparedness in the event of new influxes. Preparedness and response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which has significantly impacted all operations, has also been mainstreamed into sectoral responses in the 2022 DRC RRRP.

A key factor to mitigate dependency on humanitarian assistance is to foster self-reliance in a conducive environment. This can be accomplished through education, skills training and supporting livelihood opportunities for the refugee and host communities. Moreover, mainstreaming access for Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers to government services and programmes will ensure they are strengthened for the benefit of everyone, adding to improved development and a shared social wellbeing. UNHCR and RRRP partners continue to urge States to provide favourable conditions for local integration, benefiting both the refugee and host communities. In this context, strengthened partnerships with development actors will play a key role.

At the same time, more refugees are considering repatriation to the DRC, particularly in the western parts of the country, and UNHCR stands ready to facilitate returns where they are voluntary, come about through informed decisions, and can be conducted in a safe and dignified manner. Resettlement must also remain an option for the most vulnerable and most in need. We continue to seek the international community's support to provide much needed space for these cases.

Pledges made during the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) held in December 2019 are also particularly important for achieving the objectives of the DRC RRRP, as they support progress toward more predictable and sustainable support for both refugees and host communities. The GRF pledges provide an opportunity to bring on board traditional and non-traditional partners, and regional actors to strengthen the commitment to the DRC situation and spark new pledges.

Through this RRRP, let us renew our commitment to continue working together to pursue comprehensive solutions for Congolese refugees.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Valentin Tapsoba', written over a light blue horizontal line.

Valentin Tapsoba
Director, UNHCR Regional Bureau for Southern Africa

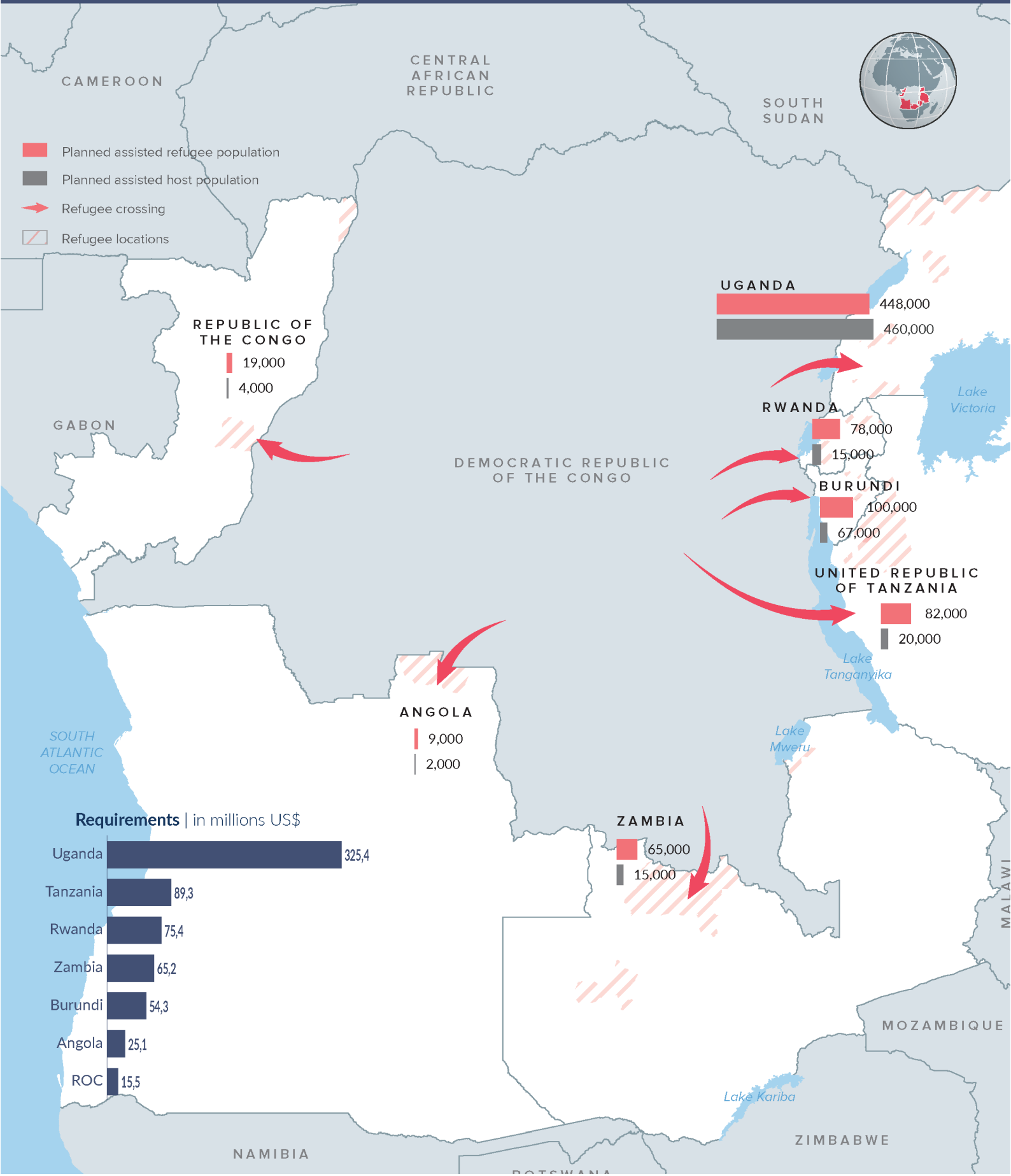
2022 PLANNED RESPONSE

801,000
REFUGEES
TARGETED

583,000
HOST POPULATION
TARGETED

US\$ 650M
REQUIREMENTS

71
PARTNERS
INVOLVED



Regional Overview

Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains one of the most complex and long-standing humanitarian crises in Africa, with some 5.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs)¹ and 526,370 refugees and asylum-seekers (mainly from Burundi, the Central African Republic, and South Sudan), as of December 2021. It is estimated that since 2016 there has been an average of one million new IDPs per year, in a cycle of returns and new displacements. At the same time, there are more than one million Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers hosted across the African continent, with the majority living in the seven neighbouring countries that are part of the DRC Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP): Angola, Burundi, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. Most Congolese refugees have fled from the eastern areas of North and South Kivu and Ituri Provinces, and other areas in Kasai, Haut Katanga and Tanganyika Provinces.

Several parts of the country remain engulfed in violence and armed conflict, which are often accompanied by human rights violations and abuses, and breaches of international humanitarian law. Inter-communal conflicts amongst minority groups and armed groups typically affiliated with these communities, and military offensives by the Congolese national army, continue to trigger vast and repeated displacement of millions of people, especially in the east of the country. Protection needs and root causes remain unresolved, limiting the overall potential for solutions in the most affected areas. Large influxes of population movements continue to overwhelm host communities, often already living in dire conditions, who share the little that they have. While host families have welcomed IDP families in their community, they also remain exposed to vulnerabilities and have limited access to services and livelihoods.

A notable increase in human rights abuses was recorded for 2021 through UNHCR protection monitoring in the four eastern Provinces of the DRC: 8,233 incidents in Tanganyika Province, 15,055 in North Kivu Province, 17,129 in South Kivu Province and 27,443 in Ituri Province. These include physical attacks against civilians, killings, kidnappings for ransom, forced and child recruitment, sexual exploitation and abuse, looting, and gender-based violence (GBV), including rape.

GBV remains a major concern in eastern DRC, with 2,661 cases reported through UNHCR's protection monitoring in North and South Kivu, 1,115 in Ituri and 831 in Tanganyika in 2021. Across the country, GBV risks are compounded by a weak judicial system and widespread impunity, as well as gender inequality and social norms that are often discriminatory towards women; low participation of women in decision-making; a lack of livelihoods and education opportunities; and exposure of women to significant risks while collecting firewood and water, or when cultivating land. With significant socio-economic hardships, further exacerbated by the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19), there has also been an increase in the sale and exchange of sex as a survival mechanism.

On top of this already precarious situation, in May 2021, the President of the Republic declared an *état de siège* ("state of siege") for the Provinces of Ituri and North Kivu to address the deteriorating insecurity. This has been extended several times and is likely to generate significant population movements in 2022 due to military interventions.

¹ Source: Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Yet, there have also been encouraging signs as some areas in the Provinces of Haut-Katanga and Tanganyika have seen a progressive stabilisation and increased security, allowing for the gradual return of Congolese refugees from Zambia. More than 200 refugees voluntarily repatriated from Zambia's Luapula Province to Pweto in Haut-Katanga in December 2021. Voluntary repatriation is expected to continue in 2022. However, the progressive withdrawal of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) from Tanganyika, expected to start in June 2022, risks increasing the overall insecurity of the area.

This situation in the DRC is further aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, Ebola and measles outbreaks, severe food insecurity, and natural disasters, including the volcanic eruption of the Mount Nyiragongo volcano in the east of the country in May 2021. Looking forward, within a fragile socio-economic context, development challenges, and continuous instability characterized by serious threats of armed groups, the underlying drivers of displacement and humanitarian needs are expected to persist within the DRC, and in countries hosting Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers.

Situation in Countries of Asylum

Nearly one million refugees and asylum-seekers are hosted across the Southern and Great Lakes regions of Africa. The 2022 DRC RRRP details the inter-agency response for Congolese refugees in seven of these countries: Angola, Burundi, the Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia. Between them, these countries host about 801,000 Congolese refugees and have demonstrated commitment to maintaining open borders for asylum-seekers and ensuring international protection for Congolese refugees for many years and decades.

In 2020 and 2021, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, governments implemented precautionary measures, including border closures, which affected access to asylum. By the end of 2021, most countries of asylum had either re-opened borders to asylum-seekers or implemented systems whereby asylum-seekers may enter the country under specific or exceptional procedures. For example, COVID-19 border closures in Burundi prevented access to Burundian territory and asylum until the Government re-opened borders for Congolese asylum-seekers in July 2021. In Uganda, despite border closures due to COVID-19, asylum-seekers have continued to arrive in the country, including 11,000 people fleeing an upsurge of fighting in eastern DRC in November 2021 during a temporary opening of border crossing points. Given the unpredictability of the COVID-19 pandemic, border access could change with little warning, and RRRP partners are committed to engaging with governments to ensure those seeking asylum continue to have safe access to territory while upholding public health protocols in the wake of the pandemic.

COVID-19 lockdowns and movement restrictions during 2020 and 2021 have also negatively impacted economic activity and resulted in the loss of income and increased vulnerability for Congolese refugees and their families. This has notably worsened the situation for Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers in countries such as Burundi and Tanzania, where they already faced restrictions prior to the pandemic – including on freedom of movement, right to work, land and property rights, and access to education and justice. In Tanzania, for example, refugees face a strict encampment policy, coupled with restrictions on livelihood and self-reliance initiatives, which contributes to increased dependency on international humanitarian assistance. At the same time, RRRP partners successfully advocated ensuring the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in COVID-19 response plans in most countries, including vaccination roll-out. In some cases, government and development partners run social assistance and livelihoods programmes to help offset the economic impacts of the pandemic. For example, in Angola, refugees have been included in the national vaccination plan, and vaccination campaigns have been carried out in Lóvua refugee settlement, reaching more than two-thirds of the settlement population with at least one dose by the end of 2021, including nearly one-third of the population having already received two doses.

Refugee settlements and camps in many host countries have reached or exceeded capacity, and the available basic services are often stretched to their limit. RRRP partners continue discussions with governments and host communities on expanding or establishing new camps and settlements. For example, in Burundi, a sixth camp is required to address the need for upgraded and new housing and infrastructure. While a site for the new camp has been identified, construction is on hold, pending the necessary funding. In Rwanda, many shelters in the Congolese refugee camps are old and overcrowded, with some situated in environmental hazard zones, including areas at high risk of landslides. In 2021, UNHCR and the Government relocated some refugee households from environmental hazard zones to a different camp. However, families living in overcrowded and dangerous conditions still need support to relocate to safer areas.

Most Congolese refugees rely on humanitarian assistance to varying degrees. While RRRP partners promote self-reliance, intending to reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance, the reality is that this process has been slow and requires significantly more investment. Therefore, most Congolese refugees are expected to continue to rely on assistance and services provided by RRRP partners and governments. At the same time, the presence of refugee camps and settlements can place immense pressure on resources in host communities – both in terms of basic services and environmental resources. It is essential that host communities continue to be factored into response plans and that strategies are adopted that promote resilience and peaceful coexistence between refugee and host communities.

In 2022, it is expected that in addition to protection services and strengthening work with affected communities, there will be a need for RRRP partners to continue to deliver basic services and assistance programmes: supporting health and nutrition services; maintaining and expanding water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) systems; improving household shelter infrastructure; and supporting access to education. Food assistance will continue to be needed, either in-kind or through cash and voucher modalities. On the other hand, food ration cuts linked to funding shortages remain worrying. In Tanzania, for example, persistent ration cuts mean that food assistance is meeting only 68 per cent of the required daily caloric intake, which is particularly concerning in the



context of COVID-19 and restrictions on livelihood and self-reliance opportunities. At the same time, RRRP partners will continue to work with government at various levels to secure the inclusion of refugees where possible into national and local systems of basic services and explore ways to reinforce government-led services to facilitate refugees' access. In Rwanda, for example, 25,000 refugee students were integrated into the national primary and secondary education system by the end of 2021, alongside the host community.

While prospects for voluntary repatriation have improved for Congolese refugees from the Kasai region living in Angola, and for those from Haut-Katanga and Tanganyika Provinces living in Zambia, overall, opportunities for durable solutions through repatriation and resettlement will still be limited in 2022. It is therefore increasingly necessary to strengthen self-reliance and local integration initiatives. It also remains critical to promote and support livelihood opportunities and increase vocational and skills training for refugees and asylum-seekers, and the communities that host them. For example, in the Republic of the Congo, as part of the livelihoods programme in 2021, 130 young and adult refugees were enrolled in vocational training and 4,200 people benefited from the support of income-generating activities. In Zambia, 542 farmers are being supported to engage in rice, honey, livestock production, and value addition, while 200 farmers have been included in the national Farmer Input Support Programme. For those refugees who do wish to return to their homes in the DRC, it will be important to ensure that voluntary repatriation is carried out in safety and dignity, and that livelihood opportunities and land are made available to returnees in the DRC to ensure that the return is sustainable.

The Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) will continue to guide the work of RRRP partners and governments toward refugee inclusion, self-reliance, and resilience. Notable progress has already been made in this regard, particularly in countries where governments have committed to working within the scope of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). Governments in the region have also made pledges at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) that provide for improved conditions of asylum, enhanced protection environment, livelihoods and economic opportunities, access to services and inclusion into national planning, among others. For example, in Rwanda, the Government made nine pledges at the GRF focusing on education, livelihoods, protection, environment, energy, and health. Good progress has been made in supporting the implementation of the pledges, including developing thematic action plans per pledge, putting in place a joint road map for their implementation, and ensuring all operational responses are in line with this inclusive protection and solutions approach. In Uganda, in line with CRRF objectives, refugees are integrated into Uganda's national development plan. In contrast, cost comprehensive sector response plans have been developed and are being implemented under the leadership of government ministries for education, health, water and environment, and jobs and livelihoods.

In this evolving protection environment, it is important to strengthen partnerships and collaboration between governments, humanitarian, and development actors to provide adequate protection and ensure legal safeguards to create an environment conducive to local integration and social cohesion. It is increasingly recognized that humanitarian and development actors need to work together in a complementary manner from the outset of a displacement situation to strengthen national policies and institutions, and the resilience of local and displaced communities. To this end, a whole-of-society approach is needed to work towards outcomes that reduce need, risk and vulnerability of displaced persons and their host communities over multiple years. Throughout 2022, steps will be taken to further strengthen engagement with and participation of development actors in the Congolese refugee response, particularly for supporting hosting communities and local services provision, to promote local integration.

Beneficiary Population

COUNTRIES	TOTAL ASSISTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY THE END OF 2021	PLANNED ASSISTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY THE END OF 2022	PLANNED ASSISTED HOST POPULATION BY THE END OF 2022
Angola	23,663	9,000	2,000
Burundi	84,701	100,000	67,000
Republic of the Congo	22,103	19,000	4,000
Rwanda	77,116	78,000	15,000
Uganda	456,537	448,000	460,000
United Republic of Tanzania	79,817	82,000	20,000
Zambia	64,775	65,000	15,000
Total for RRRP Countries*	808,712	801,000	583,000
Southern Africa**	118,890	69,000	-
Other Countries***	72,343	73,000	-
Grand Total	999,945	943,000	583,000

COUNTRIES	PLANNED ASSISTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY THE END OF 2022										INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITY
	0-4 YEARS MALE	0-4 YEARS FEMALE	5-11 YEARS MALE	5-11 YEARS FEMALE	12-17 YEARS MALE	12-17 YEARS FEMALE	18-59 YEARS MALE	18-59 YEARS FEMALE	60+ YEARS MALE	60+ YEARS FEMALE	
Angola	791	780	1,118	1,153	628	677	1,738	1,894	145	94	1,900
Burundi	7,930	7,610	11,430	11,050	8,800	8,720	20,080	22,060	1,060	1,260	25,217
Republic of the Congo	808	850	2,030	2,050	1,779	1,675	4,495	4,550	427	467	2,724
Rwanda	5,721	5,652	7,990	7,847	6,508	6,558	14,030	20,528	1,544	2,072	3,130
Uganda	36,832	36,803	52,565	105,070	31,968	64,634	85,578	94,582	5,209	6,579	82,213
United Republic of Tanzania	8,559	8,522	8,287	8,203	6,325	6,427	15,634	17,162	1,210	1,671	670
Zambia	6,502	6,433	10,026	10,208	7,801	7,586	29,943	21,501	1,932	1,309	6,316
Total for RRRP Countries*	67,143	66,650	93,446	145,581	63,809	96,277	171,498	182,277	11,527	13,452	122,169
Southern Africa**	2,846	2,828	5,146	5,127	3,917	3,853	26,478	18,027	322	457	1,356
Other Countries***	4,345	4,132	7,084	6,799	5,144	5,174	18,268	20,121	843	1,090	1,431
Grand Total	74,334	73,610	105,676	157,508	72,870	105,304	216,244	220,425	12,691	14,999	124,956

*Countries included in the 2022 DRC RRRP are listed above. The RRRP budget and response framework covers these seven countries. Countries included under "Southern Africa" and "other countries" below form part of the wider DRC Situation but are not included in the 2022 DRC RRRP budget and response framework.

**Southern Africa includes Botswana, Comoros, 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 Approach and Priorities

In 2022, partners in the DRC RRRP aim to address the immediate needs of new Congolese refugee arrivals and provide protection and solutions for those in protracted situations. RRRP partners will also seek to assist impacted members of host communities. Particular attention and efforts will be made to ensure that individuals at heightened protection risk, including young children, women, the elderly, persons with specific needs and persons living with disabilities, will be supported to improve their access to protection, assistance, and appropriate solutions.

Protection programming in 2022 will include the prevention, risk mitigation and response to GBV; strengthening child protection and follow-up, including for unaccompanied and separated children; protection monitoring and case management; and strengthening community-based protection. There will be a facilitation of family tracing and reunification where possible. Provided conditions are conducive to a sustainable return, voluntary repatriation operations to the DRC will be facilitated in 2022. Local integration will be supported for those who

wish to remain in countries of asylum, and case processing for Congolese refugees in need of resettlement will move forward.

While humanitarian assistance remains an essential component of the DRC RRRP, there will continue to be an emphasis on developing sustainable livelihood opportunities in line with the GCR for both refugees and the host population, thereby fostering peaceful coexistence and promoting resilience and self-reliance. There will continue to be advocacy for the inclusion of refugees into national development plans, development partner programming, the United Nations Common Country Analysis and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation frameworks, national social protection programmes and labour markets, while response activities will reflect the whole-of-society approach of the GCR, the CRRF and the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, including the “leave no one behind principle”. In countries where the application of the CRRF has not yet been initiated, a strong protection and solutions framework will be implemented per the objectives of the GCR.

Partners will seek to mitigate environmental impacts and address clean energy needs by facilitating and promoting the use of energy-saving stoves and alternative fuels, including solar energy, where funds allow. Tree-planting will be expanded in the vicinity of camps and settlements alongside awareness-raising initiatives to address environmental degradation and promote peaceful coexistence with host communities.

Following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, partners involved in the DRC RRRP worked with governments to respond to the needs of refugees and their host communities, firstly by adapting programming to continue providing essential protection and other basic services, and secondly by rolling out additional activities to address the risks and impacts of COVID-19. Donors have demonstrated flexibility in supporting shifts in programming amidst the pandemic and, in many cases, have increased support for specific activities in response to COVID-19. In 2022, the COVID-19 response will continue to be integrated into regular programming.

Strategic Priorities

1. **Protection:** RRRP partners will engage with relevant government stakeholders to maintain equal and unhindered access to asylum and international protection while promoting the full enjoyment of rights for refugees and asylum-seekers in host countries. Across the response, partners will ensure attention is paid to age, gender and diversity considerations, and accountability to affected people. Case management systems will continue to be strengthened, focusing on child protection, GBV prevention and response, and support to persons with specific needs and persons with disabilities.
2. **Multi-sector assistance:** RRRP partners will work to achieve and maintain minimum standards in providing multi-sector assistance for refugees and host communities. Emergency assistance will be provided for new arrivals, while access to basic services for long-term populations in need will be ensured. Where possible, responses will be anchored in government systems, development plans, multi-year strategies, and regional frameworks. Partners will also seek to mitigate environmental impacts and address clean energy needs in refugee-hosting locations.
3. **Self-reliance and social cohesion:** RRRP partners will seek to promote refugees’ economic self-reliance to gradually reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance and promote socio-economic inclusion and access to rights in line with national development plans. Social cohesion and peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities will be encouraged through self-reliance and resilience programmes and by promoting a conducive and enabling environment.
4. **Durable solutions:** RRRP partners will promote policies and conditions that facilitate durable solutions through voluntary repatriation for an increasing number of refugees wishing to return home, resettlement for those who qualify, and local integration for those who lack the prospect of return.

Accountability to Affected Populations

Being accountable to affected people means ensuring continuous and meaningful engagement with refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities, understanding their protection risks, building on their capacities, and reflecting on their perspectives and priorities. Guided by UNHCR's Operational Guidance on Accountability to Affected People (AAP) as well as partner-specific guidelines and approaches, RRRP partners will work to ensure that refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities are actively engaged in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of response activities, and that feedback mechanisms are in place. AAP will be achieved through daily efforts to mainstream AAP principles into protection and assistance delivery, establishing clear lines of accountability and performance management. Community-based protection approaches will also continue to be vital in strengthening the meaningful participation of all groups.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) is an integral part of the DRC RRRP. Cases of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) constitute a breach of AAP and a significant protection failure, and RRRP partners are committed to upholding a zero-tolerance policy on SEA. RRRP partners will seek to expand initiatives that strengthen inter-agency networks and PSEA mechanisms, including safe reporting channels, provision of victim assistance and accountability, and investigation procedures. Capacity-building for humanitarian actors, local authorities, host community, and affected populations will also be prioritized along with collaboration between PSEA and GBV coordination mechanisms to ensure complementarity.

Gender equality and prevention, risk mitigation of and response to GBV

Gender equality measures will be incorporated into protection and assistance programming, and there will be a focus on promoting equitable outcomes for women and girls in all sectors. GBV prevention and multi-sectoral response programming will be prioritised alongside ensuring proactive risk mitigation, including SEA, across all sector programmes and assistance. Risk mitigation measures will be informed by consultations with communities, including diverse groups of women, girls, and other groups at heightened risk. Strengthening referral pathways and access to specialised services appropriate to the specific needs of survivors will be a continuous priority and will be following a survivor-centred approach and GBV Minimum Standards.

Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities make up an estimated 15 per cent of any population, with higher numbers expected in situations of forced displacement. Statistically, the prevalence of disability is often higher among women than men. UNHCR registration data has identified persons with disabilities, including physical, intellectual, psychosocial, and sensory impairments, for whom existing barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. Programming under the DRC RRRP will seek to address the barriers they face and ensure that they can access essential protection and assistance. This will be informed by ensuring the inclusion of persons with disabilities in consultation and feedback mechanisms as part of the AAP approach.

Promoting Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion

RRRP partners are committed to strengthening livelihood opportunities and economic inclusion for refugees and asylum-seekers to promote self-reliance, resilience, and local integration – and gradually reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance. However, resources for these activities have been limited in previous years, resulting in a scale-down of planned programming and limited reach or impact of interventions. Depending on resources available in 2022, livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions may need to be prioritized and targeted based on specific socio-economic criteria while considering vulnerability, geographic location, gender, age, and

other factors. This will contribute to strengthening self-reliance and resilience while rationalizing the use of funds. At the same time, expanded partnerships with governments, development actors, the private sector, and other stakeholders will be further explored in 2022 to advocate for policy reforms, facilitate inclusion in development plans, and scale up programmes to create sustainable impact for a larger segment of the target population.

Coordination

The Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) provides the model for leading and coordinating refugee situations. In accordance with the RCM, governments in RRRP countries have a lead role in the refugee response, and UNHCR coordinates the refugee response among United Nations (UN) and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) partners in close collaboration and consultation with relevant government counterparts. Furthermore, in line with the GCR, UNHCR is committed to working with Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams to advance national development priorities and ensure no one is left behind.

As the Regional Refugee Coordinator for the DRC Situation, the Director of the Regional Bureau for Southern Africa continues to ensure an overarching vision and coherent engagement for Congolese refugees in the seven countries involved in the RRRP. There will be continued liaison with neighbouring Regional Bureaus and regular linkages with humanitarian and development partners in the DRC and countries of asylum. This will ensure regular monitoring and planning based on solid data and analysis, and that responses are well-targeted.

The 2022 DRC RRRP will continue to focus on building constructive interactions with regional bodies, including the African Union, Southern African Development Community, International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, among others. Critically, strategic partnerships will be established and reinforced with development actors and international institutions such as the World Bank, the African Development Bank, bilateral donors, UN development agencies, civil society, and the private sector to move toward resilience and durable solutions.



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Regional Response Framework



PROTECTION

742,007 asylum-seekers and refugees individually registered

551,245 people assisted with identity documents

50,178 persons at risk who received legal assistance

6,936 unaccompanied and separated children receiving appropriate interim or long-term alternative care

100% of identified gender-based violence survivors who received appropriate and quality services

58,898 persons with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)

6,686 persons with disabilities who received specialized services

9,126 active women participants in leadership management structures

7,315 persons assisted to voluntarily repatriate



EDUCATION

49,136 refugee children enrolled in early childhood development programmes

199,018 refugee children enrolled in primary education

42,636 refugee children enrolled in secondary education



ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

33,623 households using alternative and/or renewable energy (solar, ethanol, etc.)

66,573 households having energy-saving stove and equipment



FOOD SECURITY

691,993 persons receiving food assistance (in-kind or cash assistance)



HEALTH & NUTRITION

849,119 persons accessing healthcare services

125,005 women and girls accessing sexual and reproductive health services

96,165 persons provided with mental health and psychosocial support services

8,713 children 6-59 months screened, identified and admitted for treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

2,910 children 6-59 months screened, identified and admitted for treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)



LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE

56,574 persons who received livelihood support (cash grants, inputs/ tools/ equipment, small business development, income-generating opportunities, training and capacity building, etc.)

**SHELTER & NFIs**

572,723 households reached with non-food items

210,234 women and girls receiving sanitary material (cash or in-kind)

39,693 persons who received emergency shelter

12,853 persons who received transitional shelter

72,950 persons who received long-term/permanent shelters

**WASH**

20 L/pers/day average litres of potable water available per person per day

887,325 persons with access to a household latrine

Regional Financial Requirements Overview²

APPEALING PARTNERS	ABBR	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS (IN USD) FOR 2022
Action Africa Help International	AAHI	749,432
Action Against Hunger	ACF	3,300,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	ADRA	1,900,000
Africa Humanitarian Action	AHA	1,289,544
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	ACTED	330,000
Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo	ADPP	25,000
American Refugee Committee	ALIGHT	2,345,191
Andre Foods International	AFI	45,281
Association for Aid and Relief, Japan	AAR-Japan	500,000
Association of Volunteers in International Services	AVSI	26,409,773
Building Resources Across Communities	BRAC	600,000
Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants	CAFOMI	1,128,787
CARE International	CARE	393,405
CARITAS	CARITAS	482,778
Caritas Kigoma Diocese	Caritas-Tanzania	951,797
Caritas Rwanda	Caritas-Rwanda	907,170
Catholic Relief Services	CRS	698,000
Community Technology Empowerment Network	CTEN	80,000
Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere	CARE	1,450,000
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	1,928,692
Finn Church Aid	FCA	2,530,000
Finnish Refugee Council	FRC	700,000
Help a Child	HAC	1,100,000
HelpAge International	HA	2,100,000
Hope Health Action East Africa	HHA	60,000
Humane Africa Mission	HAM	500,000
Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid	HIJRA	320,000
Humanity & Inclusion	HI	2,632,320
Hunger Fighters Uganda	HFU	800,000
Igreja Evangélica dos Irmãos em Angola	IEIA	75,000
Inkomoko Business Development	IBD	1,000,000
International Aid Services	IAS	380,000
International Labour Organization	ILO	500,000
International Organization for Migration	IOM	15,549,255
International Rescue Committee	IRC	2,999,776
Jesuit Refugee Service	JRS	1,788,329
KadAfrica Estates Limited	KadAfrica	50,000
Lutheran World Federation	LWF	1,693,541
Malteser International	Malteser	600,000

² Note that throughout this document, figures in budget tables are rounded to the nearest dollar. However, to ensure accuracy, totals are calculated based on un-rounded figures. As a result, totals may vary by one dollar above or below the total of the figures listed in the table.

APPEALING PARTNERS	ABBR	ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS (IN USD) FOR 2022
Medical Teams International	MTI	4,400,000
Norwegian Church Aid	NCA	747,510
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	900,000
Oxfam	Oxfam	1,443,574
Peace Winds Japan	PWJ	563,070
People in Need	PIN	540,000
Plan International	PI	1,140,000
Plan International Zambia	PI-Z	1,500,000
Practical Action	PA	2,879,270
Prison Fellowship Rwanda	PFR	735,000
Programme Against Malnutrition	PAM	280,000
Relief to Development Society	REDESO	1,222,383
Save the Children International	SCI	8,518,962
Self Help Africa	SHA	2,655,901
Street Child	Street Child	1,350,000
TPO Uganda	TPO-Uganda	450,000
Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation	TTR	400,000
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	13,533,664
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	8,000,000
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	UNWOMEN	1,240,667
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO	25,430,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	315,320,041
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	9,396,599
United Nations World Food Programme	WFP	142,598,381
United Nations World Health Organization	WHO	3,354,460
War Child Holland	WCH	1,150,000
Water Mission	WM	2,872,000
We World Gruppo di Volontariato Civile	WWGVC	315,517
Windle International Uganda	WIU	1,120,000
Women's Legal Aid Centre	WLAC	92,844
World Vision international	WVI	14,565,732
ZOA International	ZOA	422,051
Total		650,030,697

ANGOLA



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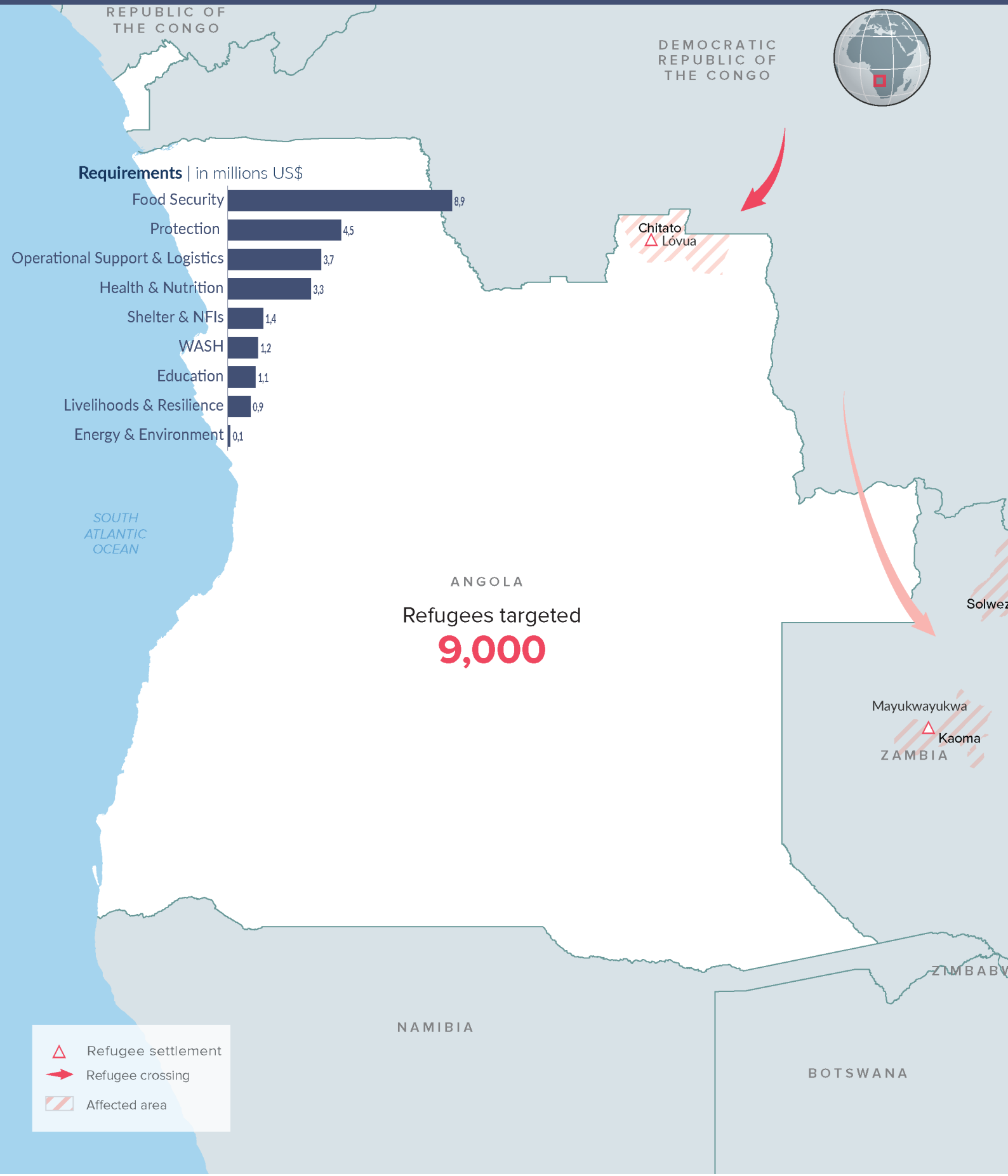
2022 PLANNED RESPONSE

9,000
REFUGEES
TARGETED

2,000
HOST POPULATION
TARGETED

US\$ 25.1M
REQUIREMENTS

07
PARTNERS
INVOLVED



Country Overview

Operational Context

As of December 2021, Angola hosted 23,663 refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC, accounting for 42 per cent of refugees in the country, out of which 41 per cent are those who fled the DRC in 2017 to Angola's Lunda Norte Province, due to an outbreak of violence in the Kasai regions. As of 31 December 2021, 9,749 Congolese refugees were living in Lunda Norte Province from the 2017 Kasai caseload, of which 6,908 live in the Lóvua refugee settlement. While there are other Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers living in Angola, mainly in the capital Luanda and other non-camp settings, the focus for the DRC RRRP will be on the 2017 Kasai caseload living in both camp and urban locations in Lunda Norte.

Anticipated structural changes and policy priorities of the Government of Angola are likely to mean that prioritization of refugees will remain a challenge, with asylum space for new arrivals and urban groups remaining limited throughout the country. Combined with a fluid and unpredictable situation in the DRC, particularly in the Kasai regions, continuous efforts by RRRP partners on emergency preparedness will be important in 2022.

Since 2020, the challenges brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic have increased funding needs for the refugee response in Angola, while the increasingly challenging economic environment has placed additional strain on national infrastructure. In 2021, partners continued responding to COVID-19 needs and challenges in line with the contingency plan and strengthened advocacy to ensure refugees across the country have access to vaccines. Refugees have been included in the national vaccination plan, and those living in Lóvua refugee settlement have benefitted from mass testing. COVID-19 information and awareness campaigns will remain an important priority in 2022.

Community-based protection was revamped in 2021 in Lóvua refugee settlement and urban locations and will continue to be expanded in 2022. RRRP partners will continue to focus on expanding outreach to enhance participation and inclusion, focusing on Congolese refugees living in urban areas to empower communities and strengthen communication. A humanitarian hub is also planned for Lóvua refugee settlement, aimed at centralizing all partners' offices at a single location for easy access to the camp population to ensure closer proximity of service providers to the refugee community. This will support AAP approaches by boosting coordination and accountability among service providers while increasing access to information for the community. This will also promote a better understanding of refugees' needs, ensure feedback on satisfaction with services, and enable improvements to service and programme delivery.

Two important initiatives are expected to bring notable impacts in 2022. Firstly, a two-year cross-border project within the UN Peace Building Fund framework will be implemented by UNHCR and IOM in Angola and the DRC. The objective will be to strengthen the resilience of affected populations in Greater Kasai (DRC) and in bordering areas in Angola, including IDPs and refugee returnees in the DRC, and Congolese refugees and host communities in Angola. The initiative will seek to foster economic and social reintegration of Congolese border communities and encourage peaceful coexistence among the affected population. In Angola, the focus will be on strengthening the Government's capacity at border points, along with civil society and local communities in areas bordering the DRC to welcome, assist and protect vulnerable groups. The second initiative is a project under the auspices of the UNHCR-World Bank Joint Data Center (JDC) that will support a comprehensive socio-economic survey to be deployed in early 2022 in the main areas of return in Greater Kasai (DRC), aiming at generating quality data to inform programming as well as planning for voluntary repatriation.

Needs and Vulnerabilities

UNHCR estimates that by the end of 2022, Angola will host nearly 24,000 refugees from the DRC, including 9,000 from the 2017 Kasai caseload, of whom 75 per cent will be camp-based in Lóvua refugee settlement. The 9,000 from the Kasai caseload will be targeted under the DRC RRRP. Although the situation in the DRC, particularly in the Kasai region, is expected to remain fluid with the ongoing possibility of intra-communal conflicts and political disputes, a major influx from DRC is not anticipated. Instead, a small-scale but steady movement of refugees is expected to continue to cross into Angola.

At the same time, border closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which began in March 2020, continue to pose challenges for ensuring unhindered access to territory and have negatively impacted asylum space for new arrivals and urban refugees across the country. Heightened risks of harassment, detention, and refoulement – especially in areas close to the border in Lunda Norte Province – are expected to persist into 2022. Lack of registration and documentation also remain key protection risks and pose barriers to achieving self-reliance. While most of the 2017 Kasai influx has been exceptionally registered by UNHCR at the peak of the emergency, authorization has not been received from the Government to provide individual IDs or continue registration of new arrivals beyond August 2017.

According to the latest intentions survey conducted in April 2021, 677 Congolese refugees living in Lóvua refugee settlement expressed willingness to return home to the DRC, while 4,879 expressed a desire to remain in Angola, and 634 were undecided at the time of the survey. It is expected that voluntary repatriation operations will continue to be facilitated in 2022, with the possibility of increased demand if the security situation in the DRC becomes more conducive to safe and sustainable return, and when reintegration support activities start to be implemented in a more systematic manner in areas of return in the DRC.

A comprehensive protection assessment was conducted in April 2021, covering 100 per cent of households living in Lóvua refugee settlement. The assessment aimed to identify protection risks and vulnerabilities, strengthen individual case management, identify gaps in care services and programmes, and map gaps and risks to inform advocacy and promote solutions. Among the findings, 51 per cent of refugees remain dependent on humanitarian assistance. While most of the camp population has benefited from improvements in WASH services during 2021, about 9 per cent of households still need latrines. About 25 per cent of families indicated they could not access primary education given the lack of capacity of schools to absorb more students. Therefore, there is a need to expand the number of classrooms in primary and secondary schools, while additional classrooms are also required for adult literacy and vocational training. Expansion of the project for replacing emergency and semi-permanent shelters with transitional household shelters and construction of permanent common structures remains a priority. This includes their respective WASH facilities.

Given the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, due to movement restrictions and border closures with the DRC – which is the main trade and consumer market for communities in Lunda Norte – refugee households have faced a significant reduction in already scarce resources. This has negatively impacted refugees' access to diversified food items and other basic domestic needs, eventually worsening the nutritional status of under-5 refugee children in Lóvua Settlement. To this effect, a nutrition survey is planned for 2022, while further investment on livelihoods support remains a critical gap that requires immediate support.



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Response Strategy and Priorities

In line with the 2022 DRC RRRP regional strategic objectives, the response in Angola will prioritize the following:

1. **Protection:**

- Strengthen protection at border areas by improving early warning systems, reception, and referral mechanisms, and conducting border monitoring.
- Train police and border officials, including on international protection, emergency preparedness, and PSEA.
- Ensure AAP by strengthening communication and feedback mechanisms through consultations with refugees and strengthening collaboration with refugee community representatives and community-based structures.
- Promote an age, gender and diversity approach and ensure diverse refugee representation structures, participatory approaches, and diverse communication systems are in place.
- Prioritize prevention of gender-based violence, exploitation, neglect, and advancing gender equality.
- Empower and support families and the community to protect children, especially those at heightened risk.

2. **Multi-sector assistance:**

- Improve access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene within the settlement and host communities.
- Expand capacity to deliver quality education in primary and secondary schools.
- Expand access to primary health care at the camp level, including improved reproductive health services and referrals to secondary and tertiary public healthcare systems.

- Deliver COVID-19-related assistance to refugees and the host community, including training on good hygiene practices and awareness campaigns about the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Ensure access to the COVID-19 vaccination programme and testing at the camp level and distribution of personal protective equipment.
- Ensure food security and NFI distribution.
- Conduct nutrition screening for pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under-5 and provide necessary referrals to supplementary feeding and treatment.
- Replace backup diesel generators with solar-powered water pumps aiming at reducing environmental impact.

3. **Self-reliance and social cohesion:**

- Strengthen livelihood interventions to promote self-reliance both in the settlement and in the host community.
- Increase outreach for Congolese refugees living in urban areas, focusing on community self-management.
- Foster livelihoods interventions with increased linkage to markets and support the implementation of the graduation approach with a focus on agriculture, enterprise development, and labour market.
- Support the refugee communities to live in peaceful coexistence with the host community.

4. **Durable solutions:**

- Ensure that Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers who wish to remain in Angola, particularly those born in Angola, have access to birth registration and refugee identity documentation allowing for unhindered access to basic services.
- Support local integration efforts for those willing to remain in Angola, as well as safe and voluntary repatriation for those who decide to return to the DRC.
- Pursue resettlement options for complex cases, including life-threatening situations due to lack of appropriate healthcare.

Promoting Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion

Restrictions imposed by authorities to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 have hindered refugees' access to employment and livelihood opportunities. They have also severely affected the local economy, mainly due to border closures that prevented cross-border trade with the DRC, which is usually a key economic driver in Lunda Norte Province. As a result, refugees and host communities have relied heavily on land and natural resources as their main source of livelihood. While COVID-19 vaccination has started and restrictions have started to be eased, the economic situation remains uncertain, and increased support for livelihoods remains critical. Strengthened partnerships with development actors will play a vital role in this context.

In 2022, RRRP partners will promote self-employment for refugees and host communities by rolling out capacity-building sessions and fostering innovative approaches. This will include entrepreneurship and vocational training; business kits for women and youth; incentives to form cooperatives and farmer groups. Agriculture, livestock, and fisheries initiatives will also be scaled up, including providing high-yield seeds to support farming practices and investing in modern technologies. Lastly, priority will be given to ensuring that the Lóvua market continues to operate, as it has contributed significantly to collective gains for over 6,000 people from both the refugee and host communities.

Host Communities

RRRP partners are committed to providing support to the host community. In 2021, important initiatives were undertaken to support host communities, including infrastructure improvements, information campaigns, livelihood training, relief item distributions, and WASH services, among others. Members of the host community also benefit from access to the health clinic and markets in Lóvua refugee settlement. There is, however, a need to increase this support in 2022, particularly due to national economic challenges aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, along with the need to promote sustainable livelihoods. Increased support will enable both refugee and host communities to continue to peacefully coexist, which has been positive in the Municipality of Lóvua.

Partnership and Coordination

In Angola, UNHCR coordinates the Congolese refugee response in close collaboration with the Government, UN agencies, and NGO partners. To that effect, regular meetings are held at national and field levels to discuss challenges and solutions and ensure that all relevant actors are informed. In Lunda Norte Province, there are regular sector coordination meetings, including protection coordination and technical sector meetings. Moreover, RRRP partners hold monthly meetings with representatives of the refugee community, in full respect of the age, gender and diversity approach, to discuss issues, provide information and share feedback. The meetings provide a platform for refugees to be involved in coordination structures and decision-making for the response.

In 2022, UNHCR will continue to lead the coordination of the response by working closely with the Government of Angola, namely the Ministry of Interior, including the Service for Migrations and Foreigners, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Social Action, Women and Empowerment. RRRP partners will also continue to work closely with provincial and municipal authorities, including the Municipality of Lóvua.

Additionally, work will continue with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office to ensure refugee response activities are aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2022. The framework aims, among other things, at offering support to ensure that adolescents, youth, women and the most vulnerable are given priority in social, economic, cultural, and environmental policies and programmes; that everyone has access to justice and human rights; and to foster a greater engagement on cross border challenges including in the areas of peace and security, migration and refugees.

Response Framework

PROTECTION

9,018 asylum-seekers and refugees individually registered

9,018 individual registration records in PRIMES proGres V4.

7,373 persons (5 years and above) with biometric records in PRIMES

9,018 persons who accessed protection services

557 persons assisted with civil status registration

9,018 persons assisted with identity documents

2,000 persons at risk who received legal assistance

40 unaccompanied or separated children for whom best interest assessments were initiated or completed

40 unaccompanied or separated children receiving appropriate interim or long-term alternative care

40 identified gender-based violence survivors who received psychosocial counselling

40 identified gender-based violence survivors who received legal support

18 identified gender-based violence survivors who received socioeconomic support

100 % of identified gender-based violence survivors who received appropriate and quality services

3,000 persons with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)

150 persons with disabilities who received specialized services

25 active women participants in leadership management structures

1,000 persons assisted to voluntarily repatriate

EDUCATION

500 refugee children enrolled in early childhood development programmes

2,100 refugee children enrolled in primary education

200 refugee children enrolled in secondary education

2,600 refugee children enrolled in national education systems

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

1,612 households provided with energy-saving equipment

1,612 households using alternative and/or renewable energy (solar, ethanol, etc.)

1,612 households having energy-saving stove and equipment

FOOD SECURITY

6,500 persons receiving food assistance (in-kind or cash assistance)



HEALTH & NUTRITION

7,000 persons accessing healthcare services

1,876 women and girls accessing sexual and reproductive health services

98 % of live births in refugee camps attended by skilled personnel

1 under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 under-5s per month) in refugee camps

2,653 persons provided with mental health and psychosocial support services

400 children 6-59 months screened, identified and admitted for treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

50 children 6-59 months screened, identified and admitted for treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)



LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE

1,000 persons 18-59 years targeted by livelihoods interventions aimed at self-employment

1,500 persons who received livelihood support (cash grants, inputs/ tools/ equipment, small business development, income-generating opportunities, vocational training and capacity building, etc.)

150 persons provided with entrepreneurship / business training

100 persons enrolled in vocational training who graduated successfully



SHELTER & NFIs

1,665 households reached with non-food items

1,665 refugee households who received adequate non-food items

2,000 women and girls receiving sanitary material (cash or in-kind)

7,000 households living in adequate dwellings

2,000 persons at risk who received legal assistance



WASH

30 average litres of potable water available per person per day

7,500 persons with access to a household latrine

Financial Requirements Summary

Partners	Protection (incl. CP & GBV)	Education	Energy & Environment	Food Security	Health & Nutrition	Livelihoods & Resilience	Operational Support & Logistics	Shelter & NFIs	WASH	Grand Total
ADPP					25,000					25,000
IEIA					75,000					75,000
IOM							610,000			610,000
JRS	20,000					200,000				220,000
UNHCR	4,362,112	1,065,921	128,184	5,149,250	3,237,158	740,159	3,028,421	1,397,599	1,215,830	20,324,634
WFP				3,705,857						3,705,857
WVI	75,000						15,000			90,000
Grand Total	4,457,112	1,065,921	128,184	8,855,107	3,337,158	940,159	3,653,421	1,397,599	1,215,830	25,050,491

Partners	Protection	Child Protection	GBV	Grand Total
JRS		20,000		20,000
UNHCR	3,173,373	678,146	510,593	4,362,112
WVI		75,000		75,000
Grand Total	3,173,373	773,146	510,593	4,457,112

BURUNDI



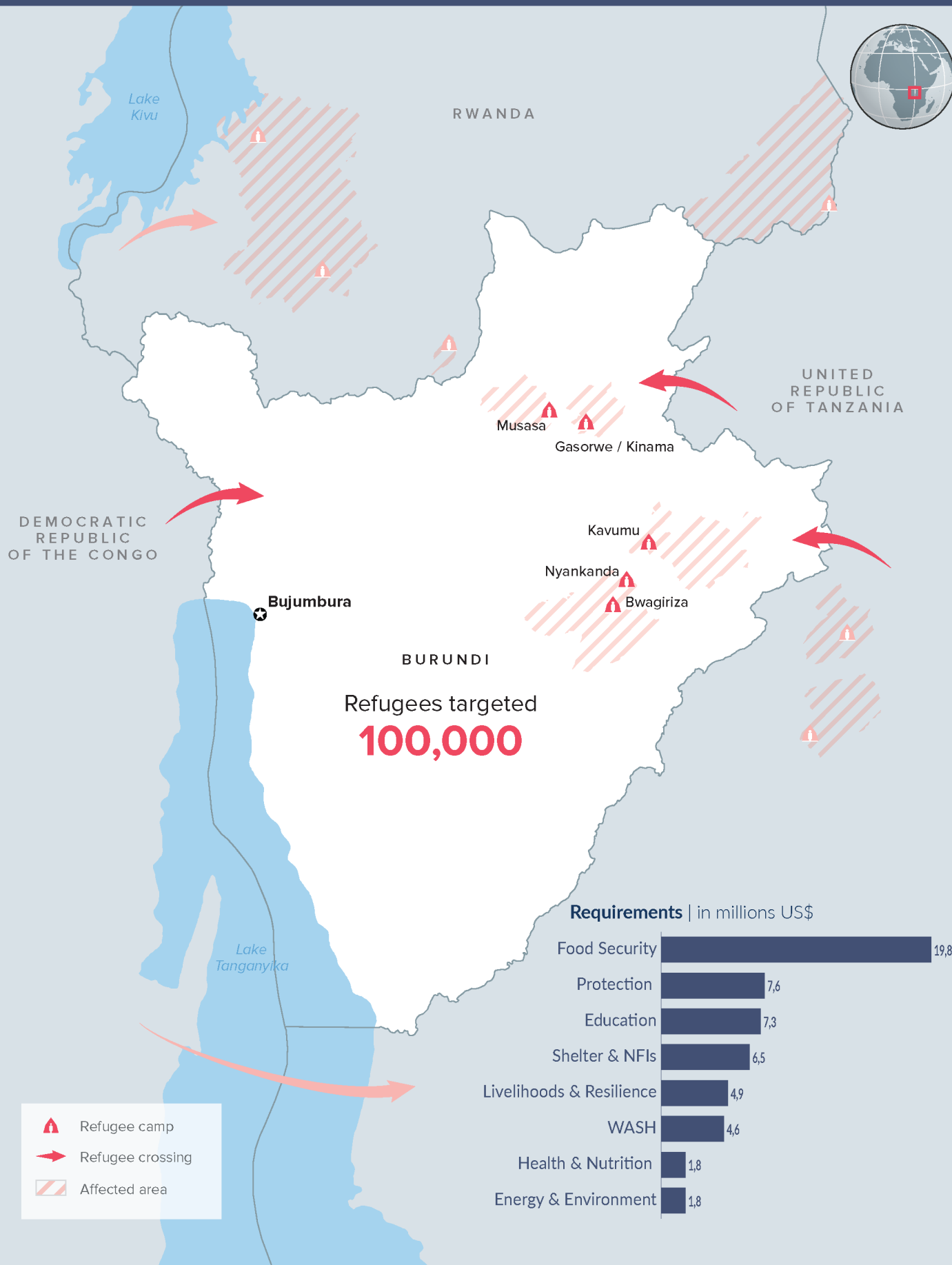
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100,000
REFUGEES
TARGETED

67,000
HOST POPULATION
TARGETED

US\$ 54.3M
REQUIREMENTS

11
PARTNERS
INVOLVED



Country Overview

Operational Context

As of December 2021, Burundi hosted 84,701 refugees, the majority (99 per cent) from the eastern provinces of the DRC, with half of the refugee population composed of women and children. Some 60 per cent live in five refugee camps in the eastern and northern parts of the country, while the remaining 40 per cent live in urban areas, mainly in the capital Bujumbura. In 2022, UNCHR anticipates that the number of refugees in Burundi will increase to 100,000, raising the need for additional resources, including the construction of a sixth refugee camp.

Burundi has ratified several international protection instruments that allow displaced populations access to territory and asylum. However, COVID-19 has had a negative impact on the asylum space, with asylum-seekers – mostly Congolese – unable to enter Burundian territory during border closures in 2020. In July 2021, the Government of Burundi re-opened borders for Congolese asylum-seekers.

Camp-based Congolese refugees suffer from restricted freedom of movement, with a limited number of movement permits issued at a given time by the camp administration, and with unauthorized exit from the camps often resulting in cases of arrest coupled with fines. These restrictions limit refugees' ability to achieve self-reliance and enjoy rights outside the camps. RRRP partners intervene and advocate to lift these restrictions. A positive development has been the granting of movement permits to university students and traders in the provinces of Ngozi, Muyinga and Kirundo.

Durable solutions for Congolese refugees in Burundi continue to be limited. Against the backdrop of ongoing volatility in the refugees' areas of origin, prospects for safe and sustainable voluntary repatriation are dwindling. At the same time, local integration is not a viable option given the various restrictions faced by refugees in terms of freedom of movement and limited inclusion in national systems, while resettlement may only provide durable solutions for a small percentage of the most vulnerable. Alternative solutions, including complementary pathways, continue to be explored. At the same time, refugees' self-reliance continues to be promoted as a gradual move towards de-facto local integration.

Refugees living in camps receive assistance from RRRP partners in the areas of protection, education, food, health and shelter, while urban refugees mostly provide for themselves, with some assistance provided for the most vulnerable. The limited self-reliance opportunities compounded by the impacts of COVID-19 are pushing many urban refugees to move to the camps, although camp-based refugees have even less access to work and business opportunities due to movement restrictions, inadequate skills and qualifications, as well as limited start-up resources. While RRRP partners have been rolling out livelihood promotion initiatives in the camps with a degree of success, the number of people in need of support outweighs the available resources.

Refugees in urban settings face challenges accessing housing and education, while insufficient and aging shelter and infrastructure in camps hinder refugees' ability to live in dignity and security. In camps, RRRP partners carry out maintenance and construction activities using limited available resources. However, the gaps outstrip the response, and a sixth camp is required to address the need for upgraded and new housing and infrastructure. Along with the Government of Burundi, a site for the new refugee camp has been identified, however construction has been put on hold pending the necessary additional funding.

Needs and Vulnerabilities

GBV remains a serious protection concern affecting refugee women in Burundi. Child marriages continue to occur alongside other forms of GBV such as rape, sexual assault, denial of resources and domestic violence, particularly affecting female-headed households. Moreover, sexual harassment by teachers and selling or exchanging sex are reported to be prevalent in the communities. Significant efforts have been made to address these gaps. However, much more needs to be done to strengthen community engagement in GBV prevention and raise awareness of referral pathways and available services.

While primary education is available to refugee children, the quality is impacted by insufficient and degraded school infrastructure, with over 65 students per classroom on average. A chronic issue is that young girls are reportedly not attending classes during menstruation due to a lack of hygiene kits. There is also limited access to tertiary education. These factors contribute to dropouts and low success rates. In addition, school-aged refugee children face difficulties integrating into the national education system, which is an issue that requires further advocacy and engagement.

There are several gaps in the quality of primary health care available to refugees, while referral to tertiary care is challenging and often impossible. Identified gaps include lack of privacy for women during childbirth, unreliable lighting, difficulty accessing psychiatric care, and lack of appropriate care for people with albinism. There is a high rate of complications for cases of childbirth, the resurgence of chronic diseases, and an increase in fatalities due to complications.

RRRP partners will continue providing primary health care to refugees with the available resources and facilities in the camps. However, significant investment is needed to improve the quality of services. There is also a need to strengthen malnutrition management in refugee communities, including prevention strategies, compliance with the national protocol, and treatment of diseases that aggravate malnutrition. Pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5 years of age, and people living with HIV are the groups most affected by malnutrition.

Refugees living in camps largely depend on food assistance, in part due to lack of access to farmland. Limited opportunities for income-generating activities in the camps, combined with restrictions on freedom of movement also negatively impact livelihoods and household income, perpetuating dependence on food and other forms of humanitarian assistance. Inadequate skills and qualifications, and limited start-up resources also pose barriers to employment and entrepreneurship. While RRRP partners have been implementing some livelihood activities, there is a need to significantly scale this up to meet demand. This effort would include mobilizing community-based mutual aid initiatives, strengthening income-generating activities and entrepreneurship, enhancing collaboration with micro-credit companies and banks, improving vocational training in innovative sectors, and promoting employment opportunities.

WASH services and infrastructure in refugee camps are provided and maintained by RRRP partners. However, due to funding shortages, there are significant gaps in the supply of drinking water due to degraded infrastructure and expensive fuel. Obsolete and largely insufficient sanitation facilities in the camps, namely showers and latrines, pose significant health risks for refugees, undermine their dignity, and expose them to GBV. WASH infrastructure is not adapted for use by people living with disabilities.

Response Strategy and Priorities

In line with the 2022 DRC RRRP regional strategic objectives, the response in Burundi will prioritize the following:

1. **Protection:**

- Conduct border monitoring activities, ensuring that new arrivals are registered and that refugee status determination is performed according to international protection standards.
- Provide services to refugees in need of legal assistance, identify and provide appropriate services for GBV survivors, and establish referral and assistance mechanisms for people with specific needs, including people with disabilities and people living with HIV.
- Identify unaccompanied minors and separated children, ensure that best interest determination is conducted, and all children under 12 months are provided with birth certificates.
- Promote 50 per cent female representation in refugee leadership and management structures.

2. **Multi-sector assistance:**

- Invest in camp infrastructure, including in the areas of education, health and nutrition, and sanitation.
- Conduct food distributions and post-distribution monitoring, providing supplementary nutrition where needed.
- Build and rehabilitate classrooms to promote access to primary and secondary education and invest in enhancing the capacity of refugee teachers.
- Provide additional supplies and equipment to camp health facilities, and enhance the number and quality of WASH services, ensuring access to drinkable water, bathing facilities and sanitation, as well as women's access to hygiene and dignity kits.
- Focus on cash-based interventions in lieu of non-food items to promote refugee autonomy.

3. **Self-reliance and social cohesion:**

- Develop and promote income-generating activities, support refugees with training and apprenticeships.
- Promote the exploration of underutilized natural resources (lowlands, marsh, waste, etc.) as a tool to help refugees and host communities achieve self-reliance in areas of food security, energy production, and environmental conservation.
- Support livelihood projects targeting both refugees and host communities, and other projects benefiting both communities, including the use of solar energy for electricity and planting trees in the vicinity of the camps.

4. **Durable solutions:**

- Undertake concerted efforts to improve refugees' self-reliance and economic inclusion to promote refugees' de-facto integration in Burundi.
- Pursue resettlement as a solution for the most vulnerable refugees, where opportunities exist.



Promoting Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion

Prospects for the return of Congolese refugees to their areas of origin are very limited, and UNHCR does not consider conditions in the DRC conducive to promoting voluntary return. Resettlement continues to be the leading viable durable solution, but only for a limited number of the most vulnerable refugees. The above notwithstanding, real prospects for local integration and inclusion into national systems remain limited.

With the aim of helping refugees to move towards self-reliance, RRRP partners are committed to promoting different activities guided by the participatory approach and with a focus across four areas: 1) support for community self-management; 2) improvement in livelihood opportunities (agriculture, fishery, etc.); 3) facilitation of access to financial services for income-generating activities; and 4) provision of vocational training.

In 2022, empowerment activities will continue in both camps and urban areas. Existing activities aimed at empowering beneficiaries and improving livelihoods will need to be strengthened through the mobilization of communities for community-based mutual aid initiatives, including in community-based savings and lending groups approaches; strengthening of associations' work in income-generating activities for resilience and empowerment; the mobilization and technical support of work initiatives with micro-credit companies and banks for commercial activities; vocational training in innovative sectors; and the promotion of employment opportunities. This approach aims to leverage the economic opportunities afforded by the International Development Association (IDA) 18 World Bank project by training the refugees so that they can compete effectively in the employment market. Due to limited funds available, RRRP partners will focus on vocational training, while additional funds will be sought to implement additional elements of this strategy.

Host Communities

The Government of Burundi has an open-door policy toward refugees and asylum-seekers. It works closely with UNHCR and other RRRP partners to support and respond to the needs of Congolese refugees and Burundian host community members, the latter representing 20 per cent of beneficiaries. In addition, host community members also benefit from refugee camp services. Partners undertake activities to promote peaceful coexistence between refugees and their hosts, particularly livelihood initiatives and activities aimed at conserving the local environment.

Partnership and Coordination

UNHCR leads the coordination of the refugee response among RRRP partners in Burundi in close collaboration with the Government's National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Asylum-Seekers under the Ministry of Interior. Monthly coordination meetings in camps and urban areas, which include refugee leaders and representatives, ensure streamlined and collaborative approaches among UN agencies, NGOs, and other humanitarian and development actors.

Response Framework

PROTECTION

1,200 identified gender-based violence survivors who received psychosocial counselling
240 identified gender-based violence survivors who received legal support
1,200 identified gender-based violence survivors who received socioeconomic support
100% of identified gender-based violence survivors who received appropriate and quality services
5,500 persons with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)
600 persons with disabilities who received specialized services
375 active women participants in leadership management structures
938 refugee representatives in leadership structures at the end of the reporting period

EDUCATION

4,956 refugee children enrolled in early childhood development programmes
13,720 refugee children enrolled in primary education
6,987 refugee children enrolled in secondary education
3,934 refugee children enrolled in national education systems
100 refugees enrolled in tertiary education

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

5,000 households provided with energy-saving equipment
12,200 households using alternative and/or renewable energy (solar, ethanol, etc.)
12,200 households having energy-saving stove and equipment



FOOD SECURITY

55,000 persons receiving food assistance (in-kind or cash assistance)



HEALTH & NUTRITION

55,000 persons accessing healthcare services

1,500 women and girls accessing sexual and reproductive health services

100 % of live births in refugee camps attended by skilled personnel

0 under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 under-5s per month) in refugee camps

1,000 persons provided with mental health and psychosocial support services

1,000 children 6-59 months screened, identified and admitted for treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

300 children 6-59 months screened, identified and admitted for treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)



LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE

600 persons 18-59 years targeted by livelihoods interventions aimed at self-employment

600 persons who received livelihood support (cash grants, inputs/ tools/ equipment, small business development, income-generating opportunities, vocational training and capacity building, etc.)

600 persons provided with entrepreneurship / business training

300 persons enrolled in vocational training who graduated successfully

300 refugees who are employed/self employed



SHELTER & NFIs

65,279 households reached with core relief items

18,304 women and girls receiving sanitary material (cash or in-kind)

9,770 households living in permanent shelter

27 households living in emergency shelter

802 households whose shelter was upgraded/repared

135 persons who received emergency shelter

573 persons who received transitional shelter

51,060 persons who received long-term/permanent shelters

7,404 households living in adequate dwellings



WASH

20 average litres of potable water available per person per day

65,000 persons with access to a household latrine

13,000 refugee households with household latrines

Financial Requirements Summary

Partners	Protection (incl. CP & GBV)	Education	Energy & Environment	Food Security	Health & Nutrition	Livelihoods & Resilience	Shelter & NFIs	WASH	Grand Total
DRC	60,000					40,000			100,000
HAC	300,000	200,000		200,000		400,000			1,100,000
IOM	2,052,555								2,052,555
IRC	51,776								51,776
JRS		560,000							560,000
UNFPA	840,875				210,000				1,050,875
UNHCR	4,254,728	6,582,212	1,784,867	404,867	1,259,735	1,754,901	6,531,852	3,044,602	25,617,764
UNICEF				1,000,000				1,000,000	2,000,000
WFP				15,694,220					15,694,220
WVI				2,500,000		2,700,000		600,000	5,800,000
WWGVC					315,517				315,517
Grand Total	7,559,934	7,342,212	1,784,867	19,799,087	1,785,252	4,894,901	6,531,852	4,644,602	54,342,707

Partners	Protection	Child Protection	GBV	Grand Total
DRC	60,000			60,000
Help A Child	300,000			300,000
IOM	2,052,555			2,052,555
IRC	13,300	38,476		51,776
UNFPA			840,875	840,875
UNHCR	4,254,728			4,254,728
Grand Total	6,680,583	38,476	840,875	7,559,934

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



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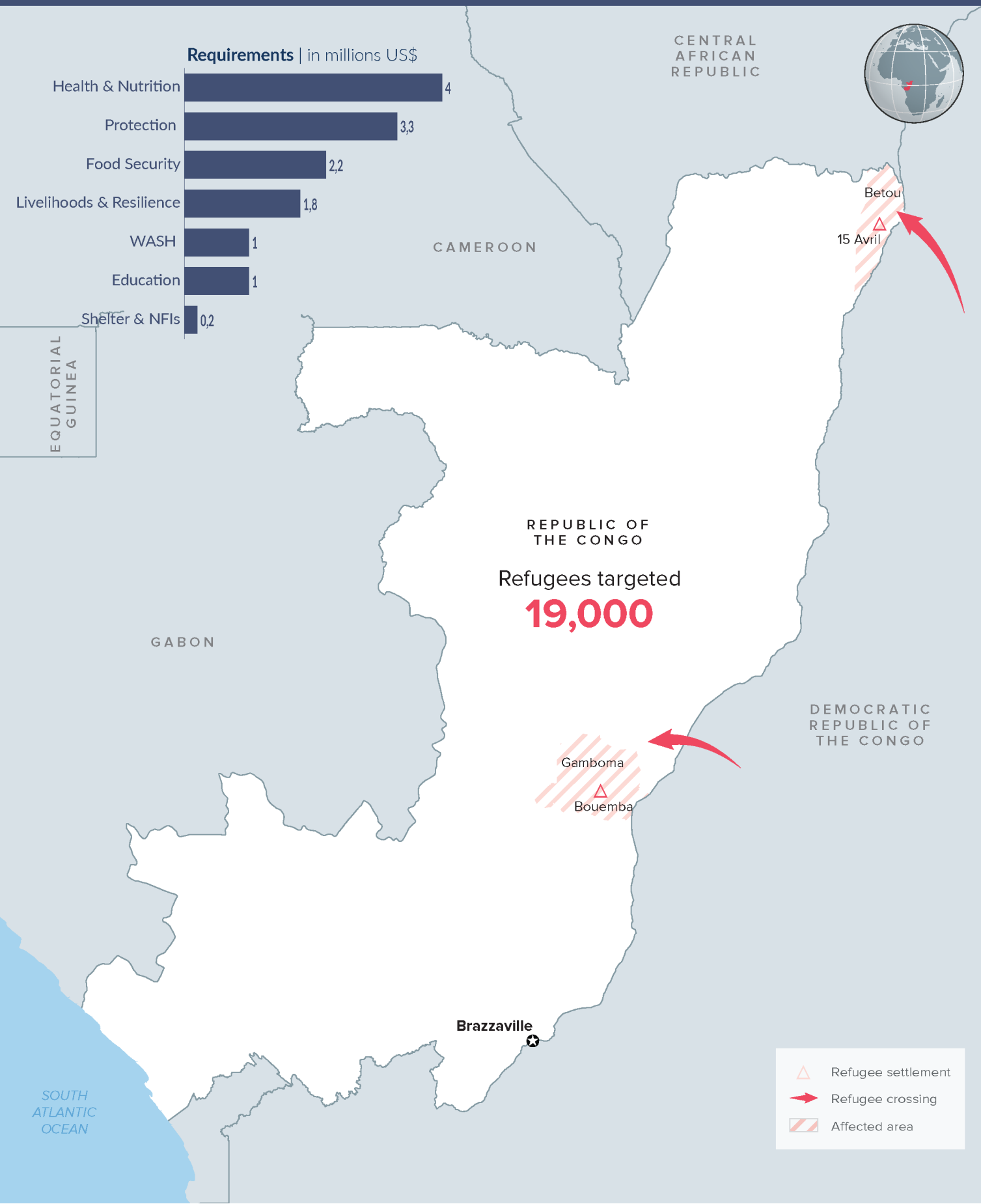
2022 PLANNED RESPONSE

19,000
REFUGEES
TARGETED

4,000
HOST POPULATION
TARGETED

US\$ 13.5M
REQUIREMENTS

04
PARTNERS
INVOLVED



Country Overview

Operational Context

The Republic of the Congo hosted 22,103 refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC as of 31 December 2021. Most are living in the Likouala and Plateaux Departments. Following ethnic clashes in Yumbi and the influx of new arrivals from the DRC in December 2018, asylum-seekers were hosted in the Republic of the Congo's Makotimpoko District, Plateaux Department. The Government and humanitarian actors subsequently identified a site further south in Bouemba that was developed and to which many asylum-seekers relocated. As of December 2021, a total of 4,799 asylum-seekers from the DRC live in the site, and 3,695 others live around the village of Bouemba. Many others are expected to resettle in Bouemba, considering flooding that has affected the country since October 2020, especially in the north and the Makotimpoko area. Makotimpoko hosts the largest number of recent arrivals from the DRC and is situated in an area prone to flooding. Moreover, access to Makotimpoko is difficult – for example, food distributions can only be conducted by transporting supplies using a boat on the Congo River.

RRRP partners work together with the Government to provide protection and assistance to meet refugees' and asylum-seekers' basic needs. Protection remains a priority, with a focus on assisting persons with specific needs, GBV survivors, and children at risk. Through various needs assessments in 2021, partners identified and assisted 2,726 people with specific needs and 384 GBV survivors – a notable increase from the previous year. Partners also identified and provided necessary support for 24 unaccompanied children.

RRRP partners ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC have access to education, healthcare, nutrition, shelter, non-food items, and WASH services in line with the strategy of inclusion of humanitarian response into the national system. While basic service provision is an integral component of the response, there is a growing emphasis on livelihood activities and opportunities, as a way of promoting self-reliance and reducing dependence on basic assistance. As part of the livelihoods programme in 2021, 130 young and adult refugees were enrolled in vocational training in Bérou and Brazzaville - via the Safe from the Start project - and 4,200 people benefited from the support of income-generating activities.

There is an ongoing need to strengthen local integration for refugees and promote peaceful coexistence with the host population. At the same time, RRRP partners continue to monitor security developments in the DRC with a view to facilitating voluntary repatriation of families who have expressed the desire and intention to return to their places of origin.

The Government of the Republic of the Congo declared the first positive case of COVID-19 in the capital city, Brazzaville, in March 2020, which resulted in the Government taking a series of preventive measures. UNHCR, in collaboration with other UN agencies and NGOs, has been providing support to the Government in prevention and response measures for the COVID-19 pandemic and has been actively engaged in advocacy work to ensure that refugees are included in national vaccination plans. The COVID-19 response has been mainstreamed into 2022 planning.

Needs and Vulnerabilities

The situation in areas of the DRC that border the Republic of the Congo is expected to remain stable, including in the refugees' areas of origin. This will potentially allow for voluntary repatriation of up to 1,500 refugees in 2022 and an anticipated reduction in new arrivals. However, the COVID-19 pandemic may slow down the process, and repatriation operations are conditional upon available funds.

There is an ongoing need for dedicated assistance to persons with specific protection needs, including women at risk, older people, single parents, separated and unaccompanied children, people with disabilities, GBV survivors, and people with chronic medical conditions. Inclusion of people living with disabilities remains a challenge due to the lack of local capacity. Refugee children present heightened vulnerabilities that require continuous action. More than 1,000 children have been identified without proper documentation, putting them at heightened risk of statelessness. In Bouemba, some 150 young adolescents are potentially exposed to selling or exchanging sex due to socio-economic insecurities. GBV incidents are reported, especially child marriage, rape, intimate partner violence, and denial of resources. However, cultural barriers, gender inequalities, and the lack of judicial sanctions discourage most survivors from reporting. Traditional and out-of-court settlements are frequent. Stakeholders working on GBV, local judicial authorities, and the police are discussing how to set up survivor-centred complaint mechanisms that would allow survivors to report without fear of repercussions in the community.

There is also a need for continued basic service provision while simultaneously increasing focus on refugee empowerment to reduce dependency on humanitarian assistance and promote durable solutions. An overall protection assessment was carried out in late 2018, and participatory assessments were most recently conducted in November 2021 with refugees settled in the Bouemba and Bouanga areas, consisting of semi-structured discussions, on-site observations, and capacity assessments. Assessment results have emphasized the need to integrate refugees into national health and education systems while expanding opportunities in the livelihood sector through vocational training, income-generating activities, literacy and agricultural skills, and market gardening activities. There is also a need to support refugee registration and documentation, identify, and find solutions for children facing heightened risks, raise awareness around GBV and ensure that all children have access to quality education.

To improve overall health and nutrition conditions within the refugee community, there is a need to provide quality access to primary healthcare, mental, sexual, and reproductive health, in particular for vulnerable groups, to contain the emergence of pandemics and of diseases preventable by vaccination, and to improve access to nutrition support services for children under 5, pregnant and breastfeeding women. Contact tracing for COVID-19 among refugees and asylum-seekers will also remain a critical need in 2022. Furthermore, the need to bolster food assistance and support income-generating initiatives, including fishing and agriculture, was highlighted through the assessments. WASH-related needs have been identified, and more specifically the need for adequate sanitation, individual and collective hygiene, particularly for women and girls.

Response Strategy and Priorities

In line with the 2022 DRC RRRP regional strategic objectives, the response in the Republic of the Congo will prioritize the following:

1. **Protection:**

- Support the Government to issue ID cards and grant temporary residence permits to asylum-seekers.
- Work with districts to facilitate registration and issuance of birth certificates.
- Work with the community and local institutions to better protect and support persons with specific protection needs and people with disabilities, especially children.
- Enhance child protection, particularly through training child protection assistants and community relays.
- Strengthen GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response, and promote a survivor-centred approach with all stakeholders.
- Maintain reliable data on the refugee population and their vulnerabilities by registering arrivals, departures and spontaneous returns, births, and deaths.

2. **Multi-sector assistance:**

- Increase access to health care and health coverage by providing adequate and quality equipment and medicines, strengthening health workers' capacities, activating an epidemic surveillance system, and ensuring robust COVID-19 case tracing.
- Strengthen food security and nutrition surveillance, reinforce Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), promote Community Management of Acute Malnutrition, and conduct kitchen gardening and culinary demonstrations to improve micronutrient intake and prevent anemia.
- Establish an additional refugee housing unit in the Bouemba site.
- Increase latrine coverage and boreholes for potable water to accommodate the growing number of asylum-seekers.
- Ensure proper hygiene amongst asylum-seekers and organize awareness-raising campaigns to promote hygiene and latrines maintenance.
- Continue covering tuition fees for primary students.
- Provide pupils with school kits at the beginning of the school year, supplement or provide teachers' salaries in primary schools and organize workshops on peaceful coexistence in schools.

3. **Self-reliance and social cohesion:**

- Promote refugee empowerment and self-reliance to reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance.
- Continue to support capacity building for business start-ups and vocational training programmes for youth and adults.
- Support the roll-out of a literacy programme at the request of refugees, linked to supporting programmes for income-generating activities and vocational training.
- Continue to support host communities and promote peaceful coexistence by ensuring their access to shared basic services.
- Organize seminars on peaceful coexistence in the urban and rural areas and with local authorities, together with representatives of the host and refugee population.
- Strengthen advocacy with local authorities for granting additional farmland to refugees for agricultural projects.

4. Durable solutions:

- Support local integration for those refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC who would like to remain in the Republic of the Congo.
- Interview and process resettlement cases.
- Facilitate repatriation for those who wish to return to their places of origin and reinitiate the voluntary repatriation process launched in 2019 but was put on hold due to the COVID-19 pandemic and flooding.

Promoting Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion

In 2022, partners plan to increase awareness and support for local integration of refugees from the DRC who wish to remain in the Republic of the Congo. Emphasis will be placed on support for income-generating projects that promote self-reliance. Refugees wishing to locally integrate will be supported mainly on a group basis to ensure reduced dependency on food distribution. RRRP partners will roll out income-generating activities for refugees, asylum-seekers, and their host communities to promote peaceful coexistence between the two populations. Partners will continue to organize capacity-building workshops to provide guidance in business start-up and management processes. In addition, more robust engagement with development actors will continue to be pursued to open opportunities for refugees to be included in development programmes that would also support their local integration.



Host Communities

Most refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC are hosted in Likouala and Plateaux Departments. In Plateaux Department, the number of refugees in Bouemba village and the Makotimpoko District is about equal to the population of the host community, placing a significant strain on resources. The two Departments are flood prone, and Makotimpoko District is only accessible by boat from the Congo River. In Likouala Department, humanitarian aid was provided for a period, mainly to refugees. However, the host population, just as refugees, struggle to meet their most basic needs. All these factors created frustration and a climate of tension between the refugees and the host communities in the past. To solve this tension and promote peaceful coexistence, partners have identified programming and assistance that address the joint needs of both communities, especially in terms of access to adequate standards of healthcare, food safety, education, and GBV prevention, thereby ensuring that host communities also benefit alongside refugees. In addition, there is a community mechanism between refugees and the local population that makes it possible to maintain a continuous dialogue and to prevent conflicts. The local authorities have also been trained in conflict resolution and play an important role in fostering peaceful coexistence. These mechanisms have the potential to be further strengthened in 2022.

Partnership and Coordination

The Government plays a lead role in hosting refugees and asylum-seekers, providing farmland for some refugees to accommodate agricultural activities, fishing, and recently provided land for the Bouemba site. The Government has a national development framework 2022-2024 that also guides interventions. Registration of refugees and asylum-seekers is carried out by UNHCR in close collaboration with the Government through the National Commission for Assistance to Refugees. UNHCR leads and coordinates among RRRP partners through regular coordination meetings at the national and local levels. The Government of Congo works alongside RRRP partners, particularly UN agencies, to respond to refugees' needs effectively.

RRRP partners and the Government have organized joint assessment missions to monitor the situation and the implementation of activities for refugees and their host communities. National coordination is ensured through the leadership of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action. At the department level, the prefect is assisted by the Departmental Directorate of Humanitarian Action and related directorates in the fields of health, social affairs, education, among others. At the local level, sub-prefects and heads of villages coordinate humanitarian action. This coordination ensures the establishment and functioning of a transparent, effective decision-making and operational mechanisms. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT), through the coordination of the United Nations system, provides technical and financial support to the Government. Furthermore, humanitarian actors such as international and national NGOs are involved in implementation and intervention monitoring.

Response Framework



PROTECTION

22,098 asylum-seekers and refugees individually registered
22,098 individual registration records in PRIMES proGres V4.
21,177 persons (5 years and above) with biometric records in PRIMES
22,098 persons who accessed protection services
150 persons assisted with civil status registration
15,236 persons assisted with identity documents
15 persons at risk who received legal assistance
24 unaccompanied or separated children for whom best interest assessments were initiated or completed
1,190 identified gender-based violence survivors who received psychosocial counselling
384 identified gender-based violence survivors who received legal support
80 identified gender-based violence survivors who received socioeconomic support
100 % of identified gender-based violence survivors who received appropriate and quality services
12,430 persons with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)
404 persons with disabilities who received specialized services
250 active women participants in leadership management structures
1,000 persons assisted to voluntarily repatriate
15,000 people reached by gender-based violence and social cohesion awareness campaigns
20 psychologists and social workers deployed as care providers



EDUCATION

1,500 refugee children enrolled in early childhood development programmes
9,076 refugee children enrolled in primary education
5,590 refugee children enrolled in secondary education
7,857 refugee children enrolled in national education systems
90 refugees enrolled in tertiary education



ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

1,500 households provided with energy-saving equipment
100 households using alternative and/or renewable energy (solar, ethanol, etc.)
550 households having energy-saving stove and equipment



FOOD SECURITY

19,017 persons receiving food assistance (in-kind or cash assistance)



HEALTH & NUTRITION

17,232 persons accessing healthcare services
3,829 women and girls accessing sexual and reproductive health services
95 % of live births in refugee camps attended by skilled personnel
1 under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 under-5s per month) in refugee camps
850 persons provided with mental health and psychosocial support services
228 children 6-59 months screened, identified and admitted for treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)
75 children 6-59 months screened, identified and admitted for treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)
2,881 women of reproductive age who use modern contraceptive methods
800 sexually active men who use condoms
192 people living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy
285 persons seeking care for sexually transmitted infections (STI)
682 adults living with and seeking care for sexually transmitted infections (STI)
20 midwives deployed as care-providers
5,000 households benefitting from promotion of essential family practices in health through home visits and other awareness raising activities by community relays
1,500 campaigns to provide integrated care to children under-5 for priority childhood diseases
500 children treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)
3,750 children 9 to 59 months vaccinated against measles



LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE

4,000 persons 18-59 years targeted by livelihoods interventions aimed at self-employment
2,200 persons who received livelihood support (cash grants, inputs/ tools/ equipment, small business development, income-generating opportunities, vocational training and capacity building, etc.)
200 persons provided with entrepreneurship / business training
130 persons enrolled in vocational training who graduated successfully
2,072 refugees who are employed/self employed



SHELTER & NFIs

5,000 dignity kits distributed to women of reproductive age
9,500 households reached with non-food items
3,500 refugee households who received adequate non-food items
2,000 women and girls receiving sanitary material (cash or in-kind)
4,558 households living in permanent shelter
100 households whose shelter was upgraded/repared
4,558 persons who received emergency shelter
3,500 persons who received long-term/permanent shelters



WASH

20 average litres of potable water available per person per day
9,500 persons with access to a household latrine
275 refugee households with household latrines

Financial Requirements Summary

Partners	Protection (incl. CP & GBV)	Education	Food Security	Health & Nutrition	Livelihoods & Resilience	Shelter & NFIs	WASH	Grand Total
UNFPA	400,000			750,000	200,000			1,350,000
UNHCR	3,178,308	650,000		2,614,190	1,500,000	1,487,000	670,000	10,099,498
UNICEF	400,000	350,000		325,000	95,000		650,000	1,820,000
WFP			2,200,699					2,200,699
Grand Total	3,978,308	1,000,000	2,200,699	3,689,190	1,795,000	1,487,000	1,320,000	15,470,197

Partners	Protection	Child Protection	GBV	Grand Total
UNFPA			400,000	400,000
UNHCR	2,556,308	150,000	472,000	3,178,308
UNICEF		225,000	175,000	400,000
Grand Total	2,556,308	375,000	1,047,000	3,978,308

RWANDA



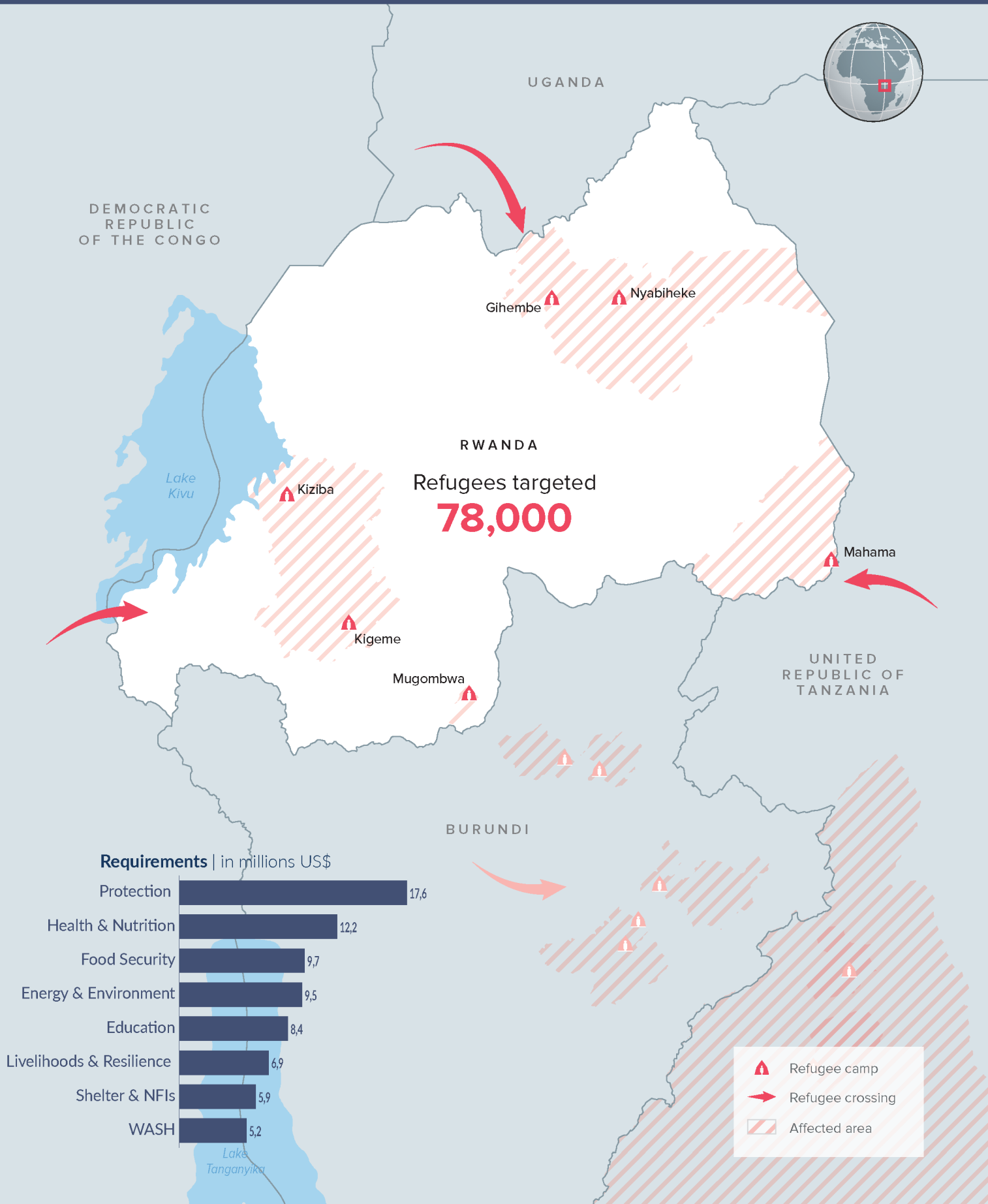
© UNHCR/Eugene Sibomana

78,000
REFUGEES
TARGETED

15,000
HOST POPULATION
TARGETED

US\$ 75.4M
REQUIREMENTS

17
PARTNERS
INVOLVED



Country Overview

Operational Context

Rwanda has hosted refugees from the DRC for over 25 years. Among the 77,116 Congolese refugees in the country as of 31 December 2021, 51 per cent are children. Most of the population (98.8 per cent) lives in the five refugee camps: Kigeme, Kiziba, Mugombwa, Nyabiheke, and Mahama. At the same time, some 914 refugees live in urban areas. Gihembe refugee camp, which was established in 1996, was closed after refugees living there were relocated to Mahama camp. While also being presented with the possibility of integrating into urban areas, the whole refugee community, except for 10 individuals, opted to relocate to the Mahama refugee camp. The planning figure for the Congolese refugee population in Rwanda by the end of 2022 is estimated to be about 78,000 individuals, with a 2.5 per cent population growth.

In 2021, the refugee response in Rwanda ensured continued protection services and humanitarian assistance for refugees in the country, with prioritized attention to the most at risk, including children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, people with chronic illness, and the elderly. A particular focus was also placed on prevention and response to COVID-19. Amidst the pandemic, RRRP partners have persisted in efforts to maintain a favourable protection environment for all Congolese refugees and continued advocating for their access to essential services. The Government of Rwanda continues to issue identification cards to all refugees aged 16 and above as part of their socio-economic inclusion in the national systems. Despite school closure due to COVID-19 lockdowns, campaigns promoting schooling slightly increased overall enrolment. In 2021, 25,500 Congolese refugee students were integrated into national primary and secondary schools alongside the host community. This is an increase from 23,000 in 2020.

While refugees enjoy a generally favourable protection environment in Rwanda, there is a high dependency on humanitarian assistance due to limited livelihood opportunities. GBV remains one of the biggest protection concerns for refugee women and children. The situation was exacerbated by COVID-19 lockdown measures that severely affected refugees, who could no longer carry out the limited income-generating activities in which they had been engaged. A verification exercise completed in all Congolese refugee camps in 2019 revealed that some 13,000 individuals expressed the desire to voluntarily repatriate to DRC. Since 2018, UNHCR has attempted to organize a tripartite meeting with the Governments of Rwanda and the DRC on voluntary repatriation. However, this meeting has not taken place to date. While other options for voluntary returns have been under consideration, the COVID-19 outbreak and violence in the eastern regions of the DRC have affected further progress toward a facilitated voluntary repatriation process.

From May 2021, WFP and UNHCR began rolling out a new mechanism to prioritize general food assistance to the most vulnerable refugees. Despite these measures, WFP faces challenges in maintaining the food pipeline. In 2022, if the funding levels do not increase, rations might be reduced, which could trigger tensions among refugees.

Rwanda is a GCR country and adopted the CRRF in 2018, which emphasizes the socio-economic inclusion of refugees in national systems while assisting host communities where possible. At the same time, resettlement of protracted Congolese refugees to third countries remains the primary durable solution available. In addition to the four commitments made on the inclusion of refugees in national systems in 2016, the Government of Rwanda made nine pledges at the GRF in 2019, promoting the inclusion of refugees in health, education, livelihoods, and documentation (marriage and birth registration). Energy and environment are new pledging areas, with several initiatives taking place in Congolese refugee camps, including clean energy initiatives.

Needs and Vulnerabilities

The Government of Rwanda coordinates the refugee response with UNHCR and RRRP partners while also making significant contributions such as providing land to establish refugee camps and ensuring camp management and security.

Vulnerability assessments conducted in 2021 for camp-based refugees – those dependent on humanitarian assistance – showed that 82 per cent were classified as highly vulnerable. As of December 2021, 9,159 persons with specific needs in the Congolese refugee community (11.8 per cent) received targeted assistance. Refugee children represent approximately 51 per cent of the total population of concern and are exposed to various types of risks. Unaccompanied and separated children represent 1.9 per cent of refugee children and are most at risk of abuse and exploitation. Care arrangements for unaccompanied children, family reunification, child-friendly spaces, and services for youth at risk remain limited. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, an increase in cases of child neglect have been observed, and with an increase in the number of adolescents engaging in harmful coping mechanisms. This is partly attributable to the suspension of child protection community awareness-raising, child-friendly spaces, and sports activities. Refugee children are particularly vulnerable to school drop-out, child labour, child marriage, and domestic violence in this context. While school enrolment has increased slightly in the past year, most schools face a shortage of teachers and supplies and lack basic infrastructure such as libraries, laboratories, and enough classrooms. In addition to the impacts on the quality of children's education, this also contributes to drop-outs and subsequent protection risks.

Underreporting of GBV due to a culture of silence, beliefs about intimate partner violence and fear of being exposed and discriminated against by the community contribute to impunity and exacerbate protection issues. Late reporting, especially for girls among the GBV survivors, results in unwanted pregnancies, school drop-out, punishment, rejection, and stigmatization by families and communities. This, in turn, puts survivors at further risk of exposure to harmful coping mechanisms such as sex in exchange for money and begging. In addition, programmatic gaps and challenges in other sectors, such as overcrowding in shelters, lack of safe energy sources, and limited livelihood interventions, contribute to a heightened risk of GBV.

Many shelters in the Congolese refugee camps are old and overcrowded, with insufficient space between them for access roads. In 2021, UNHCR and the Government of Rwanda finalized a relocation process for some refugee households from the Gihembe to the Mahama refugee camp, which was necessary due to them living in environmental hazard zones. However, refugee shelters are still situated in areas at high risk of landslides in the Kigeme refugee camp, and affected families need to be relocated to safer zones. Water supply remains below standard in Nyabiheke and Kigeme refugee camps, and continued advocacy and investments are necessary to improve the reliability of water supply systems. The aging WASH infrastructure, high demand on delivery service points, and lack of backup systems make the WASH situation a concern and require further intervention and investment. The 2021 Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) showed that 19 per cent of under 5-year-olds experienced stunting, two per cent wasting, and 22 per cent had anaemia. A further eight per cent of women were found to have anaemia. The survey highlighted a need to enhance case identification and treatment of identified cases, training community health workers and the community in cases identification, raising awareness on the importance of age-appropriate feeding for children, and maintaining proper hygiene of water, food, and people. Access to electricity remains very low, and only a minority of households own solar lanterns or solar systems.

Congolese refugees in Rwanda have limited access to livelihood opportunities, resulting in chronic dependency on humanitarian assistance. This is due to several factors, including inadequate access to and availability of farming land; limited trade between the camp population and host communities; challenges in obtaining documentation; lack of access to financial services and start-up capital; poor infrastructure, including access to

electrical power; market structure and weak market linkage; low coverage of existing livelihood programming; lack of skills and expertise. The current livelihood support provided by RRRP partners can only reach a small portion of the refugee and host communities due to resource constraints. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has dramatically affected the economic situation of refugees due to prolonged lockdowns.

In line with the Joint Strategy on Economic Inclusion of Refugees and Host Communities for 2021-24, between the Government of Rwanda and UNHCR, there is a need in 2022 to strengthen livelihood and economic inclusion interventions, particularly for the registered refugee population in Rwanda, who have the potential to reduce their dependence on humanitarian assistance. This will contribute to strengthening the self-reliance and resilience capacities of the refugees while rationalizing the use of scarce humanitarian funding and promoting their local integration in Rwanda.

Response Strategy and Priorities

In line with the 2022 DRC RRRP regional strategic objectives, the response in Rwanda will prioritize the following:

1. **Protection:**

- Ensure reception, protection, and assistance to all refugees, including new arrivals.
- Strengthen community-based approaches.
- Enhance advocacy, prevention, and response activities on child protection, GBV, and support for persons with specific needs.
- Strengthen communication with communities by implementing effective communication channels for awareness-raising, complaints, and feedback mechanisms.
- Enhance coordination between stakeholders, including government institutions and UN agencies, to ensure timely and adequate referral and individual case management systems.
- Ensure access for refugees with specific needs to targeted assistance.

2. **Multi-sector assistance:**

- Provide targeted assistance based on refugees' needs, vulnerabilities, and capacities rather than as blanket assistance.
- Expand cash transfers when suitable and appropriate to address basic needs through sectoral or multipurpose assistance.
- Ensure integration of services for refugees within the host community, especially at the district level, in line with government policy of integrating refugees into national systems.
- Continue to support access to education through new classrooms, educational materials, teacher training, and access to connected learning.
- Ensure access to primary, secondary, and tertiary health care, including curative consultations, essential medicines and medical supplies, in-patient care, diagnosis and treatment of non-communicable diseases, and prevention and management of communicable diseases.
- Ensure COVID-19 prevention and response measures are in place.
- Implement recommendations from the 2021 SENS survey to strengthen the nutrition response.
- Ensure adequate potable water of 20 liters per person per day, including in Kigeme and Nyabiheke, where access is below standard. Improve solid waste management at the community level and ensure effective utilization of sanitary facilities.
- Maintain handwashing stations for COVID-19 prevention and enhance awareness on appropriate water use, safeguarding water systems, and hygiene habits.
- Support families to rehabilitate old shelters by providing construction materials.

- Maintain public infrastructure and organize monthly events to engage the refugee and host community in infrastructure upkeep in and around the camps.
- Pursue camp decongestion, prioritizing camps in environmentally high-risk areas to ensure safety and environmental sustainability.

3. Self-reliance and social cohesion:

- Integrate refugees into the Rwandan economy and national systems, including health, education, energy/environment, and documentation.
- Design interventions to avoid parallel systems and respond to the needs of the host community and refugees.
- Support the Government in their plan to domesticate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through advocacy on the inclusion of refugees in national systems in alignment with the concept of “Leave No One Behind”.
- Develop further synergies in interventions through UN joint programming, for example, the UNHCR/UNICEF blueprint project, Gender Working Group, Social Protection, etc.
- Engage and support refugee youth in camps to become active members of their communities and attain self-reliance.
- Support youth initiatives, including sports, music, art, journalism, and livelihoods opportunities.
- Expand capacity-building opportunities for youth through training programmes and internship opportunities.

4. Durable solutions:

- Continue to seek durable solutions for Congolese refugees.
- Pursue and support local integration for refugees who meet the necessary conditions, with 300 refugees in Rwanda projected to integrate locally in 2022.
- Facilitate voluntary repatriation where possible and desired, noting that the security situation in North and South Kivu Provinces of the DRC may prevent repatriation from being a viable option in the immediate future.
- Continue to pursue and process resettlement as an essential durable solution option.

Promoting Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion

A key priority will be strengthening livelihood opportunities and self-reliance of Congolese refugees and their host communities by scaling up more sustainable, results-oriented, and cost-effective interventions, such as the integrated graduation approach following the AGD principles. Together with the Government, RRRP partners will implement the Joint Strategy on Economic Inclusion of Refugees and Host Communities (2021-24), which takes a whole-of-society approach, following the principles of the GCR. The strategy will focus on implementing market-based livelihood interventions in the areas of farming and business as well as creating increased wage employment, lifting refugees out of extreme poverty and away from humanitarian assistance. This will be achieved through integrated medium-term humanitarian–development programme support, strengthened partnerships with the private sector and enhanced work opportunities for refugees. The strategy and collaboration will also seek to build resilience to economic and food system shocks resulting from COVID-19 and other disasters.

Twenty-two per cent of refugees in Rwanda are youth who face different social, livelihood and protection challenges. RRRP partners will engage youth based on the UNHCR Refugee Youth Engagement Strategy to promote their self-reliance and support them to become active members of their communities. In addition, the UNDP-supported YouthConnekt programme will be further extended to reach more youth, women, and host communities. In partnership with the existing livelihood interventions implemented by RRRP partners,

YouthConnekt activities will include innovation competition, boot camp training in entrepreneurship skills, access to finance, provision of seed funding, and mentorship support.

Although access to agricultural land and farming is limited for refugees, the support provided where access exists has been fruitful. Plans are being made by the Government to expand such interventions in districts hosting refugee camps, following renewed commitments at the GRF to implement the GCR. There is also a move to strengthen joint UN programming under “Delivering as One” in Rwanda by partnering with other UN development agencies following the joint economic inclusion strategy.

Host Communities

Refugees have freedom of movement within the district and have the same access to health services as the local population. They are also integrated into the national education systems. At the same time, host communities benefit from services and opportunities emerging from the refugee response and can, for example, access water and health services within the camps.

Notably, most livelihood initiatives target both refugee and host communities. This includes the Misizi Marshland Project, supported by the IKEA Foundation and co-implemented by UNHCR with the Government of Rwanda, WFP, and FAO, which is being replicated in two other camps from 2021 to 2024. This joint project brings together UN agencies, government partners, and other stakeholders to support refugee and local community farmers to improve their livelihoods and food security. The project also enhances peaceful coexistence and promotes the integration of refugees in hosting areas.



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Partnership and Coordination

The Refugee Coordination Model in Rwanda is co-coordinated by the Government's Ministry of Emergency Management and UNHCR. It includes a range of UN Agencies, NGOs, and development partners. UNHCR coordinates sector-level working groups. UNHCR coordinates the Country Refugee Response Plan for Rwanda, as well as appeals and funding opportunities such as pooled funds submissions for the refugee response. UNHCR Rwanda will continue liaising with the Government, donors, and other partners on the 17 pledges made by Rwanda at the GRF and High-Level Segment on Statelessness in October 2019. This will be an opportunity to develop new partnerships to fulfil the pledges made.

UNHCR is an active participant in the One UN and UNCT, and refugees and returnees are included in the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) II (2018-2023) and the national development agenda that aims to make Rwanda an upper-middle-income country by 2035 and a high-income country by 2050. UNHCR led the analysis of the country-wide humanitarian-peace-development "nexus" component of the plan and continues to ensure that refugees are fully included in the revised UNSDCF. As one of the results, refugees and stateless persons are fully included in the national response to COVID-19. To date, refugees are included in various UN joint programming opportunities in the areas of gender and women empowerment, disability and diversity, health, and nutrition, among others.

The results inform the refugee response in Rwanda of the participatory needs assessment and other inter-agency assessments. Refugee coordination meetings are organized every second month at the country level, while regular field coordination meetings are held to discuss sectoral activities. In addition, RRRP partners work closely with refugee leaders and refugee community groups and conduct regular protection monitoring through focus group discussions and household visits. This ensures that humanitarian assistance is planned and delivered safely, in an accountable and participatory manner.

The joint inter-agency contingency plan is fully operational and was used in 2021 to respond to the displacement of refugees from the DRC to Rwanda caused by a volcano eruption in the Goma area. Steps are also being taken to increase joint planning initiatives among UN agencies, through the UNHCR/UNICEF blueprint project and the development of joint programmes under the framework of the United Nations Development Assistance Plan.

Response Framework



PROTECTION

74,528 asylum-seekers and refugees individually registered
78,450 individual registration records in PRIMES proGres V4.
59,700 persons (5 years and above) with biometric records in PRIMES
973 persons who accessed protection services
2,120 persons assisted with civil status registration
15,745 persons assisted with identity documents
1,350 persons at risk who received legal assistance
430 unaccompanied or separated children for whom best interest assessments were initiated or completed
430 unaccompanied or separated children receiving appropriate interim or long-term alternative care
1,500 identified gender-based violence survivors who received psychosocial counselling
200 identified gender-based violence survivors who received legal support
80 identified gender-based violence survivors who received socioeconomic support
1,500 identified gender-based violence survivors who received appropriate and quality services
1 % of identified gender-based violence survivors who received appropriate and quality services
1,800 persons with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)
2,317 persons with disabilities who received specialized services
395 active women participants in leadership management structures
790 refugee representatives in leadership structures at the end of the reporting period
200 persons assisted to voluntarily repatriate



EDUCATION

4,800 refugee children enrolled in early childhood development programmes
16,120 refugee children enrolled in primary education
9,820 refugee children enrolled in secondary education
30,740 refugee children enrolled in national education systems
500 refugees enrolled in tertiary education



ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

15,211 households provided with energy-saving equipment
15,211 households using alternative and/or renewable energy (solar, ethanol, etc.)
15,211 households having energy-saving stove and equipment



FOOD SECURITY

70,829 persons receiving food assistance (in-kind or cash assistance)



HEALTH & NUTRITION

77,607 persons accessing healthcare services

21,500 women and girls accessing sexual and reproductive health services

99 % of live births in refugee camps attended by skilled personnel

0 under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 under-5s per month) in refugee camps

4,100 persons provided with mental health and psychosocial support services

550 children 6-59 months screened, identified and admitted for treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

150 children 6-59 months screened, identified and admitted for treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)



LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE

5,183 persons 18-59 years targeted by livelihoods interventions aimed at self-employment

4,543 persons who received livelihood support (cash grants, inputs/ tools/ equipment, small business development, income-generating opportunities, vocational training and capacity building, etc.)

2,410 persons provided with entrepreneurship / business training

1,062 persons enrolled in vocational training who graduated successfully

5,691 refugees who are employed/self employed



SHELTER & NFIs

15,211 households reached with non-food items

15,211 refugee households who received adequate non-food items

26,571 women and girls receiving sanitary material (cash or in-kind)

14,910 households living in semi-permanent shelter

37 households living in emergency shelter

953 households whose shelter was upgraded/repaired

10,182 households living in adequate dwellings



WASH

20 average litres of potable water available per person per day

78,450 persons with access to a household latrine

12,753 refugee households with household latrines

Financial Requirements Summary

Partners	Protection (incl. CP & GBV)	Education	Energy & Environment	Food Security	Health & Nutrition	Livelihoods & Resilience	Shelter & NFIs	WASH	Grand Total
AHA					100,000				100,000
ALIGHT	267,800				1,003,600	41,000		13,000	1,325,400
Caritas Rwanda						907,170			907,170
FAO						735,000			735,000
H&I	632,320								632,320
Inkomoko Business						1,000,000			1,000,000
IOM	500,000				1,000,000	1,000,000			2,500,000
PI	1,140,000								1,140,000
PA			2,879,270						2,879,270
PFR	735,000								735,000
SCI	331,712				1,360,000				1,691,712
UNHCR	12,883,872	5,668,159	6,655,514		5,703,417	1,435,619	5,894,668	3,416,063	41,657,312
UNICEF	567,000	816,000						567,000	1,950,000
UNFPA	300,000				750,000				1,050,000
UNWOMEN	250,000					100,000			350,000
WFP		591,268		9,675,912	2,253,000	1,686,360			14,206,540
WVI		1,316,833						1,183,167	2,500,000
Grand Total	17,607,704	8,392,260	9,534,784	9,675,912	12,170,017	6,905,149	5,894,668	5,179,230	75,359,724

Partners	Protection	Child Protection	GBV	Grand Total
ALIGHT	267,800			267,800
H&I	632,320			632,320
IOM	500,000			500,000
Plan International		1,140,000		1,140,000
PFR	735,000			735,000
SCI		231,712	100,000	331,712
UNHCR	10,215,065	1,201,655	1,467,152	12,883,872
UNICEF		567,000		567,000
UNFPA			300,000	300,000
UNWOMEN			250,000	250,000
Grand Total	12,350,185	3,140,367	2,117,152	17,607,704

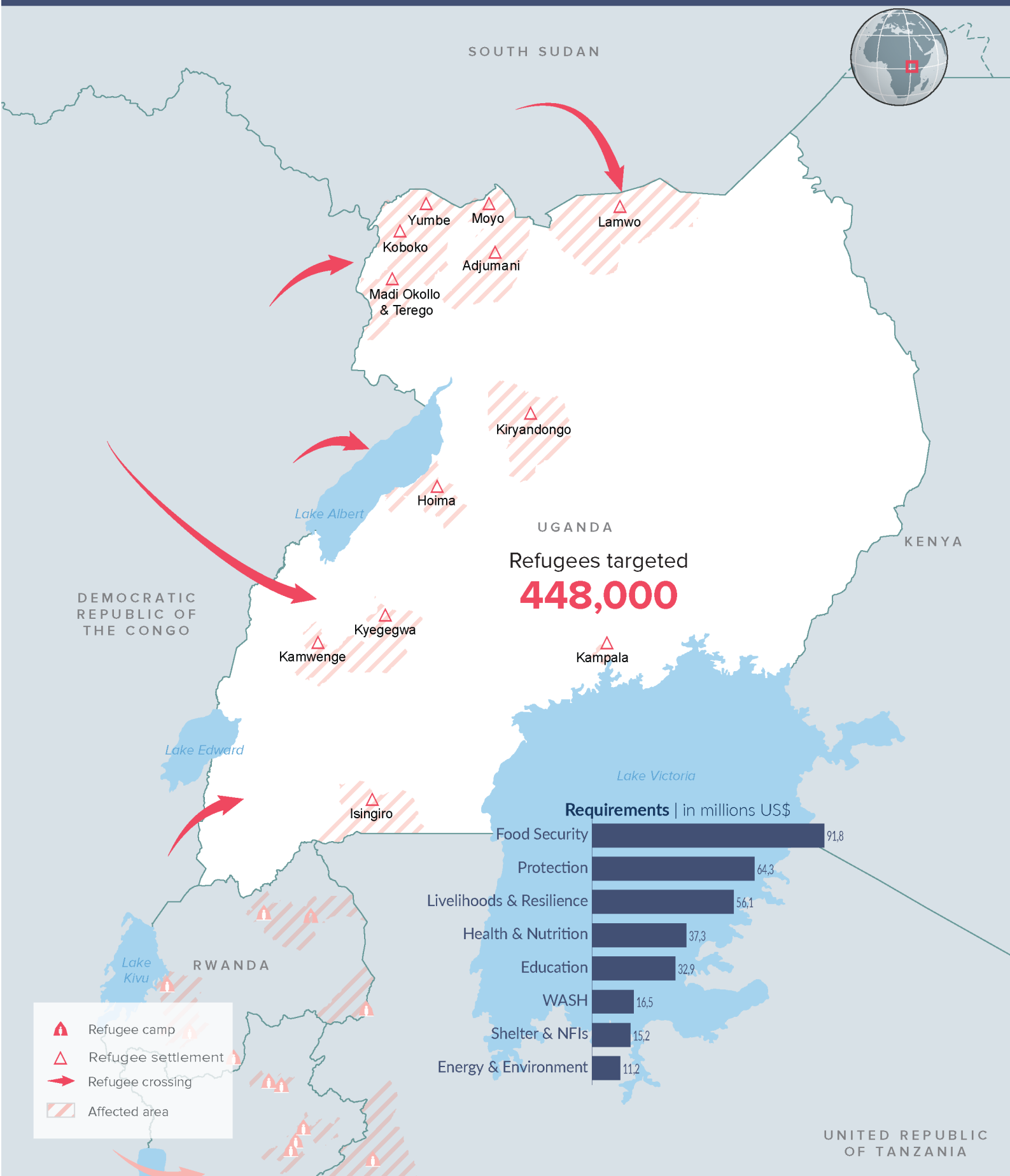
UGANDA



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448,000REFUGEES
TARGETED**460,000**HOST POPULATION
TARGETED**US\$ 325.4M**

REQUIREMENTS

52PARTNERS
INVOLVED

Country Overview

Operational Context

Uganda continues to be Africa's largest refugee-hosting country, with over 1.5 million refugees located across 13 districts. Congolese refugees are the second largest refugee population in Uganda, numbering 456,537 as of 31 December 2021. The largest refugee population is 923,565 South Sudanese. At the same time, there are a total of 141,730 asylum-seekers and refugees from other countries, including Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda, Eritrea, Sudan, and Ethiopia.³ About 95 per cent of refugees live in settlements alongside host communities, in areas which are among the poorest and most underdeveloped in the country. The presence of refugees has exacerbated underlying development challenges in these regions, where the Ugandan population faces its own economic, environmental and development challenges that also continue to require support.

Uganda has a progressive refugee policy anchored in the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2010 Refugee Regulations. This legal framework allows 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. Most asylum-seekers from eastern DRC are granted refugee status on a *prima facie* basis. Despite border closures due to COVID-19, asylum-seekers continue to arrive in Uganda, including 11,000 people fleeing an upsurge of fighting in eastern DRC in November 2021 during a temporary opening of border crossing points. Uganda has long been a global leader in its approach to peaceful co-existence and local settlement of refugees with the host communities. Refugees and host communities use the same health centres, and the children attend the same schools. In dedicated refugee settlements, refugees are provided with plots of land for housing and cultivation. The Government of Uganda also places a significant focus on refugee self-reliance and resilience.

Poverty remains high in both refugee and host communities. In southwestern Uganda ("South West"), where the majority of Congolese refugees are hosted, 84 per cent of refugees are considered highly economically vulnerable. The main source of income for 54 per cent of refugee households is humanitarian food and cash assistance. However, refugee households that arrived more than five years ago were less reliant on aid. Overall, only 13 per cent of refugees aged 15 years and above are classified as self-employed. COVID-19 has exacerbated the situation, severely affecting livelihoods in cities and rural areas, with refugees bearing a disproportionate burden of the socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic. In this context, refugees also face increasingly high levels of food insecurity due to a combination of factors that include poverty, limited household food production, limited livelihood alternatives, the COVID-19 pandemic, and reduced general food assistance due to funding shortfalls. While refugee households have access to some land, productivity is low and impacted by drought, flooding, and limited access to land in the host community. In the South West, 69 per cent of refugees have indicated that land plot sizes are insufficient to produce food for the entire household, and 29 per cent are classified as moderately or severely food insecure.

In 2022, it is anticipated that refugees from the DRC will continue crossing to Uganda through official and unofficial entry points due to ongoing militia activities, inter-ethnic violence, and widespread human rights violations in North Kivu and Ituri. Food insecurity in the DRC also contributes to refugee outflows into Uganda, especially from Ituri. Interethnic violence in Djugu and Imuru territories has led to a disruption of the agricultural system, resulting in a significant loss of harvest. In the likelihood of meagre harvest seasons, more Congolese refugees may cross to Uganda in search of food once the borders reopen.

³ This chapter of the DRC RRRP covering Uganda is an extract from the Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP), which is a joint plan between the Office of the Prime Minister, UNHCR and its international and national partners covering the period 2022-2025 and detailed planning for 2022-2023. Under the UCRRP, the response for refugees from the DRC is articulated in a comprehensive and integrated manner alongside other refugee populations hosted in the country.

Needs and Vulnerabilities

Most refugees and asylum-seekers in Uganda are highly vulnerable. Women and children account for 81 per cent of the refugee population. GBV is widespread in Uganda among refugees and the national population and calls for special attention. In 2021, as of November, more than 1,889 GBV incidents were reported by Congolese refugees, however underreporting of GBV cases remains a major concern due to a variety of factors, including fear of stigma, shame, family reaction and dissolution, perception of GBV as a private matter, or lack of confidence in reporting channels. Furthermore, 60 per cent of the total refugee population is below 18 years old. There are 56,000 children at heightened risk of neglect, separation from caregivers, violence, child labour and exploitation, GBV, child marriage, and psychological distress. As of August 2021, 4,644 Congolese refugee children were categorized as being at risk and 4,747 were unaccompanied or separated. Children living with disabilities, those living with extremely vulnerable caregivers, marginalized or unaccompanied children and adolescent girls are also often disproportionately affected risks. There is also an increase in mental health issues for all refugees and host communities across Uganda, with the rate of depression amongst refugees in 2021 reportedly 10 times higher than for Ugandans. In the South West, 31 per cent of Congolese refugees reported suffering from depression, with women and the elderly reporting particularly high depression rates.

The global outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and extended periods of school closures in 2020 and 2021 have resulted in learning loss and reversal of educational gains previously made. Towards the end of 2020, 48 per cent of Congolese refugee households indicated that their children were unable to engage in education or learning activities during the school closure. Despite efforts to compensate with distance learning, many children were not able to access education through radio due to low access and network coverage. As a result, children in the early grades of Primary 1 to Primary 3 have lost over 500 learning days and 2,000 instructional hours. Aside from the impact of COVID-19, other education challenges relate to teacher availability and quality, inadequate infrastructure, demand and supply barriers to learning, human and financial resource gaps affecting the national education system, and too few scholarships available to support an increasing number of students.

The capacity and available resources for primary healthcare institutions is overstretched, with an average of 47 consultations per clinician per day in settlements hosting Congolese refugees. The leading causes of deaths are malaria, maternal/newborn, and respiratory tract infection – all of which are preventable. In 2021, three quarters of refugees needing health care indicated that they could access medical treatment. The main reasons for not accessing healthcare were a lack of medicine, treatment not being available, long waiting time, and failure to refer. For HIV/AIDS, poor knowledge and awareness about HIV, sociocultural factors of HIV/AIDS-related stigma, inadequate provision, and low uptake of HIV prevention and treatment services hinder service delivery. Broadly speaking, access to referral hospitals and specialized services has been heavily impacted by COVID-19, particularly maternal newborn and child health, as well as HIV chronic services. In settlements hosting refugees, the GAM rate in 2020 was 1.39 per cent, compared to 5.1 per cent nationally, while child anaemia in the South West was at 47.5. As per WHO classification, anaemia among children aged 6-59 months was classified as medium in settlements hosting refugees from the DRC.

In terms of WASH, inadequate access to clean water was frequently linked to the low production capacity of pumps, and frequent waterpoint breakdowns and water supply breaks caused by irregular monitoring and maintenance of the water systems because of COVID-19 related restrictions. In 2021, 28 per cent of Congolese refugee households reported having insufficient drinking water. The water situation in some settlements was reportedly further exacerbated by prolonged dry seasons. At the same time, the demand for water to observe recommended hygiene measures, such as handwashing, increased with COVID-19, leading to larger crowds at water points. In 2019, the percentage of Congolese refugee households categorized as having a high sanitation vulnerability, based on the type of toilet facility household members access, ranged from 24 to 47 per cent. While

households seem to generally use household latrines, the population growth in settlements has strained the existing sanitation system, reducing latrine coverage in households, schools, and health centres.

Many refugees lack access to adequate housing. In 2019, the percentage of Congolese refugee households categorized as having a high shelter vulnerability, based on the Sphere crowding index and the condition of the shelter, ranged from 76 to 84 per cent. Moreover, the lack of adequate supply of electricity is impacting the ability to operate health facilities, hospitals, schools, water pumps, reception centres, street lighting, and online teaching. About 30 per cent of health centres serving refugee settlements have no access to a power source. At the same time, the use of diesel to run generators further contributes to increased carbon emissions.

COVID-19 has also heavily affected livelihoods in cities and rural areas, with refugees having been disproportionately affected by the pandemic. Unemployment and poverty drive protection risks for both host community and refugee households, particularly for women, girls, and persons with specific needs. Persons with disabilities with jobs such as cobblers and market vendors have been most affected by the lockdown, making it challenging to earn a living. Overall, COVID-19 has reduced the already-limited livelihood opportunities, leading to increased poverty both for refugees and host communities. As of March 2021, 32 per cent of refugees reported being employed in the seven days prior to data collection, down from 43 per cent in October/November 2020.

Uganda's rate of forest loss is estimated at four per cent per annum, making it among the highest in the world. Forest cover has diminished from 24 per cent (4.9 million hectares) of Uganda's land area in 1990 to a little less than nine per cent (1.83 million hectares) in 2019. Major drivers of environmental degradation both within and around refugee settlements include the continuous arrival and settling of asylum-seekers, which has increased pressure on already diminished natural resources. Increased environmental degradation exacerbates tensions with the host community, protection risks, socio-economic vulnerability, and comprises basic shelter.



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Response Strategy and Priorities

The vision for the Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan in responding to the needs of Congolese and other refugees is a coordinated, accountable, and sustainable refugee response for the socio-economic transformation of refugee and host communities. This vision, which speaks to the four strategic priorities of the 2022 DRC RRRP: 1) Protection; 2) Multi-sector assistance; 3) Self-reliance and social cohesion; and 4) Durable solutions. The response is guided by the following impact statements.

- Uganda's asylum space is maintained, equal and unhindered; access to territory is preserved; and international protection standards are adhered to.
- Life-saving humanitarian needs of refugees and asylum-seekers are met, with attention to any specific needs.
- All refugees and asylum-seekers benefit from a healthy natural environment and improved social services, including health, education, water and sanitation, and social welfare, provided through national systems where possible.
- All refugees and asylum-seekers live peacefully with each other and progressively attain self-reliance in a conducive environment for livelihoods opportunities.
- Refugees and stateless persons access durable solutions, including voluntary return or third-country solutions.

The planning priorities were developed following consultation with over 500 refugee response partners in six situation analysis workshops that were conducted with field-level experts and at the national level. Using the situation analysis as a guide, several key inter-sector priorities were identified.

- Maintain the current asylum policy.
- Increase access to livelihood activities, particularly in sustainable agriculture, whenever possible through joint host-refugee communities' projects.
- Increase the volume of environment-related initiatives, notably tree planting and reforestation.
- Ensure quality education despite the pandemic by putting sufficient infrastructure in place, including temporary structures and a double-shift system in a timely manner, wherever required.
- Continue to integrate basic services to refugees into government systems and enhance the capacity of the Government to ensure successful integration.
- Enhance preparedness in case of a large influx from neighbouring countries.
- Ensure refugee-hosting and refugee-impacted districts benefit from investments by development actors.
- Continue to support strong coordination with/between OPM and line ministries, notably Local Government.
- Ensure all activities benefit primarily the most vulnerable, through targeted assistance, including cash-based and improved outreach activities, including in the health sector.

While being mainly a humanitarian plan, the UCRRP also includes a vital transition component aiming at a sustainable refugee response in Uganda. As the emergency stabilizes, these efforts allow refugees to access national services pursuant to Ugandan law, while ensuring that the national service systems are supported to absorb the refugee. As such, this plan contributes to shared Government and partner agency commitments to achieve the goals of the Global Compact on Refugees and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, alongside interventions carried out by government institutions within the framework of the National Development Plan III (2020/21 – 2024/25), which provides for the inclusion of refugees in development planning and in statistics.

Promoting Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion

The Livelihood and Resilience Sector aims to ensure that all refugees and asylum-seekers progressively attain self-reliance in a conducive environment for livelihoods opportunities. The main focus is on promoting surplus agricultural production as this is the most available pathway for income generation, and secondarily on facilitating employment and small enterprise. This strategy directly supports pillars II and III of Uganda's Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan (JLIRP), which is aligned with the National Development Plan III (2020/21 – 2025/26). The strategy further touches on pillar IV of the JLIRP on developing market-driven skills, which, together with access to finance, play a supporting function in realizing the two outcome areas of surplus agricultural production and job creation. Implementation of the strategy depends on close collaboration with the Government, including active engagement of District Local Governments to integrate refugees into district development plans, to facilitate refugee access to technical services and key factors of production such as farmland and capital to support the goals of the Global Compact on Refugees.

In the Ugandan context of high levels of poverty and diminishing external funding, the only way forward for most refugees is to seize the economic opportunities afforded them by the Government of Uganda, namely access to farmland and the right to work. Given the right enabling conditions, refugees can apply their own effort to meet their basic needs, including food security, shelter, health, and education. However, current levels of income however are insufficient to meet basic needs, and a step-change in attention to livelihoods is needed. It is essential that refugees can increase their own incomes to meet imminent reductions in food assistance and their other basic needs (including shelter, health, and education).

Host Communities

Uganda is a global leader in its approach to peaceful co-existence and local settlement of refugees with the host communities. Refugees and host communities use the same health centres, and the children attend the same schools. The next District Development Plans in refugee-hosting Districts will integrate refugee and host community needs and provide a holistic overview of needs in these Districts. While the presence of refugees has exacerbated underlying economic, environmental, and development challenges on the one hand, significant investment into basic service provision in refugee-hosting areas has also benefitted members of the host community. Therefore, peaceful co-existence is a careful balancing act, and host communities are factored into all assistance plans. For example, to help safeguard peaceful co-existence and social cohesion, all livelihood interventions will ensure that 30 per cent targets host communities. On the other hand, the impact of environmental degradation in and around refugee settlements, in particular related to firewood collection, has negative implications for relations with the host community and needs to be carefully managed and proactively addressed. The Peaceful Co-existence Taskforce mitigates risks of conflict and promotes peaceful co-existence by engaging with refugee and host community peace committees and District Local Governments, as well as with humanitarian, development, and peace actors delivering dispute resolution and related activities for peacebuilding, and with the media to address negative public narratives around refugees.

Partnership and Coordination

The UCRRP promotes the strategic priorities identified by the Government of Uganda and partners with interventions aligned to national policies and strategies and seeks to complement other international assistance in the country. The multi-stakeholder and whole-of-society refugees response comes together under the leadership of the CRRF Steering Group, which is co-led by the OPM and the Ministry of Local Government as a national arrangement to implement the GCR. This high-level Steering Group is the policy and main decision-making body for CRRF implementation. The CRRF Steering Group includes Government Departments and

Agencies, Local Governments, development and humanitarian donors, representatives of UN Agencies, national and international NGOs, the private sector, and international financial institutions. One distinguishing feature of the CRRF Steering Group is the participation of affected communities, with five host population representatives and two others from the refugee community.

The Refugee Engagement Forum (REF) is a novel national refugee platform that brings together refugee leaders from all settlements and Kampala. This platform represents the refugee voice in Uganda, ensuring that refugees play a central and vital role in the refugee response. The REF is held quarterly before every CRRF Steering Group, which includes two elected members of the REF who represent the refugees' voice. This representation ensures that issues and decisions affecting refugees are timely brought directly to the attention of the CRRF Steering Group.

Under the umbrella of the CRRF, OPM and UNHCR lead the coordination of refugee interventions. Operational coordination takes place on several levels:

- Leadership level: co-led by the Uganda Government (OPM), Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), and UNHCR
- Inter-agency level (UN and development partner operational focal points, NGO country directors): co-led by the Uganda Government (OPM and MoLG) and UNHCR
- Inter-Sector Working Group (Sector Leads, INGO and NNGO focal points)
- Technical sector level: co-led by Government, UN and NGO partners for each sector
- District/settlement level (inter-agency and sector structures): OPM, DLGs, and UNHCR co-chair

Under the overall leadership of OPM, the role of line ministries and district authorities in the coordination of the refugee response will be further strengthened in 2022-2025. Since 2019, the UCRRP Sector working groups have been progressively aligning with government sector working groups under the National Development Plan. The UCRRP Education, Health, WASH, and Jobs and Livelihoods sector working groups, Protection, Child Protection, PSN and Rule of Law sub-sectors are co-chaired by line ministries. This ensures that interventions for refugees and in refugee-hosting areas align with national sector policies and guidelines.

Response Framework

PROTECTION

443,363 asylum-seekers and refugees individually registered

443,363 persons assisted with identity documents

26,200 persons at risk who received legal assistance

3,323 unaccompanied or separated children receiving appropriate interim or long-term alternative care

2,200 identified gender-based violence survivors who received psychosocial counselling

100% of identified gender-based violence survivors who received appropriate and quality services

30,000 persons with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)

7,000 active women participants in leadership management structures

EDUCATION

32,097 refugee children enrolled in early childhood development programmes

132,115 refugee children enrolled in primary education

9,591 refugee children enrolled in secondary education



ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

1,000 households using alternative and/or renewable energy (solar, ethanol, etc.)

20,500 households using clean and/or energy-efficient technologies for cooking

1,000 households using clean and alternative fuels for cooking



FOOD SECURITY

438,547 persons receiving food assistance (in-kind or cash assistance)



HEALTH & NUTRITION

550,280 persons accessing healthcare services

73,500 women and girls accessing sexual and reproductive health services

81,212 persons provided with mental health and psychosocial support services

4,050 children 6-59 months screened, identified and admitted for treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

630 children 6-59 months screened, identified and admitted for treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

7,363 pregnant and lactating women, and children <5 years managed on the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP)

42,977 pregnant and lactating women, and children <2 yrs benefiting from Mother and Child Health Nutrition (MCHN)

5,986 pregnant and lactating women, and children <5 years benefiting from Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP)

13,000 facility deliveries



LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE

47,011 persons who received livelihood support (cash grants, inputs/ tools/ equipment, small business development, income-generating opportunities, vocational training and capacity building, etc.)

2,390 persons trained on financial literacy



SHELTER & NFIs

456,211 households reached with non-food items

129,140 women and girls receiving sanitary material (cash or in-kind)

129,140 persons receiving menstrual hygiene kit items (cash assistance)

456,211 persons receiving cash assistance for NFIs

30,000 persons who received emergency shelter

200 households with specific needs assisted with semi-permanent shelters

30,000 new arrival households receiving shelter kits

33 reception and transit facilities rehabilitated and maintained



WASH

17 average litres of potable water available per person per day

544,875 persons with access to a household latrine

108,975 refugee households with household latrines

5,000 household latrines constructed

Financial Requirements Summary⁴

Partners	Protection (incl. CP & GBV)	Education	Energy & Environment	Food Security	Health & Nutrition	Livelihoods & Resilience	Shelter & NFIs	WASH	Grand Total
AARJ		500,000							500,000
ACF					600,000	1,400,000		1,300,000	3,300,000
ACTED			180,000	75,000		75,000			330,000
ADRA		300,000	100,000			300,000		100,000	800,000
AFI	5,113				40,168				45,281
AHA					1,189,544				1,189,544
Alight	695,148	84,000				203,000	37,643		1,019,791
AVSI	3,162,500	1,011,217	1,136,056	9,350,000		9,650,000		2,100,000	26,409,773
BRAC						600,000			600,000
CAFOMI	496,257		180,730			246,100		205,700	1,128,787
CARE	1,250,000		200,000						1,450,000
Caritas						277,778			277,778
CRS		297,000				50,000	270,000	81,000	698,000
CTEN	80,000								80,000
DRC	1,145,204					683,488			1,828,692
FAO			375,000	570,000		1,500,000			2,445,000
FCA		2,000,000				530,000			2,530,000
FRC		550,000				150,000			700,000
HAM						500,000			500,000
HelpAge	100,000					100,000		100,000	300,000
HFU				500,000		300,000			800,000
HHA					60,000				60,000
HI	1,000,000	600,000			300,000	100,000			2,000,000
HIJRA	220,000							100,000	320,000
IAS	300,000						80,000		380,000
ILO						500,000			500,000
IOM	500,000		750,000		1,000,000	1,250,000	736,700	1,950,000	6,186,700
IRC	1,248,000	1,700,000							2,948,000
JRS	219,074	210,379		78,384		472,904	27,588		1,008,329
KadAfrica						50,000			50,000
LWF	959,183		297,229			422,129	15,000		1,693,541
Malteser								600,000	600,000
MTI					3,000,000				3,000,000
NRC	550,000	200,000				150,000			900,000
Oxfam	86,767		260,302			246,755		849,750	1,443,574
PWJ	423,091							139,979	563,070
SCI	1,500,000	3,000,000	500,000		650,000	300,000			5,950,000
SHA						1,000,000			1,000,000
Street Child	600,000	750,000							1,350,000
TPO	450,000								450,000
TTR	400,000								400,000
UNDP			3,000,000	1,000,000		4,000,000			8,000,000
UNFPA	2,342,568				3,234,976				5,577,544
UNHCR	44,662,646	19,428,637	3,991,555		19,405,600	30,170,282	13,920,094	8,356,829	139,935,643
UNICEF	259,452	584,188			889,009			427,663	2,160,312
UNWOMEN	430,000	100,000	50,000		60,667	250,000			890,667
WCH	750,000	400,000							1,150,000
WFP				79,972,494	3,536,275				83,508,769
WHO					3,354,460				3,354,460
WIU		1,120,000							1,120,000
WVI	500,000		100,000	300,000		300,000	100,000	200,000	1,500,000
ZOA		90,558	43,392			288,101			422,051
Grand Total	64,335,003	32,925,979	11,164,264	91,845,878	37,320,699	56,065,537	15,187,025	16,510,921	325,355,306

⁴ The Uganda budget also includes funding requirements for the Burundi situation, other refugees, and Coronavirus response.

Partners	Protection	CP	GBV	Grand Total
AFI		5,113		5,113
Alight	19,250	35,070	640,828	695,148
AVSI	425,000		2,737,500	3,162,500
CAFOMI	155,966	141,788	198,503	496,257
CARE		750,000	500,000	1,250,000
CTEN			80,000	80,000
DRC	330,247	298,208	516,749	1,145,204
HelpAge	100,000			100,000
HI	100,000		900,000	1,000,000
HIJRA	200,000		20,000	220,000
IAS			300,000	300,000
IOM			500,000	500,000
IRC		416,000	832,000	1,248,000
JRS	10,000	93,400	115,674	219,074
LWF	233,031	563,504	162,648	959,183
NRC	150,000	150,000	250,000	550,000
Oxfam			86,767	86,767
PWJ			423,091	423,091
SCI	1,000,000		500,000	1,500,000
Street Child	350,000		250,000	600,000
TPO			450,000	450,000
TTR			400,000	400,000
UNFPA		1,952,140	390,428	2,342,568
UNHCR	7,713,728	3,782,443	33,166,475	44,662,646
UNICEF	259,452			259,452
UNWOMEN	30,000	150,000	250,000	430,000
WCH	300,000		450,000	750,000
WVI	300,000	50,000	150,000	500,000
Total	11,676,674	8,387,666	44,270,663	64,335,003

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



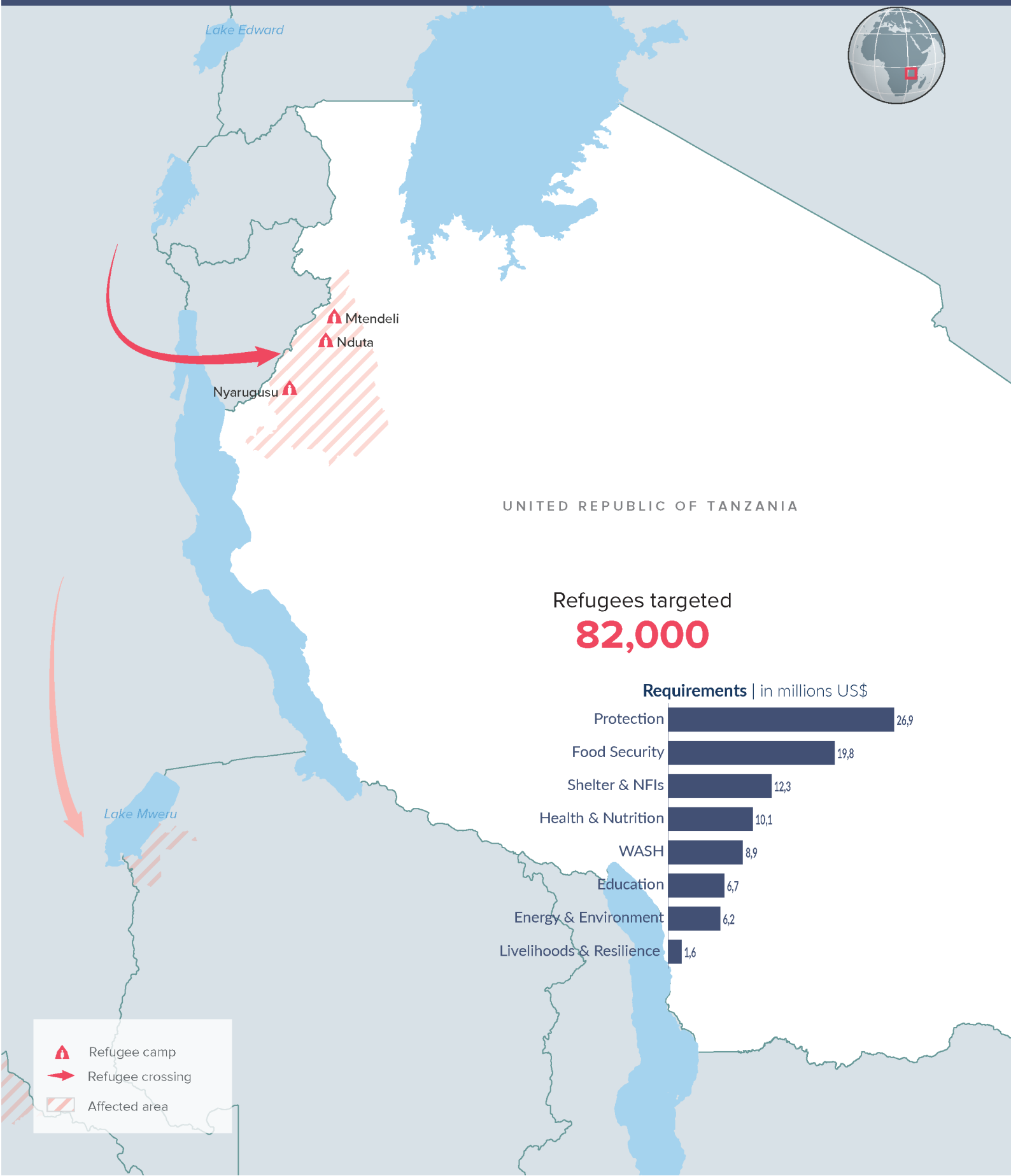
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82,000
REFUGEES
TARGETED

20,000
HOST POPULATION
TARGETED

US\$ 92.6M
REQUIREMENTS

10
PARTNERS
INVOLVED



Country Overview

Operational Context

At the end of December 2021, the United Republic of Tanzania hosted 78,817 refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC, mainly residing in the Nyarugusu refugee camp in the north-western part of the country. No newly arrived refugees from the DRC were registered in 2021. RRRP partners have been closely monitoring the volatile situation in the eastern provinces of the DRC, with emergency preparedness measures in place, in case of a new influx should the situation deteriorate in North and South Kivu Provinces. Broadly speaking, the situation in Congolese refugees' places of origin is not yet conducive to sustainable returns, and third-country resettlement remains the most viable durable solution, though opportunities remain limited considering the size of the overall refugee population.

The refugee protection environment in Tanzania has become complex and unpredictable over the years, despite the Government reiterating its commitment to protecting refugees and asylum-seekers as part of its obligation under national and international laws. Refugee affairs are governed principally by two instruments – the Refugee Act of 1998 and the 2003 Refugee Policy – the latter given prominence and contains restrictive measures for refugees and asylum-seekers. Although the country endorsed the GCR in 2018 and made nine GRF pledges in the sectors of education, livelihoods, protection capacity and solutions, the GCR remains unimplemented. Restrictions on access to territory and asylum procedures remained unchanged, with border entry points closed and inaccessible to humanitarian partners. A strict encampment policy, coupled with restrictions on livelihood and self-reliance initiatives for refugees, contributes to increased dependency on international humanitarian assistance. At the same time, underfunding remains a significant challenge for RRRP partners, resulting in prioritization among planned activities and scale-down of certain programmes and projects across sectors.

In this overall context, RRRP partners have been working together to provide protection services and basic assistance to Congolese refugees while prioritising targeted interventions that address the humanitarian and development needs of both refugee and host communities in Tanzania. In view of several operational and programmatic reasons, including chronic underfunding, the Government of Tanzania proposed to reduce the number of refugee camps in the country from three to two. Mtendeli camp in Kakonko District was closed in December 2021 and consolidated into Nduta Camp in Kibondo District. RRRP partners worked hard to ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers had uninterrupted access to services during the consolidation process.

COVID-19 preparedness and response in refugee camps continued in line with the Tanzania National Response Plan and the Kigoma Contingency Plan (KCP) on preparedness and response to COVID-19. RRRP partners have mainstreamed COVID-19 preparedness, prevention and response measures in all sectors in line with national guidance. At the same time, RRRP partners have engaged with the COVAX scheme in Tanzania, ensuring that refugees have access to COVID-19 vaccines when they become available, in line with general government policy.

Needs and Vulnerabilities

In 2022, the RRRP partners anticipate that some 82,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC will be hosted in Tanzania by the end of the year, which will require protection services and humanitarian assistance. Considering anticipated new arrivals and other population fluctuations, the population of Congolese refugees is projected to increase by 5,200 persons during the year. In the DRC, internal conflicts, and violence, coupled with Ebola and other pandemic-related issues are expected to continue to discourage repatriation. Third-country resettlement is the only realistic, durable solution for Congolese refugees, and about 3,900 persons are expected to be resettled during the year.

RRRP partners foresee that the overall protection environment in Tanzania in 2022 will remain challenging and require working closely with government to strengthen the capacity for addressing the needs and rights of refugees and asylum-seekers in line with international standards. Enhanced advocacy and engagement will also be needed to push for improvements to the protection environment.

The refugee response has been severely underfunded, and this situation has led to overstretched facilities for service delivery. Partners across all sectors are limited in the support they can provide, and it is often not possible to reach all those in need in the refugee community. This situation has disproportionately affected persons with specific needs, such as unaccompanied and separated children and survivors of GBV. In the context of COVID-19 and restrictions on livelihood and self-reliance opportunities, persistent ration cuts are concerning, currently meeting only 68 per cent of the required daily caloric intake. RRRP partners urgently seek to restore full ration levels in 2022 to prevent continued deterioration of food and nutrition status among the refugees.

The risk of transmission of COVID-19 remains high in the refugee camp due to overcrowding. RRRP partners will continue COVID-19 prevention and response activities by mainstreaming these into sectoral interventions and supporting the Government's preparedness and response plans. Following a shift in the Government's approach to managing the pandemic, particular emphasis will be placed on the health and sanitation measures in the camp. Given that refugees are a sizeable demographic in the hosting regions, the inclusion of refugees in all response plans, including national vaccination plans, is crucial and will remain a priority for RRRP partners.

Women and girls in the Congolese refugee community are exposed to a greater risk of GBV, with intimate partner violence being the leading cause of most reported incidents. Risk factors for GBV in the camps includes firewood collection, unattended children left at home, alcohol use, inadequate safety and security, lack of sufficient lighting, abandonment of women by male partners, limited livelihood opportunities exposing adolescent girls to early marriages and school drop-out. Refugees have limited access to household energy and there is a high need for alternative energy sources, which would contribute to reduce GBV risks currently faced by women and girls who collect firewood. There is a high demand for safe shelter and security for survivors fleeing violence in the camp. Strengthening systems to address GBV, including access to justice and support to survivors, remains an area of priority focus.

Child protection needs persist in the Congolese refugee community, with inadequate numbers of child-friendly spaces, and a lack of adequate resources to monitor and support children in foster care. This exposes them to risks of child labour, GBV including child marriage, psychosocial distress, neglect, exploitation and abuse at home, in the community and school. In the education sector, school dropout rates are high, and classrooms are overcrowded with a shortage of trained teachers. There is also a lack of menstrual hygiene management and educational kits to support school retention and effective learning.

Response Strategy and Priorities

In 2022, RRRP partners will seek to optimize on possible positive political space that will enable work towards a better protection environment, and that would expand appropriate support to ensure the wellbeing of refugees and asylum-seekers. The key to this will be the efficient delivery of services to maximize the impact of scarce resources. While the focus will remain on providing appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance, an overarching aim will also be to work towards a long-term vision whereby Tanzania adopts an increasingly progressive protection environment based on international standards.

In line with the 2022 DRC RRRP regional strategic objectives, the response in Tanzania will prioritize the following:

1. **Protection:**

- Improve the physical security of refugees and asylum-seekers and maintain the civilian character of refugee camps.
- Emphasize the increased participation of women, capacity in PSEA, and greater collaboration with the Government to strengthen systems, including for preventing and responding to GBV.
- Ensure refugee and asylum-seekers' access to fundamental rights.
- Promote improvement in government processes, notably in relation to RSD.
- Engage with a range of stakeholders to leverage efforts to align national legislation and processes with international legal obligations and provide legal support to refugees and asylum seekers in the camps and urban areas.

2. **Multi-sector assistance:**

- Provide improved humanitarian assistance in line with humanitarian-development nexus principles in support of the SDGs.
- Explore expanded partnerships with line ministries and departments in sectoral interventions, to promote ownership and improve the quality-of-service delivery.
- Maintain primary school enrolment and increase access to quality secondary education, including through teacher training and expanding school facilities to reduce the teacher to pupil ratio from 1:120 to 1:70.
- Continue advocacy to better align refugee education with the national system.
- Provide and maintain equitable and comprehensive health care services for refugees and immediate host communities, focusing on disease prevention, sensitization and surveillance, equipment provision, refurbishment and expansion of health facilities, and maintaining a ratio of one community health care worker to five hundred persons.
- Prevent and manage malnutrition through a community-based approach, IYCF, micronutrient deficiency prevention and management programmes, and supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes.
- Carry out behaviour change communication to promote the best child nutrition practices. Reduce water supply gaps through phased upgrading of the water supply network and continue supporting communities with household latrines with a goal of expanding coverage by 15 per cent.
- Provide supplemental hygiene kits and promote hygiene promotion among the youth through school WASH and behaviour change activities.
- Upgrade from transitional to durable shelters roofed with corrugated iron sheets and prioritizing the most vulnerable households through a community-driven approach.
- Continue providing support to ensure adequate food and caloric intake, and supplement food assistance by providing gardening tools and vegetable seeds.

3. Self-reliance and social cohesion:

- Promote a comprehensive and integrated approach to addressing the needs of refugees that enables greater inclusion into national systems and promotes peaceful coexistence between the refugee and host communities.
- Ensure Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers benefit from livelihood interventions such as kitchen gardens, life skills and technical skills training, and information technology-related interventions.
- Renovate Nyarugusu common market and promote kitchen gardens.
- Continue to offer a wider range of activities, including community-based briquettes making at the multi-purpose community centre under the UN Joint Programme.

4. Durable solutions:

- Seek durable solutions for Congolese refugees, focusing on third-country resettlement as the most viable solution.
- Submit 3,000 Congolese refugees for resettlement, including an increased number of protection referrals and prioritizing people with specific needs including persons with heightened legal and physical protection needs and women at risk.



Promoting Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion

RRRP partners will adopt an integrated approach to livelihoods and resilience that includes both the refugee and host communities. For refugees living in camps, the increasing restrictions on livelihood opportunities severely limits their capacities to be self-reliant and they are increasingly dependent on humanitarian support. Within available resources, RRRP partners will emphasize interventions including skills-building and knowledge transfer related to livelihood and income-generation activities. RRRP partners will also continue advocacy efforts with the Government of Tanzania to create an enabling environment so that refugees can have legal and de facto access to decent work. This includes rights for refugees to work, own a business, access financial services, having land for cultivation, and having freedom of movement. Collaborations among RRRP partners to support the development in the hosting region, which would benefit both the refugee and local communities would also help to build greater resilience. Regular engagement will be maintained with development partners and other stakeholders to attract development financing for refugee-hosting areas.

Host Communities

RRRP partners will seek to reduce friction between refugees and local communities through confidence-building and dispute resolution measures. Noting that the Government has requested increased international support for areas in Tanzania that are hosting refugees, the host communities will be supported with quick impact projects in the health, water, and education sectors. RRRP partners will also facilitate peaceful coexistence through quarterly and ad-hoc meetings, such as town hall meetings. There will also be a focus on promoting social interaction between refugees and host communities through reforestation programmes and sports activities, both in camps and in villages surrounding Nyarugusu.

Partnership and Coordination

The overall coordination of the Congolese refugee response in Tanzania is based on the RCM, with UNHCR coordinating the response along with the Government, namely the Ministry of Home Affairs. Under the RCM structure, UNHCR and the Ministry co-lead a monthly Refugee Operations Working Group at the national level. In contrast, at the field level, the Inter-agency and Inter-sector Working Groups meet regularly to encourage synergies and complementarity between various sectors in day-to-day implementation. The Protection Working Group also convenes regularly to discuss operational issues related to milestones, challenges, and planned activities in the protection environment. The COVID-19 response will continue to be coordinated under the umbrella of the Kigoma Contingency Plan – specifically within the coordination structure of the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children. RRRP partners will maintain active engagement in the COVID-Task Force at the camp level.

Tanzania's current UNDAP II (2016-2021 – which was extended for one year) has a dedicated outcome area focusing on refugees and migrants, which UNHCR chairs. From July 2022, the UNDAP II will be succeeded by the UNSDCF (2022-2027). In the absence of a Humanitarian Response Plan, UN humanitarian agencies and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office have agreed to include the full humanitarian portfolio under the UNSDCF. In this vein, and in line with the principles of the GCR, UNHCR supports mainstreaming of the refugee response throughout the UNSDCF and seeks to strengthen collaboration with UN development agencies in the context of the humanitarian-development nexus, including support to host communities.

Response Framework



PROTECTION

82,000 asylum-seekers and refugees individually registered
82,000 individual registration records in PRIMES proGres V4.
63,000 persons (5 years and above) with biometric records in PRIMES
4,000 persons who accessed protection services
7,100 persons assisted with civil status registration
19,000 persons assisted with identity documents
2,000 persons at risk who received legal assistance
894 unaccompanied or separated children for whom best interest assessments were initiated or completed
640 unaccompanied or separated children receiving appropriate interim or long-term alternative care
344 identified gender-based violence survivors who received psychosocial counselling
325 identified gender-based violence survivors who received legal support
250 identified gender-based violence survivors who received socioeconomic support
100 % of identified gender-based violence survivors who received appropriate and quality services
4,168 persons with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)
2,015 persons with disabilities who received specialized services
761 active women participants in leadership management structures
1,000 persons assisted to voluntarily repatriate



EDUCATION

3,933 refugee children enrolled in early childhood development programmes
16,187 refugee children enrolled in primary education
7,628 refugee children enrolled in secondary education
100 refugees enrolled in tertiary education



ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

2,600 households provided with energy-saving equipment
3,500 households using alternative and/or renewable energy (solar, ethanol, etc.)
16,150 households having energy-saving stove and equipment



FOOD SECURITY

82,000 persons receiving food assistance (in-kind or cash assistance)



HEALTH & NUTRITION

82,000 persons accessing healthcare services
100 % of live births in refugee camps attended by skilled personnel
2 under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 under-5s per month) in refugee camps
6,000 persons provided with mental health and psychosocial support services
1,985 children 6-59 months screened, identified and admitted for treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)
1,455 children 6-59 months screened, identified and admitted for treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)



LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE

700 persons 18-59 years targeted by livelihoods interventions aimed at self-employment

520 persons who received livelihood support (cash grants, inputs/ tools/ equipment, small business development, income-generating opportunities, vocational training and capacity building, etc.)

670 persons provided with entrepreneurship / business training

100 persons enrolled in vocational training who graduated successfully

420 refugees who are employed/self employed



SHELTER & NFIs

18,857 households reached with non-food items

18,857 refugee households who received adequate non-food items

23,719 women and girls receiving sanitary material (cash or in-kind)

3,678 households living in permanent shelter

12,370 households living in semi-permanent shelter

8,692 households living in emergency shelter

1,382 households whose shelter was upgraded/repared

5,000 persons who received emergency shelter

5,000 persons who received transitional shelter

18,390 persons who received long-term/permanent shelters

16,048 households living in adequate dwellings



WASH

35 average litres of potable water available per person per day

82,000 persons with access to a household latrine

14,250 refugee households with household latrines

Financial Requirements Summary

Partners	Protection (incl. CP & GBV)	Education	Energy & Environment	Food Security	Health & Nutrition	Livelihoods & Resilience	Shelter & NFIs	WASH	Grand Total
CARITAS KIGOMA DIOCESE		951,797							951,797
HAI UK	1,800,000								1,800,000
MTI					1,400,000				1,400,000
REDESO	476,806		745,577						1,222,383
UNHCR	23,173,190	4,175,221	5,250,109		4,330,311	3,846,922	10,551,392	5,937,780	57,264,924
UNICEF	171,600	201,300			130,152			69,300	572,352
Water Mission								2,872,000	2,872,000
WFP				19,823,216					19,823,216
WLAC	92,844								92,844
WVI		438,522			1,330,843	432,894		1,070,549	3,272,809
Grand Total	25,714,441	5,766,840	5,995,686	19,823,216	7,191,305	4,279,816	10,551,392	9,949,629	89,272,325

Partners	Protection	Child Protection	GBV	Grand Total
HAI UK	1,800,000			1,800,000
REDESO	476,806			476,806
UNHCR	17,372,623	3,317,170	2,483,398	23,173,190
UNICEF		119,800	51,800	171,600
WLAC	92,844			92,844
Grand Total	19,742,273	3,436,970	2,535,198	25,714,441

ZAMBIA



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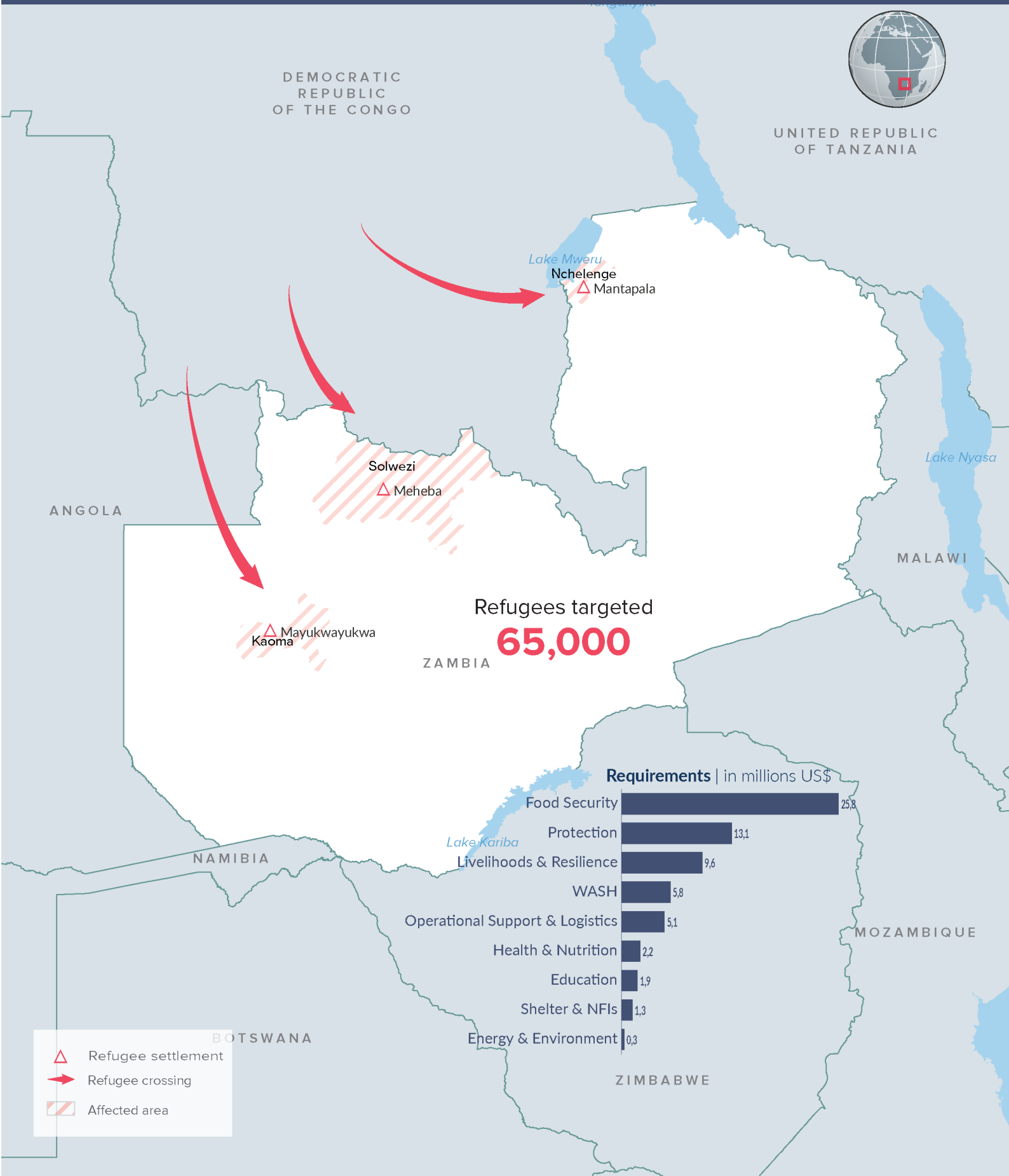
2022 PLANNED RESPONSE

65,000
REFUGEES
TARGETED

15,000
HOST POPULATION
TARGETED

US\$ 65.2M
REQUIREMENTS

17
PARTNERS
INVOLVED



Country Overview

Operational Context

Zambia hosted 64,775 refugees from the DRC as of the end of December 2021, mainly in Luapula, Lusaka, North-Western and Western Provinces. The rate of new arrivals from the DRC is slow but steady, and most refugees live in the three settlements of Maheba, Mantapala, and Mayukwayukwa, and urban areas such as Lusaka and Ndola. The Return Intention Survey conducted by the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees and UNHCR in October 2021 reached 86 per cent of the settlement's population. Out of the 4,303 families surveyed, 27 per cent expressed the intention to return to the DRC within different timeframes, and 7 per cent were undecided. In 2022, RRRP partners will continue to facilitate safe and dignified voluntary repatriation, a process that began in December 2021.

Despite an economic slowdown compounded by the socioeconomic and human impact of COVID-19, the Government of Zambia upholds its open-door policy allowing refugees from the DRC to enter the country, live alongside host communities and access lifesaving services and natural resources. The already precarious situation of many refugees and host communities has been further aggravated by the impact of COVID-19, resulting in increased food insecurity and vulnerability, and high-risk coping strategies.

RRRP partners continue to provide immediate protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees from the DRC while consolidating the gains attained in sectors such as sanitation, education, and preventing GBV and SEA. Partners have also focused on increasing interventions that promote longer-term resilience and integration for refugees and host communities. COVID-19 response continues to be mainstreamed in line with government guidelines and the DRC Situation Inter-Agency Refugee Contingency Plan.

While the response faces many challenges – several of which are linked to funding shortfalls – RRRP partners have progressed in several areas in 2021. Programmes on prevention, risk mitigation and response to GBV are in place. Survivors of GBV are supported with multi-sectoral services, and all refugees have access to primary healthcare free of charge. Access to basic water supply has improved for at least 33,729 refugees and 80,064 people in the host community. In addition, 28,615 refugees and 88,185 people in the host community have benefitted from improved basic sanitation, and an estimated 64,006 refugees and 225,775 people in the host community have been reached with messages on safe hygiene practices. At least 62,991 refugees have benefitted from the provision of basic WASH supplies.

In terms of food security, 16,869 refugees are receiving cash for food representing 94 per cent of the total population in Mantapala settlement. The transfer value was increased by about 18 per cent in January 2021. To support refugees in the transition from in-kind food assistance to cash assistance, RRRP partners have set up mitigation measures to counter potential adverse effects, including GBV and PSEA prevention activities, formation, and training of 50 saving groups, and fraud and theft prevention training. Livelihoods and resilience are also an ongoing priority in the response, including inclusion in market-oriented value chains. About 542 farmers are being supported to engage in rice, honey, livestock production, and value addition, while 200 farmers have been included in the national Farmer Input Support Programme. A total of 168 youth completed vocational training 2021 in tailoring and design, auto mechanics, carpentry, and food production at accredited national institutions.

Needs and Vulnerabilities

The response to Congolese refugees in Zambia in 2022 will target about 65,000 refugees and 15,000 people in the host communities, who generally coexist in harmony. The economic contraction in Zambia, characterised by a double-digit inflation rate and aggravated by the socioeconomic and human impact of COVID-19, has led to higher levels of poverty among the most vulnerable groups in the country, including refugees. Findings from assessments conducted in 2019 and 2020 by RRRP partners revealed that up to 70 per cent of refugees across all locations were negatively impacted economically. In Mantapala settlement, where up to 30 per cent of those in the economically active age group had been provided with livelihood support in the past 3 years, it was noted that up to 90 per cent of the population have become economically highly vulnerable. RRRP partners have provided livelihood recovery support including digital cash grants to the most vulnerable among refugees. However, due to limited resources many of those in need have not been supported. In addition, limited resources has meant that some livelihood interventions have been short-term and small-scale in nature, which has impeded the impact and sustainability of the initiatives.

Primary protection concerns for refugees in Zambia remain the restrictions on movement and the right to work, which undermine the dignity and safety of refugees. Joint data collection and assessments carried out by RRRP partners in 2019 and 2020 across the settlements highlighted substantial unmet needs in all sectors, particularly in education, health and livelihoods. The results of the Joint Needs Assessment released in June 2021 further revealed that nearly 90 per cent of refugee households in Mantapala settlement are vulnerable, with 54.8 per cent considered to be highly vulnerable⁵. The report also highlights the limited livelihood opportunities for refugees and the limited income available to supplement their monthly food basket, which increases negative coping strategies.

Despite the recent improvements in the education sector, adequate infrastructure, staffing and learning materials are still lacking in the settlements, negatively impacting the quality of education, and learning outcomes. In addition, tertiary and vocational education are not available in all settlements, limiting livelihood prospects and self-reliance for youth. Although WASH provision has improved in all settlements, increasing access to and coverage of sanitary facilities, including in health centres and schools, remains an unmet priority. While all refugees have access to primary health facilities, frequent shortages of drugs, medical supplies and equipment, as well as inadequate facilities and staffing continue undermine the quality of health care provision. Food security and nutrition remain precarious, particularly for children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, people with chronic conditions, and the elderly. Although the Government allocates an acre of farmland to each household, the lack of agricultural inputs and tools affects their productivity.

As women and children represent 70 per cent of the refugee population, advancing gender equality, and strong GBV and child protection programmes need to be prioritized. Key actions are to strengthen inclusion in national child protection systems and child-friendly referral procedures, target assistance for children at heightened risk, invest in community-based protection models and maintain child-friendly spaces in all refugee settlements. There is also a need to strengthen protection and solutions for LGBTQ+ refugees, as they experience protection risks in Zambia, where they face discrimination and are targets of violence.

⁵ The vulnerability classification is based on the three dimensions of economic capacity: ability to meet basic needs, food consumption and reliance on high-risk coping strategies. Persons with high level of vulnerability are unable to meet food needs, engage in high-risk coping strategies, and have a poor food consumption score.



Response Strategy and Priorities

In 2022, RRRP partners in Zambia will build upon the good practices and lessons learned from previous years, to continue and scale-up existing interventions and introduce new initiatives to meet basic needs and deliver essential services to Congolese refugees. In line with the 2022 DRC RRRP regional strategic objectives, the response in Zambia will prioritize the following:

1. **Protection:**

- Continue to ensure reception, protection, and assistance for all refugees and asylum-seekers, including new arrivals.
- Ensure issuance of documentation.
- Provide targeted assistance for persons with specific protection needs using a community-based approach.
- Continue to advocate for the freedom of movement and right to work for refugees, as these restrictions limit access to essential goods and services, sources of income, and tertiary education opportunities.
- Continue to strengthen child protection systems and GBV mitigation through prevention and response to violence, exploitation, and abuse of children and women.

2. Multi-sector assistance:

- Support refugee access to essential basic services and promote inclusion in national social protection and development programmes.
- Continue to strengthen basic services including WASH infrastructure with mechanisms for operation and maintenance, as well as sanitation and hygiene promotion.
- Sustain the delivery of healthcare, shelter, and education by providing adequate facilities, equipment, and staffing.
- Shift to cash-based transfers for food assistance.

3. Self-reliance and social cohesion:

- Support the Government to actualize its GRF pledges and achieve refugee inclusion in national systems.
- Continue to advocate and strengthen partnerships to include refugees in national and local development plans and programmes.
- Promote human capital development, sustainable livelihoods and economic inclusion of refugees and their Zambian hosts by expanding cash-based interventions, promoting market-driven livelihoods and value chain approach, and promoting refugees' financial inclusion and skills development.
- Engage adolescents and youth in refugee settlements in life skills learning.

4. Durable solutions:

- Ensure that individuals who have expressed the wish to return to their country of origin are supported for safe, voluntary repatriation.
- Work toward meeting resettlement quota allocations for 2022.

Promoting Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion

Promoting sustainable livelihoods and economic inclusion of refugees remains an important priority for RRRP partners, particularly considering the encampment policy, restrictions on the right to work, and the high level of poverty and vulnerability among refugees and their hosts. RRRP partners are increasingly supporting market-driven interventions, value chain-based approaches, youth initiatives, skills training, and financial inclusion. Direct support is increasingly being provided through digital cash transfers. In addition, RRRP partners plan to scale up the existing rice, vegetable, livestock (poultry), and honey production programmes to support more refugees in Mantapala, Meheba, and Mayukwayukwa settlements.

Between 2022 and 2024, RRRP partners will be implementing a joint programme to increase access to farming land, agricultural productivity, and market linkages, develop entrepreneurship and increase access to finance, and improve socio-economic capacities for refugees through integration into the national social protection systems and development programmes. This project will directly benefit 2,500 refugee and host households and indirectly benefit an estimated 10,000 individuals. Additionally, RRRP partners, under the Poverty Alleviation Coalition, are implementing an ultra-poor graduation model livelihoods project (2021-2024) in Mantapala and Maheba settlements, directly benefiting 1,200 households. This project sets a pathway toward self-reliance through enhanced social protection and empowerment, asset transfer, and financial inclusion.

RRRP partners will continue to lobby with and support the Government in fulfilling its GRF pledge of including refugee farmers in the national Farmer Input Support Programme. To enhance financial inclusion, refugee farmers in the Mantapala settlement will be included in GIZ's multi-year agricultural finance project (2022 -2024). Ongoing efforts with financial service providers to enhance access to formal and informal financial services will be strengthened.

Host Communities

RRRP partners conducted focus group discussions in early 2021 with Zambians and interviewed traditional leaders who acknowledged some of the benefits that have emerged with the presence of refugees – including education and health facilities, and improvements to livelihoods and markets. However, isolated cases of disputes and harassment, particularly in relation to illegal hunting, fishing, and harvesting of honey by refugees, have been reported. Traditional leaders in the host community emphasized the need to support refugees' self-reliance and the importance of continuing to include Zambians in service provision to continually promote peaceful coexistence.

Partnership and Coordination

As per the 2017 Refugee Act, the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) within the Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the recognition of refugees and ensures that adequate facilities and services for the reception and care of refugees are in place. COR leads the coordination and management of refugee settlements. UNHCR works closely with COR and other key line ministries to complement their efforts. Additionally, the refugee response also taps into the collaborative advantages and expertise of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), NGOs, and development partners.

UNHCR leads efforts to ensure that AGD principles and the community-based approach are integrated and central to the implementation of programmes by all stakeholders. RRRP partners also contribute to the refugee response by participating in joint needs assessments, inter-agency assessments, and coordination meetings. In addition, RRRP partners conduct regular protection monitoring, support capacity building of refugee leaders and refugee community groups and work closely with refugee leaders to ensure that humanitarian assistance is planned and delivered in a safe, accountable, and participatory manner.

Response Framework

PROTECTION

6,000 asylum-seekers and refugees individually registered

48,985 persons who accessed protection services

10,000 persons assisted with civil status registration

5,000 persons assisted with identity documents

8,500 birth certificates and alien cards issued

100 persons at risk who received legal assistance

260 unaccompanied or separated children for whom best interest assessments were initiated or completed

500 unaccompanied or separated children receiving appropriate interim or long-term alternative care

270 children at heightened risk (not unaccompanied or separated) for whom best interest process was initiated

450 identified gender-based violence survivors who received psychosocial counselling

15 identified gender-based violence survivors who received legal support

750 identified gender-based violence survivors who received socioeconomic support

100 % of identified gender-based violence survivors who received appropriate and quality services

2,000 persons with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)

1,200 persons with disabilities who received specialized services

320 active women participants in leadership management structures

425 community members benefiting from leadership and project management training

4,115 persons assisted to voluntarily repatriate

4,115 persons provided with safe and dignified transport to voluntarily repatriate

2,100 persons departed for resettlement

EDUCATION

1,350 refugee children enrolled in early childhood development programmes

9,700 refugee children enrolled in primary education

2,820 refugee children enrolled in secondary education

13,870 refugee children enrolled in national education systems

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

200 persons supported with agricultural inputs and tools

3 settlements provided with off-grid energy

FOOD SECURITY

20,100 persons receiving food assistance (in-kind or cash assistance)



HEALTH & NUTRITION

60,000 persons accessing healthcare services

4,500 women and girls accessing sexual and reproductive health services

350 persons provided with mental health and psychosocial support services

500 children 6-59 months screened, identified and admitted for treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)

250 children 6-59 months screened, identified and admitted for treatment of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)

5,700 children, their caregivers and pregnant and lactating women with access to quality Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)

360 people living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy



LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE

200 persons who received livelihood support (cash grants, inputs/ tools/ equipment, small business development, income-generating opportunities, vocational training and capacity building, etc.)



SHELTER & NFIs

6,000 households reached with non-food items

8,500 women and girls receiving sanitary material (cash or in-kind)

10,088 persons receiving cash assistance

80 persons who received transitional shelter

80 Refugee Housing Units mounted / shelter constructed for persons with specific needs and new arrivals



WASH

20 average litres of potable water available per person per day

100,000 persons with access to a household latrine

15,000 additional people reached with access to basic water supply

20 institutions provided with basic WASH facilities

Financial Requirements Summary

Partners	Protection (incl. CP & GBV)	Education	Food security	WASH	Operational Support & Logistics	Health & Nutrition	Livelihoods & Resilience	Shelter & NFIs	Energy & Environment	Grand Total
AAH					600,000		149,432			749,432
ADRA			70,000	950,000			80,000			1,100,000
CARE	393,405									393,405
CARITAS							205,000			205,000
FAO			22,250,000							22,250,000
IOM	2,000,000				2,200,000					4,200,000
NCA				747,510						747,510
PIN		200,000					340,000			540,000
PIZ	450,000	350,000				280,000	420,000			1,500,000
PAM			30,000	20,000			230,000			280,000
SCI	350,000	250,000		277,250						877,250
SHA							1,655,901			1,655,901
UNHCR	8,600,000	750,000		350,000	2,070,266	600,000	6,500,000	1,250,000	300,000	20,420,266
UNICEF	250,000	380,000		3,401,000		1,000,000				5,031,000
UNFPA						368,180				368,180
WFP			3,459,080							3,459,080
WVI	1,062,923			90,000	250,000					1,402,923
Grand Total	13,106,328	1,930,000	25,809,080	5,835,760	5,120,266	2,248,180	9,580,333	1,250,000	300,000	65,179,947

Partners	Protection	Child Protection	GBV	Grand Total
CARE	393,405			393,405
IOM	2,000,000			2,000,000
PIZ	150,000	200,000	100,000	450,000
SCI	350,000			350,000
UNHCR	7,800,000	100,000	700,000	8,600,000
UNICEF	250,000			250,000
WVI	1,062,923			1,062,923
Grand Total	12,006,328	300,000	800,000	13,106,328

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: 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.

MAPS: The maps in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of UNHCR concerning the legal status of any country or territory or area, of its authorities, or the delimitation of borders or boundaries. All statistics are provisional and subject to change. Except where otherwise indicated, all population figures provided in this report are as of 31 December 2021.

BUDGETS: Throughout this document, figures in budget tables are rounded to the nearest dollar. However, to ensure accuracy, totals are calculated based on un-rounded figures. As a result, totals may vary by one dollar above or below the total of the figures listed in the table.

PHOTO DESCRIPTIONS AND CREDITS:

COVER PAGE:

Sarah Mukamana, 40, came to Uganda on 8 November from the Congolese border town of Bunagana with her husband and seven children. Some of the families who fled to escape clashes that broke out in the DRC on 7 November 2021 have been returning home while others are staying in Uganda as they wait to see how events unfold. © UNHCR/Esther Ruth Mbabazi

CONTENTS:

Two refugee learners enjoy a break at their secondary school in Lóvua refugee settlement in Lunda Norte, Angola. © UNHCR/Manuel Mbunga

REGIONAL OVERVIEW:

Some of the families who fled to escape clashes that broke out on 7 November 2021 return home to the DRC from the Nyakabande transit centre in Kisoro, Uganda. Others are staying in Uganda as they wait to see how the situation unfolds. © UNHCR/Esther Ruth Mbabazi

Emergency support was provided for hundreds of Congolese who fled on foot into Rwanda to escape the eruption of the Nyiragongo volcano on 22 May 2021, many separated from their families. © UNHCR/Eugene Sibomana

ANGOLA CHAPTER:

Refugee pupils from the DRC drinking water from the public tap located at their primary school in Lovua settlement, Angola's Lunda Norte province. © UNHCR/Manuel Mbunga

In June 2021, the Municipality of Lóvua held an agricultural fair to celebrate the 6th year of its existence as a Municipality. A group of refugee farmers set up stalls to sell their produce. © UNHCR/Omotola Akindipe

BURUNDI CHAPTER:

Aerial view of a school in Nyankanda refugee camp in eastern Burundi. © UNHCR/Donus Nisubire

Refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo work in a soap factory in Musasa Refugee Camp in Burundi's Muyinga Province during a visit by UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi. © UNHCR/Will Swanson

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO CHAPTER:

Fishing is the main income-generating activity of DRC asylum-seekers in Bouemba village. Women are moving by boat to buy and sell fish on the Congo River. © UNHCR/Jean-Jacques Soha

Annie Bolingo received financial assistance to begin a bakery business in Bouemba village. © UNHCR/Jean-Jacques Soha

RWANDA CHAPTER:

Following the destruction of their homes and villages by lava from the erupting Nyiragongo volcano on 22 May 2021, hundreds of Congolese fled on foot into Rwanda in search of safety, many separated from their families. © UNHCR/Eugene Sibomana

Following the destruction of their homes and villages by lava from the erupting Nyiragongo volcano on 22 May 2021, hundreds of Congolese fled on foot into Rwanda in search of safety, many separated from their families. © UNHCR/Eugene Sibomana

UGANDA CHAPTER:

The family of Congolese asylum-seeker Mugeru Bahire, 60, wait for assistance at the Nyakabande transit centre in Uganda. He arrived with his wife and six children on 9 November after an upsurge in fighting in the east of the DRC. © UNHCR/Esther Ruth Mbabazi

A family de-registers from Nyakabande transit centre in Kisoro, Uganda, to return to the DRC. Some of the families who fled into Uganda to escape clashes that broke out on 7 November and subsequently decided to return home. © UNHCR/Esther Ruth Mbabazi

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA CHAPTER:

A child participating in a tree planting activity at Nyarugusu camp, Tanzania. © UNHCR/Maimuna Mtengera

Congolese refugee women pursue livelihoods activities in Tanzania. © UNHCR/Maimuna Mtengera

ZAMBIA CHAPTER:

Chiluba Chimpinde, 38, joins her fellow returning refugees at the pick-up station in Mantapala settlement. She waits for the convoy of buses to start the journey to return refugees to Pweto in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. © UNHCR/Bruce Mulenga

A new Congolese arrival at Meheba refugee settlement transit centre drawing water at a water point within the transit centre. © UNHCR/Sam Chisanga

BACK PAGE:

Some of the families who fled to escape clashes that broke out on 7 November return home to the Democratic Republic of the Congo from the Nyakabande transit centre in Kisoro, Uganda. © UNHCR/Esther Ruth Mbabazi

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE DRC SITUATION, PLEASE VISIT:

Global Focus: reporting.unhcr.org/drcsituation

Operational Data Portal: data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/drc

Refugee Funding Tracker: refugee-funding-tracker.org/

