

Annual Results Report

2022

Rwanda

Acknowledgements

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Rwanda continued to demonstrate a sustained economic growth during 2022, despite the increase in market prices of food and other commodities. The country pursued the implementation of the National Strategic Transformation (NST1) for accelerated transformation in economy, social protection and governance, while emphasizing sustainability of results and inclusiveness of development for all.

Rwanda maintained its refugee protection policy which is in line with related refugee and statelessness Conventions. UNHCR is working with the Government to ensure refugees and asylum seekers enjoy the full benefit of this policy.

Integration of refugees in national services such as education, health and socio-economic and financial inclusion is progressing. Out of 17 pledges made by Rwanda at the Global Refugee Forum, seven have been fulfilled.

The impact of increased conflicts in the eastern DRC triggered the arrival of some 6,000 new asylum seekers in Rwanda and led to the already stretched resources being used to provide assistance to them.

The emergency transit mechanism continued in Gashora with a total 1,014 persons evacuated from Libya since 2018, including the 423 who departed on resettlement during the year.

The UK signed an agreement with Rwanda to transfer asylum seekers from the UK to Rwanda.

UNHCR's position on this agreement was communicated to the Rwandan authorities. The implementation of the agreement is still awaiting a court decision in the UK.

The underfunding of the operation led to the disruption of some crucial activities.

Challenges with receiving work permits for some 30 international staff resulted in limited capacity in key operational areas.

Overall, 127,000 persons including refugees and asylum seekers were assisted. Refugees from DRC constituted 60% while refugees from Burundi were 40%. The main changes in the population assisted were:

932 Burundian refugees repatriated voluntarily.

1,592 new asylum seekers received from DRC.

3,800 refugees resettled in third countries.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

Persons of concern in Rwanda have access to favorable protection environment

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	99.89%

Refugees can generally move and settle freely around the country either in camps or urban settings. A permit from the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA) is required for camp-based refugees if they intend to live temporarily outside the camp while maintaining their shelter in the camp. Urban refugees can request authorization to live in camps, to benefit from humanitarian assistance. Refugees in Rwanda can travel to other countries that recognize Rwanda Government issued Machine Readable Conventions travel documents.

The Government's open-door policy for refugees/asylum seekers continues to apply for those coming from neighbouring countries. All claims are assessed through an individual status determination process carried out by the Government. Due to the resurgence of conflict in eastern DRC, by the end of 2022, UNHCR had additionally recorded 1,592 new arrivals from DRC who were accommodated in transit centres in Kirehe and Rubavu Districts. They had not yet been formally designated and registered as asylum seekers and discussions between the Government and UNHCR relating to their legal status were ongoing at the end of the year.

In Rwanda, the Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration (DGIE) undertakes pre-screening interviews prior to granting access to the state-led asylum procedures. At times the asylum procedures take longer than the period prescribed by the 2014 Refugee Law. UNHCR was not invited to observe the Refugee Status Determination (RSDC) Committee sessions during 2022.

Throughout 2022, UNHCR recorded three confirmed cases of indirect refoulement, where individuals were denied access to territory at Kigali International Airport and were subsequently chain refouled to their countries of origin. UNHCR was not allowed access to these individuals at the airport.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

By the end of 2022 all Persons of concern in Rwanda enjoy a better living condition.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%

The most recent poverty headcount for Rwanda nationally was 38.2 percent in 2016. However, no data currently exists specifically on refugees, asylum seekers and returnees. The National Institute of Statistics in Rwanda is expected to undertake a survey to update these figures in 2023/24 and UNHCR will engage with them about the possibility of including refugees and asylum seekers.

Refugees and asylum seekers are residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities in urban areas or in camps. In camps, refugees have access to water supply within a 200-meter distance, and 80% of latrines are within a 50-meter distance. Routine troubleshooting and development of

backup systems ensured uninterrupted supply. Generally, access to water meets quantity, quality, and equity standards. Every refugee also has access to sanitation facilities.

In addition, UNHCR continued to progress in efforts to ensure the use and promotion of clean energy and environmental protection. The use of gas for cooking (LPG) supported by UNHCR is provided to 64% of refugees and asylum seekers in Mahama and Mugombwa refugee camps. UNHCR also provided cash for energy to all refugees in the remaining three camps. Some 43% of refugees and asylum seekers have access to electricity. Over 170,000 tree seedlings, mainly fruits, were planted to help improve livelihoods and live in a safe environment in camps.

Refugees and asylum seekers living in the camps have access to semi-permanent shelters to protect them from harsh weather and external hazards. In an effort towards providing adequate shelters to all the refugees and asylum seekers, UNHCR continued improving the shelters in camps through construction/rehabilitation of shelters. As a result, the percentage of households living in adequate dwelling increased from 75% to 80% for the year 2022.

In health and nutrition, UNHCR support to partners allowed the operation to keep U5 mortality and crude mortality rates at respectively around 0.2 deaths/1000/months and 0.1 deaths/1000/months. Although mortality rates could not be zero as death is a natural step of the life cycle, it took a tremendous multisectoral effort to keep mortality rates low.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

Persons of concern in Rwanda enjoy the right to access for livelihoods and economic opportunities

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	86.36%	83.52%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	48.67%	59.99%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	96.65%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Returnees	Unknown	96.78%

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) has a conducive policy framework that allows all refugees the right to decent work, freedom of movement and access to refugee IDs required to pursue formal employment opportunities. There are, however, limited self/ wage employment opportunities not only for refugees but also for the general population. UNHCR continued to work in collaboration with the GoR, development actors, financial service providers and private sector to advocate for more decent work opportunities for refugees, access to financial services and business skills needed for self-employment. In 2022, 6,785 refugees and host community members (18-59 years) were supported to access business development skills and financial services which enabled them to run profitable own businesses.

Refugee children have continued to enjoy access to the national education system from early childhood education, primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education. In 2022, 100% of the refugee students have been integrated into the national system, through the support of the Government of Rwanda who have committed to the inclusion of refugee children in primary and secondary schools. UNHCR, together with education partners, has been supporting the Government in its efforts to realize education pledges made at

the first GRF in December 2019. The implementation of the pledges, which center around enhancing the capacity, quality, and inclusiveness of the national education system, has been supported by UNHCR and its partners including UNICEF, MINEDUC, Rwanda Basic Education Board (REB), World Vision International, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Impact Hope, Maison Shalom, Kepler, and GIZ.

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) ensures safety and security in the country including all refugee locations, however physical presence of the security organs in camps is not available in the evenings/night shifts and is complemented by refugee committees and other community-based structures in the camps. Refugees generally feel secure in the camps however, participatory assessments of recent years including of 2022 revealed that gender-based violence (GBV) is more prevalent in camp settings than the urban settings. Feelings of insecurity are usually associated with insufficient lighting in the streets and drug and alcohol abuse among men and boys.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

Persons of concern in Rwanda enjoy the right to durable solutions.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,506	3,677
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29	131

UNHCR in collaboration with other stakeholders continued to implement comprehensive durable solution approaches for the people we serve. Despite close coordination between UNHCR and the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi, voluntary repatriation for Burundian refugees reduced compared to 2021 as lesser numbers of refugees expressed interest to return. By 31 December 2022, 932 individuals were supported to voluntarily return to Burundi in safety and dignity, compared to 21,632 repatriated in 2021. Cumulatively, 30,457 Burundians have returned to Burundi since August 2020. In addition, 150 individuals requested to cease their refugee status for self-organized return to Burundi.

UNHCR is implementing a multi-year durable solutions strategy in Rwanda that pursues resettlement for the most vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers evacuated from Libya, and refugees with serious protection needs. Resettlement is strategically used to pursue solutions for protracted Congolese refugee caseloads. Furthermore, UNHCR and partners have advocated for increased access to complementary pathways for refugees in Rwanda.

In 2022, 3,677 refugees (DRC 3150, Eritrea 258, Sudan 138, Burundi 108, and other nationalities 23) departed for resettlement to ten resettlement countries (USA, Norway, Canada, France, Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Australia and New Zealand). Of those departed, 523 were from the Emergency Transit Mechanism centre (ETM). In addition, 131 refugees were supported to access complementary pathways (mainly family reunification). With increased refugee admissions to the USA, there was a 47% increase in the number of departures than projected at the beginning of the year.

UNHCR recorded 47 individuals who obtained alternative legal status/residence permits and 169 who obtained Rwandan nationality as a durable solution including through marriage with host country nationals. Majority of this group already had a legal entitlement to Rwandan nationality (mainly through parental descent) and required confirmation of nationality.

No stateless persons were supported with confirmation/acquisition of nationality in 2022, as the nationwide identification survey is pending implementation.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

In 2022 UNHCR faced shortfalls in funding to support refugees particularly in relation to protection, health, and energy (gas). In the last quarter of 2022, for example, a difficult decision had to be made to reduce medical referrals and only focus on emergency cases, because of the lack of resources. Refugee camps in Rwanda are aging and congested with limited space for new construction. Existing infrastructure also requires extensive resources for maintenance. For example, the age of sanitation and water facilities is putting extra strain on the existing infrastructures, leading to more rapid wear and tear. In Rwanda, there are limited employment opportunities on the labour market for refugees as the unemployment rate stood at 24.3% (NISR 2022). Most of the refugees have agricultural backgrounds but there is very limited access to land for farming.

The renewal of individuals as refugee committee representatives has been delayed for the last three years, and UNHCR has raised this concern to the Government. Nonetheless, about 21% of refugees' leadership positions are occupied by women. Limited education facilities including classrooms, science laboratories, as well as the financial inability of refugee families to pay for related costs such as school uniforms, school meals, student supplies and tuition fees are key challenges to accessing quality secondary and higher education.

Considerable delays in departure for resettlement affected the long pending cases that were mainly due to changes in family composition. Moreover, due to housing shortages in Europe, occasioned by the Ukraine crisis, resettlement departures to Europe were also impacted. As a result, refugees remained longer at the ETM, and this constrained the capacity to receive additional evacuees from Libya.

Although local integration is available to refugees through marriage, origin, special skills or talents, national interest, financial investment or protracted stay (25+ years), interest for local integration among both Congolese and Burundian refugees has been limited. Voluntary repatriation of Burundians was only 20% of the planned target, with security and reintegration conditions in Burundi as the main reasons mentioned by refugees.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

UNHCR co-coordinates the refugee response in Rwanda with the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA). As per the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), an annual Refugee Response Plan (RRP) managed by UNHCR exists in Rwanda to coordinate the interagency response, avoid duplication, and maximize complementarities. In 2022, 17 organizations participated in the RCM. UNHCR led in all sector working groups, except food which was covered by WFP. RCM meetings were held in April and October 2022. Regular coordination meetings were held with partners at field level. UNHCR and MINEMA conducted five joint missions and technical meetings to assess the progress of the GCR.

UNHCR continued to build relationships with provincial and district authorities in refugee-hosting areas throughout 2022 to support refugee integration into national services, such as education, livelihoods and health. Three consultations were held in urban refugee hosting districts in Kigali with the Joint Action Development Forum (JADF) and UNHCR participated in seven field district planning sessions. UNHCR supports the government in implementing nine pledges focusing on education, livelihoods, energy and environment, protection and health. Key "Asks" for possible GRF 2023 pledges were identified and shared with MINEMA.

In order to further refugee inclusion, UNHCR expanded its collaboration and strategic partnership with key government institutions, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MINAFFET), Directorate-General of Immigration and Emigration (DGIE), National Identification Agency (NIDA), and National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Ministry of Education (MoE), the Rwanda Education Board (REB), Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC), Ministry of Local Government and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

UNHCR continued advocacy with development partners, through the UN Country Team and with other UN Agencies, such as UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, UNFPA, UNCDF, etc., as well as the World Bank, private sector and development entities such as GIZ and KOICA.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

Persons of concern have access to registration and documentation

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.31%	100.00%	99.31%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	86.21%	100.00%	90.12%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	55.98%	80.00%	72.33%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Stateless Persons	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

As of 31st of December 2022, Rwanda hosts about 127,000 refugees, asylum seekers and others of concern with 99% of them being jointly registered by UNHCR and Government of Rwanda on an individual basis. The remaining individuals (840) are registered at household level awaiting the Government's decision on their legal status. Rwanda also received nearly 2,000 new arrivals fleeing conflict in the eastern DRC whose status is also under discussion with the government.

Through the line ministry responsible for refugees' affairs, the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and in coordination with national identity agency (NIDA), Directorate-General of Immigration and Emigration (DGIE), and Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), UNHCR facilitated the issuance of civil registration and identity documents to persons of concern in urban and camp locations.

At the end of 2021, 52% of eligible refugees possessed refugee identity cards. In 2022, UNHCR, Government counterparts and partners made efforts in raising awareness among refugees and asylum seekers on the importance of obtaining refugee identity cards. As a result, the number of refugees issued with identity cards increased to 51,100 or 72% of the 70,700 refugees eligible for ID cards.

During the yearly biometric capturing exercise for refugee identity card enrolment from July to September 2022, UNHCR and Government counterparts took the opportunity to assess 1,885 individuals with nationality issues and capture biometrics of 4,333, and collected 3,565 expired refugee IDs for renewal, including collection of lost cards and biodata correction requests.

During a Global Refugee Forum Coordination meeting in December 2022, the Government of Rwanda agreed to decentralize the refugee IDs biometric capturing at camp levels and move away from yearly biometric capturing exercise going forward. This will allow easy and frequent access of refugee identity cards, renewal of expired IDs, replacement for lost ones, correction of biographic data, as well as capturing of biodata for children turning 16 years for refugee ID enrollment at camps.

Refugees can access birth registration, just as Rwandan nationals. In line with the Rwandan Family Law, births are registered directly at health facilities (or at cell level where birth occurs in the community) and birth certificates are obtained through the Government's online platform, Irempo. UNHCR through its legal partners supported camp-based refugees to obtain their birth certificates and covers the cost of issuance.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite the progress made in issuing ID cards, more than 13,000 eligible refugees have no ID cards recorded in proGres. There is a discrepancy between the figures of ID cards reported by the Government that indicates 96% of refugees have ID cards whereas the UNHCR proGres database states 72%. In addition, 5,649 others of concern who are likely to be confirmed Rwandan nationals are waiting for nationality assessments. The gap of refugees without ID cards as of 31st of December 2022 is 19% of 70,700 eligible refugees, and 9% had expired ID cards. About 840 refugees are registered at the group level pending Government decisions on their status before individual registration into the proGres database, while more than 900 unregistered households are in camps.

Since June 2022, UNHCR with the support of the Government and partners started mobilization in the camps and urban areas to invite refugees to attend the next joint biometric capturing exercise for refugee ID cards processing.

Asylum-seekers face challenges in registering the birth of their children, where their own status is not yet determined and they lack documents such as national IDs/passports. In principle, however, according to the family law births can be registered regardless of legal status. Stateless persons are yet to be conclusively identified.

Refugees from the ETM are not included in the national population register, preventing them from obtaining refugee identity cards to access public services. For example, refugees who completed training in driving cannot get drivers' licenses which require identity cards or any other form of documentation linked with the national population register.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

Asylum seekers have access to status determination

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and Prison Fellowship Rwanda provided legal counselling on how to apply for asylum for 428 (out of 465 total cases in 2022).

In an effort to enhance capacities within national (judicial) appeal mechanisms, UNHCR in 2022 facilitated two high court judges' attendance at a regional conference organized by the International Association of Judges of Migration and Refugee Law in Arusha, Tanzania on "Access: Access to asylum, Access to territory, Access to Justice, Access to Rights".

In addition, the Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILPD) facilitated training for government officials on the 2014 Refugee Law and refugee status determination. The training was organized independently by the ILPD and the Government of Rwanda.

The average processing time for case processing at the ETM is 81 days. Legal representation was available to those undergoing case processing at the ETM, with only a small number of cases requesting legal representation. Prison Fellowship Rwanda conducted sensitization on availability of legal representation for over 200 asylum seekers at the ETM, but only 25 individuals expressed interest in legal representation, and of those, 10 individuals ultimately decided to voluntarily cancel their legal representation requests of their own accord.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The lack of data sharing between the Government and UNHCR remains a challenge in monitoring asylum case processing in Rwanda. While no comprehensive data is available regarding the average processing time under the national RSD procedures, in 2022 UNHCR continued to be aware of cases where the process took longer than the timeframe prescribed by the 2014 Refugee law.

Legal representation is not permitted to attend pre-screening interviews, National Refugee Status Determination Committee (NRSDC) sessions or appeal interviews. UNHCR also has concerns about the independence of the appeal mechanism carried out by the Minister of MINEMA, as MINEMA is also the secretariat of the NRSDC which adjudicates claims at the first instance. Letters to inform applicants that they had been rejected by the Minister on appeal did not consistently inform them of their recourse for a judicial review. Asylum seekers rejected on appeal in Rwanda's state-led asylum procedures are not informed of the reasons for rejection in sufficient detail to permit them to appeal effectively. UNHCR was not invited to observe the NRSDC sessions during 2022, nor was UNHCR able to engage on training and coaching, or to facilitate a government-led assessment of the capacity of the institution in order to identify address gaps in the quality of the asylum system, many of which could be addressed through a range of capacity development interventions.

The new arrivals from the DRC at the end of year were not formally registered as asylum seekers and discussions between the Government and UNHCR relating to their legal status continues as of the end of 2022.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Prevention and response to Gender Based Violence improved

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	100.00%	70.52%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	100.00%	95.86%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

GBV prevention, risk mitigation, and response services are available and known to most of the refugees, asylum seekers and others of concern. The 2022 Participatory Assessment confirmed that most of the refugees in urban settings opt for services at the national level. They also confirmed that they are satisfied with the received services. Host communities also receive services at national level.

Rwandan returnees are guided to available services as soon as they arrive at the transit centres and directly followed up with by the national authorities shortly after they leave to their return areas. Therefore, follow up or collection of data by UNHCR or partners is not needed.

In 2022, a total of 822 incidents of GBV were reported, out of which 17.8% cases were children and 82.2 % were adult survivors. 2,090 persons at risk of GBV and survivors received case management services including psychosocial support. Other services opted by survivors and provided by partners included safety and security to 233, legal assistance to 216, and medical assistance to 292 survivors.

UNHCR supported capacity building initiatives targeting GBV service providers and the national actors working on GBV to improve coordination and the quality-of-service provision, particularly on the GBV survivor-centered approach.

Community-based approaches including men's engagement, girls' platform and SASA! (SASA! stands for Start, Aware, Support and take Actions- a methodology to prevent GBV and behaviour in the communities) were used to prevent GBV in camps. 68 community-based committees and other community activists

continue to work on GBV prevention. The goal of the community-based approach was to reinforce people's dignity, self-esteem and empower all actors to work together to support refugees in exercising and enjoying their human rights. 4,184 women and girls participated in targeted empowerment activities including a pilot day-care project for teen mothers whereby underage mothers together with 10 day-care volunteers were trained on Early Childhood Development (ECD) and the basic concepts of child protection. They were also supported to return to school or continue with their livelihood activities.

Through the girls' platform, 3,234 girls were trained to raise awareness on GBV issues affecting girls, and as a result 6,290 people were reached. Awareness activities were also run by 419 community activists (half of whom are women), and 932 women and girls were trained on sexual and reproductive health education, life skills, livelihood interventions including entrepreneurship, financial literacy, record keeping and running Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs).

301 persons at risk of GBV including 240 elderly and 41 persons with disability were also reached with prevention activities. In the reporting period, 124 UNHCR, partners and Government staff were trained in GBV prevention, case management and data collection through proGres.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite significant progress made on GBV programs, teen pregnancy remains a key protection concern. Stigma remains a barrier for girls who wish to access education after giving birth. Intimate partner violence associated with assistance targeting, lack of livelihoods and alcohol / drug abuse remained a challenge. Livelihoods initiatives tailored to meet "at risk" populations are urgently needed.

Legal processes often take a long time to address grievances and perpetrators often come back to the community without being punished due to lack of evidence. This leads to disputes in the community and a sense of hopelessness for those survivors reporting.

Limited legal representation has affected the implementation at partners' level. For example, each camp is assigned a legal officer who represents the defendants and survivors of the same cases. This jeopardizes GBV case management as it risks confidentiality and conflict of interest, and ultimately the loss of trust from survivors.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Child Protection mechanisms strengthened and functioning

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	90.36%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	49.36%	100.00%	99.76%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Returnees	Unknown	50.00%	22.95%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, there were 61,422 displaced children in Rwanda, of which 873 were unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). UNHCR and partners continued to provide child protection services to UASC as well as other refugee, asylum seekers and others identified as at risk.

Facilitation of family tracing and in-country linkages for UASC Rwandan returnees were ensured while they were in process of repatriating to Rwanda. Once these children arrive in Rwanda, they are referred to the National Child Development Agency (NCDA) for future follow up and counselling support. At transit centres for returnees, all child protection concerns are dealt with by UNHCR and MINEMA who are responsible for referrals to NCDA for further actions.

In 2022, there were 674 child protection related incidents, excluding GBV cases of children that are reported under GBV. Children at risk benefited from Best Interest Procedures (BIPs) following UNHCR's 2021 BIP guidelines. 609 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were completed, including for children at risk, those under alternative care arrangements, as well as for voluntary repatriation and family reunification considerations. 78 Best Interest Determinations (BIDs) were completed for children under voluntary repatriation, resettlement, and family reunification considerations. And 38 children were reunified with their families in the same period. Child protection committees, community mobilizers and other structures including foster families were trained. Participation of the Government in all forums including BID panel meetings was ensured. Use of proGres version 4 (PV4) was stressed, however, most cases requiring durable solutions were documented using the child protection module. 26 UNHCR staff were trained on PV4 with the aim of rolling out Child Protection Module with the support of partners, in 2023.

UNHCR and partners continued to implement Child Protection programs to support children and parents, including Parenting Without Violence, Better Life Options And Opportunities Modules (BLOOM), Child and youth resilience program etc. International events including World Refugee Day, Day of African Child (DAC), International Day of Girl Child, and the 16 Days of Activism Against GBV were utilized for mass awareness. 18,432 adolescents also participated in several targeted programmes. UNHCR and partners supported the inclusion of children and adolescents with disabilities in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and Youth Friendly Spaces (YFS). This included the rehabilitation of CFS/YFS, making them accessible to children and adolescents with disabilities.

UNHCR and partners reinforced local integration of refugees in national child protection system where refugee child protection structures known as Inshuti z'umuryango (IZU) worked with refugee community structures. Several refugee and Rwandan children at risk were identified and referrals were ensured among the two structures throughout. UNHCR/UNICEF Blueprint for Joint Action in Rwanda has resulted in close collaboration and regular information sharing among both agencies.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Budget constraints for child protection programming resulted in insufficient caseworkers to complete Best Interests Procedures, limited funding to rehabilitate Child Friendly Spaces, lack of options for girls who wished to return to school after giving birth due to lack of family support, and lack of resources to comprehensively support UASC in foster/kinship arrangement. With the food assistance targeting in camps, an increase of child neglect cases were reported – most parents leave their children in the camps in search of livelihood opportunities risking their children to adopt negative coping mechanisms including sexual activities, alcohol and drug abuse or theft. Follow-up and monitoring of UASC and other children at risk living in Kigali and Huye district (south of the country) were challenging since they were scattered in various areas and many of them could not be traced as the contact details provided at the registration were outdated or not reachable.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

Refugees and asylum seekers have access to legal assistance services

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Rwanda, asylum seekers and refugees have legal status, and recognized refugees can access legal employment. This has significantly reduced the risk of detention due to irregular status, which UNHCR

greatly appreciates. UNHCR's legal assistance partners have provided legal assistance, representation, and conducted detention monitoring in prisons throughout the country. As a result, UNHCR has not recorded any asylum seekers or refugees being detained due to their immigration status inside the country (excluding the airport).

All returnees entering Rwanda by land convoys are required to stay in a transit center for two to three weeks while awaiting registration and assistance. They are allowed freedom of movement whilst in the centre. The transit center is considered a designated residence until returnees depart for their final destination. Rwandan returnees who arrive by air are not obliged to stay in the transit centre.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

There have been three incidents of refoulement at the airport, and the affected individuals have been placed in a non-designated detention facility with restricted access, pending deportation. In 2023, UNHCR plans to conduct sensitization training on the 2012 UNHCR Detention Guidelines for the legal partner and if possible, for designated personnel in DGIE. Additionally, the legal partner will receive capacity building on detention monitoring to align with the UNHCR's 2013 Detention Monitoring manual and the 2015 UNHCR Detention Monitoring Policy.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

Refugees and asylum seekers are engaged in community management and women are empowered.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Host Community	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Host Community	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39.11%	50.00%	30.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Asylum seekers and refugees have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms, including hotlines, email, protection desks, and complaint boxes in both camp and urban settings. In Kigali, the majority of protection activities, including protection desks, are located in Community Centers, which serve as safe spaces for refugees and asylum seekers. All information regarding Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) is accessible on UNHCR's help website. In urban settings where refugees generally have access to phones, UNHCR disseminates information and receives feedback through SMS and WhatsApp.

Refugees' participation is facilitated through community-based protection activities and engagement by

supporting community leadership structures, focus group discussion meeting, mass meetings and community outreach including home visit and continuous registration panel. UNHCR and partners also conducted annual participatory assessment, which involves UNHCR organizing a simultaneous exercise in both camp and urban locations. The exercise included focus group discussions with targeted groups, which are segregated by age, gender, and diversity. Additionally, surveys were conducted with individuals, including LGBTI groups and asylum seekers.

The results of the participatory assessment were analysed and taken into consideration during the planning process. To complement the data, RMS was also done through stratified random sampling survey. Although the exercise is limited to a small percentage of the population, it provides valuable insights into the perspectives and needs of the refugee community. The OMC's emphasis on targeted group discussions and surveys ensures that the assessment captures the diverse voices within the community, including those of marginalized groups.

UNHCR's dedicated one senior staff member to be the focal point for returnees, including providing access to feedback mechanisms. UNHCR website, hotline and email are accessible for nationals and returnees, as well as others of concern.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The camp refugee community structures have not held elections in three years, partly due to the pandemic, which raises concerns about representation and decision-making. Despite the community's efforts to address the issue with UNHCR and passing it to the Government camp management, renewal of community structures is yet to be done. Currently, only one to two female leaders out of seven are present in each location, representing just 21%. The gender imbalance highlights the need for targeted efforts to promote women's leadership and community governance.

Accountability to affected populations is not systematically integrated into UNHCR's OMC, except for addressing exclusion and inclusion errors in targeting exercises. The annual participatory assessment remains the main forum for refugees to advise UNHCR on programming priorities. Communication bottlenecks often occur between budgeting and technical units, which may possess field expertise and engage with refugees daily.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

Persons of concern have access to basic needs (food, CRIs, Cooking fuel)

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.13%	90.00%	90.00%
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Returnees	80.00%	98.00%	98.24%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	61.79%	68.00%	64.14%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Returnees	94.28%	100.00%	93.89%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Assistance is provided mainly through in-kind distribution (gas) and cash transfer to refugees which covers energy and domestic items (soap).

In 2022, 64% of the refugees and asylum seekers had access to clean cooking energy, such as LPG, as their main stove (Tier 4 and above) in two camps. Providing LPG not only helps reduce deforestation and

the impacts of climate change, but it is also a vital protection tool and supports refugee self-reliance. The achievement was less than the target set (68%). However, in nationwide comparison, the proportion of Tier 5 households is higher than the national average (4.2%) (World Bank Energy Survey, 2022). UNHCR also provided cash for energy in the remaining three camps (100%) for pellets and other biomass fuel. Pellets were supplied through a market-based approach by the Renewable Energy for Refugees (RE4R) project, funded by IKEA.

UNHCR provided LPG for all Transit/Reception centers and school feeding programs in Mahama camp (100%). The use of LPG for cooking reduces indoor air pollution and gender-based violence. In addition, all school feeding programs in the other camps (100%) provided renewable biomass energy such as briquettes. 94% of the returnees have access to clean cooking, LPG, and the remaining returnees use briquettes provided by UNHCR.

The food assistance for refugees is currently provided based on the needs and vulnerability status of refugees. A total of 106,296 refugees are targeted out of a total of 113,659 camp-based refugees. The highly vulnerable stands at 87%, moderately vulnerable at 6%, while least vulnerable stands at 7%. The least vulnerable are not targeted in general food assistance. UNHCR however, is still providing blanket assistance to all the categories, which includes cash in lieu of energy, soap and sanitary napkins for women in reproductive age.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The key challenges include inadequate budget and staffing, limited private sector engagement, and poor supply chain for alternative energy solutions. In addition, since refugee incomes are low and variable, affordability issues were challenging in scaling up clean cooking options and technologies. Financial constraints affected the regularity of the cash transfer to refugees.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

Persons of concern have access to sustainable housing and settlement with adequate environment and energy.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75.00%	80.00%	80.00%
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39.32%	50.00%	42.56%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

As part of efforts made by UNHCR to promote and enhance energy access to power refugees' homes, businesses, and communities, as of the end of 2022, over 4,580 refugee households procured solar home systems for lighting and small business, covering 60% of the targeted populations in Kigeme and Nyabiheke camps through the Renewable Energy for Refugees (RE4R) project. Based on the World Bank Energy Survey data in Rwanda, including refugee camps, 43% of refugees and asylum seekers have access to electricity, Tier 1, which provides electrical energy for lighting, phone charging, and small appliances, such as radios and above. This is a 57% gap to reaching Rwanda's modern energy access

target (100%) by 2024. In addition, 100% of the returnees have access to electricity at the reception centers.

UNHCR also utilized on-grid and off-grid systems for Productive Use of Energy (PUE) initiatives to improve the incomes of refugee's businesses, boost entrepreneurship and long-term job creation opportunities, and empower women. Throughout the year, 150 business entrepreneurs were supported through a mentorship program under the RE4R project. The Practical Action survey showed that 84% of the entrepreneurs had reported a 50% increase in their incomes due to mentorship.

In 2022, UNHCR and Alight concurrently prioritized the installation of additional 26 streetlights in the Kiziba and Nyabiheke camps, making a total of 267 in all camps. This revolutionized the way refugees live and work in camps by enabling them to keep their businesses open after dark, empowering residents to feel safer to move around and aiding refugee children to study after dark.

In 2022, UNHCR through ADRA procured and distributed shelter materials to the most vulnerable households in need of new shelters and shelters rehabilitation. The shelter implementation modality was purchasing and distributing of materials with refugee households taking care of the construction/rehabilitation through technical support provided, except the persons with special needs whose shelters were fully constructed/rehabilitated in addition to the materials distributed. The percentage of households living in adequate shelter increased from 75% to 80% by the end of 2022.

UNHCR and partners constructed 98 new semi-permanent shelters, transformed 454 shelters from either plastic sheet roofing or old leaking iron sheets to new corrugated iron sheet, rehabilitated 2,162 shelters , improved access to 75 shelters for persons living with disabilities through construction of ramps, doors/windows expansion and constructed 246 terraces to protect shelters in high-risk areas.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Refugee household incomes are low and often unstable, with limited access to formal employment and financial services. Refugees also have to balance other competing household needs with their energy needs. As a result, affordability issues were critical factors in expanding alternative energy products and services, particularly solar home systems, which are popular in the refugee camps. Also, value chain development and private sector engagement in alternative energy sources are limited in the refugee camps. Although the Renewable Energy for Refugees (RE4R) project phase I terminated in March 2022, fundraising for the continuation of the RE4R phase II was successful with the project launched in November 2022.

Due to funding constraints, UNHCR was only able to cover 75% of the Non-Food Items (NFI) requirements delivered through cash assistance in quarter one to three, and 90% of the energy needs in Congolese camps.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

Persons of concern have access to quality health and nutrition services

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	95.00%	100.00%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	99.43%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Rwanda operation continued provision of full package of health and nutrition services to refugees and asylum seekers in the five camps and the ETM. Minimum services were also provided in transit and reception centers of Kijote, Nyanza and Nyarushishi. Urban refugees remained included in the Community-Based Health Insurance (CBHI) with the premium paid by UNHCR. In addition, the operation also supported Burundian refugees from Uganda, who transited by the Matimba reception center in Nyagatare district.

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic and shortfalls in the funding, the operation managed to give access to health and nutrition services to 100% of the people of concern to UNHCR, with key health and nutrition indicators maintained within the normal range. Doctors and nurses in all locations conducted 297,227 new primary curative consultations and 7,219 consultations for mental health conditions. Amongst the population of refugees and asylum seekers, all children aged nine months to five years were vaccinated against measles. Global malnutrition rate among children from 6 to 59 months remained very low compared to other refugee operations in sub-Saharan Africa. A total of 3,318 birth deliveries were reported in 2022 in refugee camps and 3,299 of them were attended by skilled health personnel (99.4%). Because returnees have a limited stay in the reception centers, measles vaccination and delivery services for them are usually provided in government health facilities in the host community or in their districts of destination causing data limitations.

UNHCR financially and technically supported primary health and nutrition services as well as referral care for refugees, asylum seekers and returnees in district hospitals and tertiary hospitals across the country. This allowed the operation to achieve 327,018 new primary curative consultations in camps, reception/transit centers (against 312,920 in 2021) including 19,849 consultations for the host community and 2,941 consultations for Rwandan returnees coming from DRC. Among health service users, 8,859 refugees and asylum seekers and 68 returnees were referred to secondary and tertiary hospitals (total of 9,119 in 2021).

In 2022, a total of 1,386 cases of acute malnutrition (moderate and severe) were reported among children aged 6 to 59 months against 1,755 of the previous year.

The above achievement was reached also thanks to the contribution of WFP in the prevention and management of acute malnutrition by providing various nutrition products, UNFPA in reproductive health through provision of kits, equipment, infrastructure in Mahama, etc. MoH, UNICEF and UNAIDS also contributed respectively with products for management of severe malnutrition and HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. In addition to the CBHI for urban refugees, the Government of Rwanda supported refugees and asylum seekers through prevention and treatment of hepatitis B and C.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The major challenges faced in 2022 were related funding challenges for the operation in general. This led to the suspension of planned referrals to tertiary level health facilities during the last quarter of the reporting year. The operation also tightened the selection criteria for referrals. Food supplement was given only to 90.3% of patients living with TB and HIV/AIDS. The operation planned to provide mental health training on Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) approach for 42% of the health staff. However, partners only managed to train 29% of the 189 staff target, and only 36.5% of the 358 staff (all categories) were given refresher training on COVID-19 care out of the target of 43%.

11. Outcome Area: Education

Refugee children and youth have enhanced access to Early Childhood Development, primary, secondary and tertiary education with vocational and recreation support

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.1 Proportion of PoC enrolled in tertiary and higher education.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.31%	7.00%	7.87%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Refugee children in Rwanda have continued to enjoy access to the national education system from early childhood education to primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education. In 2022, 100% of the refugee students have been integrated into the national system, through the support of the Government of Rwanda who have committed to the inclusion of refugee children at all levels. UNHCR, together with education partners, has been supporting the Government in its efforts to realize education pledges made at the first Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in December 2019. The implementation of the pledges, which center around enhancing the capacity, quality, and inclusiveness of national education system, has been supported by UNHCR and its partners including UNICEF, MINEDUC, Rwanda Basic Education Board (REB), World Vision International, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Impact Hope, Maison Shalom, Kepler, and GIZ. Education partners provided scholarships to a total of 313 refugees to study at higher education level and to approximately 600 at TVET schools across the country. Also, through DAFI scholarship, UNHCR supported a total of 184 qualified refugees to study higher education programmes at various universities in Rwanda.

In 2022, UNHCR continued its support to the Government GRF commitment through building classrooms, science laboratories, libraries and contributing to teachers' salaries in public schools which are attended by refugee children and nationals in or near refugee camps. As of the end of 2022, 84% of primary school-aged children are enrolled in primary school (NER), 73% in secondary school (GER) and about 7.8% in higher education respectively. In addition, over 2,500 children and youths from refugee camps are enrolled in various boarding schools and learning institutions across the country. UNHCR also worked with Educate a Child, DAFI and Connected Learning Programs to expand learning opportunities for refugees in Rwanda. Through Educate a Child, a building with eight classrooms was constructed Mahama camp in 2022, and the construction of 28 new additional classrooms has started. These classrooms will enable the school to enrich the educational services offered to the 14,000 students in the school. In addition, UNHCR completed construction of 24 classrooms at Amahoro College Secondary School in Kiziba camp which greatly improved learning conditions by reducing crowdedness of classrooms. By working with Connected Learning Program, UNHCR continued to strengthen the quality of primary education, through improving teachers' ability to manage classrooms, use of digital tools and online platforms to enhance the learning experiences of 18,000 refugee and host community students.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Even though refugee children are included in the national education system, challenges still exist in accessing quality education. Insufficient classrooms created overcrowded learning conditions where on average 80 students attend a classroom, meant to accommodate 46 students. Limited school facilities such as science laboratories, ICT, and libraries prevented secondary students from studying science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) subjects. Limited STEMs have contributed to limited access to scholarship opportunities in higher learning institutions even when chances of scholarships are available to refugees. Parents who lack income and productive resources could not pay school fees and supplies, hence were largely dependent on support from humanitarian actors. The costs for secondary education in boarding schools are very prohibitive for refugee families to cover costs, such as for school feeding, uniforms, education fees, transportation, and other necessary supplies.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Persons of concern have improved access to WASH Systems

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.61%	85.00%	100.00%
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9.62%	10.00%	9.40%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Water supply targets all refugees in camps, returnees in transit centres and neighbouring host communities. Adjacent host communities also can access water through public water distribution points.

The development and implementation of a water safety plan has considerably contributed to a consistent water supply and increased the proportion of people using at least basic clean drinking water. Improved water supply allowed for water to be collected within a dedicated 30-minute period (waiting, collection, and travel period).

The shift from diesel generator pumping system to a national grid energy source resulted in improved pump performance and an increased water supply, while the diesel generators were used as a back-up. Furthermore, the introduction of a community-based management system in the camps reduced the breakdown of water point parts (taps, valves, and pipes, etc.), resulted in a more reliable water supply and fixed some of the frequent breakdowns at water points. The whole approach inculcated a sense of ownership and responsibility among refugees.

There are different service levels of water supply. In refugee camps, per capita consumption stands at an average of 22.2 liters/person/day. 12.6% of all water supply needs come from Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC Ltd) systems and 87.4% from UNHCR supported systems. UNICEF has significantly supported WASH in schools through extended water services and proper utilization of water at an institutional level. 100% of refugees and asylum seekers and 100% of returnees use basic water services.

Camp systems are heavily congested with barely enough space for household latrines. The standard sanitation infrastructure in refugee operation in Rwanda are communal shared facilities. These are constructed in identified sanitation corridors or wherever space is created via shifting of dwelling units / shelters. These are further challenged by access related issues of trucks for evacuation / desludging of content. It is against the situational backdrop painted above that there are no household latrines for refugees in Rwanda. Latter Day Saints (LDS) and UNICEF have considerably supported the development of the limited sanitation facilities in camps to increase access. Ongoing desludging of latrines is undertaken as part of the Reuse, Recycle and Reduce (3Rs) waste management.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Substantial progress has been achieved in WASH however, major challenges are registered in maintenance of the water supply. The aging infrastructure requires significant resources for continued operation. The crowded nature of camps has negatively impacted on the strategic shift from communal latrines to household latrines. Furthermore, outside camps setting there is still a high degree of sharing of latrines. The cost of maintenance of sanitation facilities is high and a limited number of maintenance activities have been implemented.

Comprehensive water quality tests are required to be done on a quarterly basis in addition to the verification of water provision. Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) surveys are required at mid-year and end-year, to progressively gauge progress. In the reporting period, due to limited resources and budgetary adjustments, only end-year KAP survey was conducted, and which did not inform implementation during the required period.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

Refugees and host communities' access to economic opportunities is enhanced

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41.07%	43.00%	87.16%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	61.94%	70.00%	5.36%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

There is a favourable policy framework in Rwanda for financial inclusion of refugees. Refugees are included in the national financial inclusion strategy by the central bank, and refugee IDs are recognized by financial service providers to open a bank account or register sim cards for mobile money services. Based on RMS findings, 87% of the refugees have an account at a bank or other financial institution or mobile money service provider. This is almost aligned with the results of the national central bank financial inclusion study (2022) which indicated that 93% of the refugees have transactional accounts with formal financial service providers (Banks, MFIs, SACCOs) or mobile money, while the host communities including the returnees are at 100%.

In terms of other financial services provided in 2022, about 1,134 refugees received loans, and 2,236 refugees received cash grants to start / grow their businesses, as well as business skills training and business advisory services from UNHCR livelihoods implementing and operational partners.

Regarding the proportion of refugees who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year (measured on how much an individual could afford goods and services compared to the previous year), 5.36% of refugees reported to have increased income based on RMS findings for the general situation in Rwanda. Of the refugees receiving targeted livelihoods interventions, 72% self-reported increased income from their businesses compared to the previous year. Overall, the Joint Post Distribution Monitoring (JPDM, 2022) indicated that households were allocating their income mainly on food and non-food items. Regarding limitations, initial baseline (60%) and target (70%) numbers set at planning stage were only based on those who were receiving livelihoods interventions, yet the actual (5.36 %) numbers from RMS are based on the overall total working-age refugee population in Rwanda. Consequently, this resulted in significant differences between the baseline, target and actual. The indicator of unemployment rate is not reported due to lack of realistic data for the Rwanda refugee context. There is a strong reservation to use RMS data as the attempt to collect data on unemployment rate using the RMS yielded unrealistic results on the unemployment rate status of refugees (very low unemployment rate compared to the ground situation), mainly due to questions on the "active search of employment within the last 30 days" not adapted to the context of refugees in Rwanda.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Achieving results on reducing the proportion of working-age refugees who are unemployed has been challenging due to limited employment opportunities in the labour market in Rwanda and the limited access to land for farming. There is also a challenge of getting data on refugee employment as some refugees are reluctant to disclose their employment or income status because they are concerned it will affect their eligibility for assistance.

In addition, lack of IDs for some refugees is still a challenge, limiting them to access available employment opportunities and formal financial services to start or expand their own businesses. There is still limited awareness among potential employers about the refugees' right to work. Some refugees have limited information about their legal right to work and available employment opportunities. Furthermore, the

protracted reliance on humanitarian assistance has created a dependency mindset for some refugees.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

More Refugees enjoy the safe and dignified return to their Country of Origin

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Returnees	100.00%	100.00%	89.98%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The vast majority of Rwandan returnees arrive at three UNHCR-run transit centers, where they access basic services, such as WASH and healthcare, and where they receive food rations and bank cards for Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) before they are transported to their district of origin for reintegration. For Rwandan returnees from the DRC, Field Office Karongi is organizing the reception and first assistance through two transit centers (Kijote and Nyarushishi).

UNHCR is facilitating return of Rwandan refugees and systematically registering returnees in proGres database at transit centres. The National Identity and Documentation Agency (NIDA) is also present at transit centres to jointly verify the returnees against the national citizen's database. Reception conditions are favourable with adequate facilities in terms of accommodation, health, and WASH infrastructure.

Returnees are issued with identity documents and have access to legal remedies to deal with issues related to health, property rights or access to land. Individuals above 16 years are entitled to obtain ID cards. There were few isolated cases where the returnee's faced complications in obtaining ID cards, however with extensive support from MINEMA, this was resolved.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Returnees arriving by air at Kigali airport from other countries face delays processing their IDs at sector level in areas of return.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Refugees have equitable access to resettlement to third countries

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,739	5,890	6,314
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,119.00	360.00	1,172.00
15.3 Number of PoC admitted through complementary pathways from the host country.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	29	70	131

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continued to implement a multi-year durable solutions strategy aimed at pursuing resettlement for the most vulnerable Congolese refugees who are living in a protracted situation in Kiziba, Mahama and Nyabiheke camps as there is a lack of foreseeable and concrete options for return and local integration. Resettlement remained a key intervention for refugees evacuated from Libya under the Rwanda Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM). For Burundian Refugees resettlement and complementary pathways continued to be explored for limited cases with protection and medical needs.

In 2022, UNHCR received quotas from various countries such as the US, France, Canada, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, and Denmark. With the resumption of US processing, the total allocated places increased to 5,890, out of which 4,500 were for the US. For the US, UNHCR continued to implement the group processing modalities for Congolese refugees as well as regular Resettlement Registration Form (RRF) submissions where applicable. With additional resources received from the US, UNHCR was able to hire additional staff and set up necessary infrastructure to upscale resettlement activities.

Since the inception of the ETM in 2019, 12 evacuation convoys have successfully been organized. With the expanded accommodation space at the ETM in mid-2022, five of these evacuations were organized in 2022, bringing in a total of 690 individuals from Libya in that year. To date, 1,453 vulnerable asylum seekers have been evacuated from Libya and were supported with protection, assistance, and access to solutions. However, the overall quotas received for the ETM in 2022 were significantly reduced owing to the Ukraine crisis. Moreover, evacuated asylum seekers stayed longer at the ETM facility.

Throughout the year, various selection missions, both virtual and in person, took place in Kigali and in the camps. France, Norway, Netherlands, Canada, Denmark, and the USA fielded in-person selection missions, with Norway receiving full logistical support directly from UNHCR for their two selection missions. Finland conducted remote selection missions for the ETM cases during the first quarter of 2022, and Sweden implemented dossier selection for ETM cases as well.

With support from Canada, UNHCR has partnered with Save the Children International to introduce the Economic Mobility Pathways Program (EMPP) in Rwanda as a complementary labour pathways solution. Save the Children will partner with TalentLift and Talent Beyond Boundaries (TBB) to help match eligible applicants to Canadian employers. UNHCR also supported exit formalities for refugees departing through complementary pathways in close collaboration with DGIE.

Overall in 2022, 6,314 refugees were submitted for resettlement consideration (DRC 5,618, Eritrea 307, Sudan 189, Burundi 153 and other nationalities 47) and 3,677 refugees departed for resettlement. 131 refugees were supported to access complementary pathways.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The Rwanda Operation received significant resettlement quotas slots and worked hard to meet the set target. Despite best efforts, the recruitment processes were lengthy, and a significant amount of time was needed to train new staff.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

Refugees and stateless populations enjoy enhanced integration opportunities

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
16.1. Proportion of PoC with secure tenure rights and/or property rights to housing and/or land [revised SDG indicator 1.4.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	23.15%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Statelessness persons have not conclusively been identified, thus currently no data is available.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Statelessness persons have not conclusively been identified, thus currently no data is available.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

UNHCR together with partners conducted its annual Participatory Assessment (PA) in November 2022 in all refugee camps, urban areas as well as Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM). This was an extensive and thorough process to ensure refugees' and asylum seekers' voice is taken into consideration during evaluation and planning process. The PA focused on gathering information through various means (focus group discussion, Key Informants Interview, online survey, and desk review). The aim was to identify the protection concerns faced by people forcibly displaced on various issues that affect their life, with special attention on the impact of Targeted Food Assistance on refugee women, men, girls, and boys.

In 2022, UNHCR focused on youth empowerment through sports and participation by engaging with several sport organizations, promoting participation of refugee youth in the CHOGM, World Cup side events and several other international events. Through innovative funding, the operation also enhanced youth empowerment through social media influencers and digital career and scholarship counseling programs. Further UNHCR dedicated a portion of resources to provide assistance to forcibly displaced people with special needs through its partner Humanity and Inclusion (HI) including provision of assisted device, support to vulnerable elderly person and mental health and psychosocial supports.

The main areas of focus include, Quality and Access to Services, Effectiveness of Communication and Appeal Mechanism, Self-Reliance, Physical and Legal Protection, Education, Health, access to services for PWSN, Child Protection, Youth Engagement, Gender Based Violence (GBV), access to asylum and documentation, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Energy and Environment and Shelter, Peaceful Coexistence, Perception to durable solutions (Voluntary Repatriation, local integration, RST), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Fraud and Integrity. The exercise was conducted with participation of multi-functional teams (MFT) made up of UNHCR, MINEMA and partners' staff, and different themes were covered in different locations based on the context and priority issues.

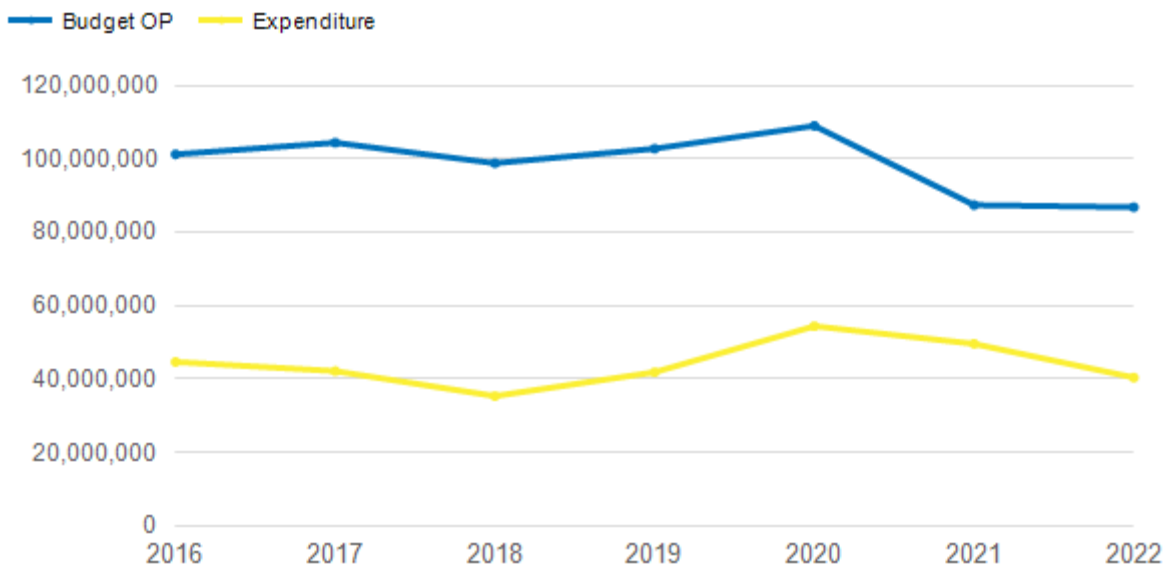
Section 3: Resources

3.1 Financial Data

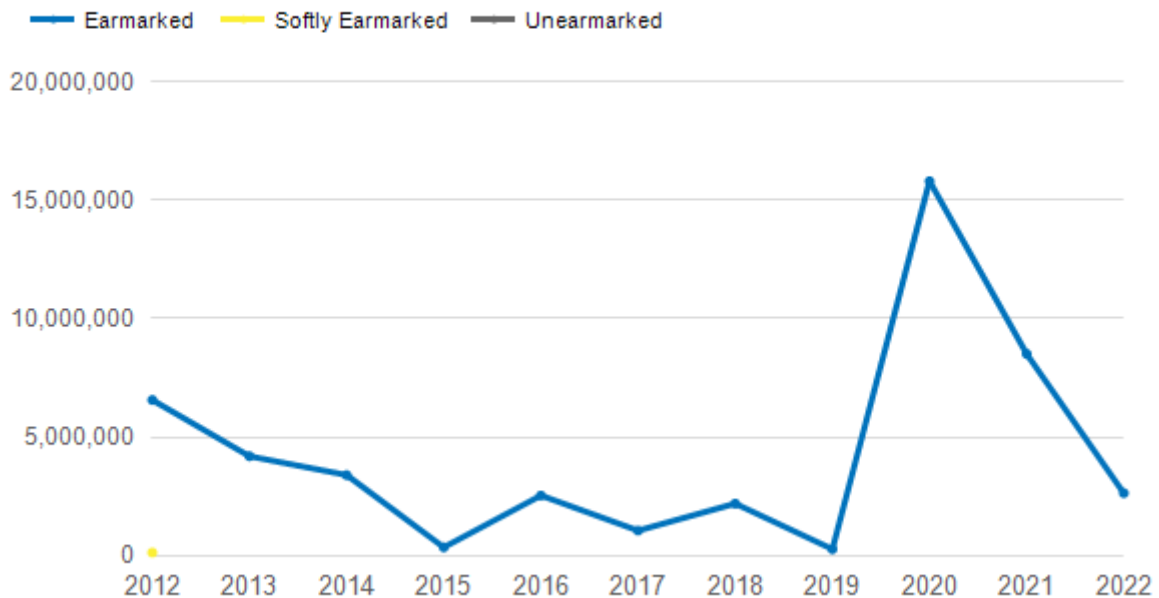
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	8,590,877	5,845,611	68.04%	5,845,611	100.00%
IA2: Respond	48,264,227	20,243,643	41.94%	20,242,028	99.99%
IA3: Empower	19,552,593	8,400,467	42.96%	8,400,467	100.00%
IA4: Solve	10,378,368	5,891,120	56.76%	5,891,120	100.00%
All Impact Areas		123,000	0.00%		0.00%
Total	86,786,066	40,503,840	46.67%	40,379,226	99.69%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	2,399,684	1,598,233	66.60%	1,598,233	100.00%
OA2: Status	1,074,648	1,239,257	115.32%	1,239,257	100.00%
OA4: GBV	1,978,597	748,137	37.81%	746,522	99.78%
OA5: Children	1,495,870	1,084,262	72.48%	1,084,262	100.00%
OA6: Justice	1,642,078	1,142,402	69.57%	1,142,402	100.00%
OA7: Community	4,676,811	2,498,696	53.43%	2,498,696	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	14,541,792	6,018,966	41.39%	6,018,966	100.00%
OA9: Housing	9,346,156	2,526,099	27.03%	2,526,099	100.00%
OA10: Health	12,290,789	5,467,001	44.48%	5,467,001	100.00%
OA11: Education	12,169,818	4,329,549	35.58%	4,329,549	100.00%
OA12: WASH	6,911,735	2,909,953	42.10%	2,909,953	100.00%
OA13 Livelihood	2,705,965	1,561,653	57.71%	1,561,653	100.00%
OA14: Return	3,607,811	1,223,960	33.93%	1,223,960	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	3,745,307	2,677,038	71.48%	2,677,038	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	3,025,250	1,991,838	65.84%	1,991,838	100.00%
EA18: Support	5,173,756	3,363,799	65.02%	3,363,799	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		123,000	0.00%		0.00%
Total	86,786,066	40,503,840	46.67%	40,379,226	99.69%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

The funding requirements for the Rwanda Operation was USD 86.78 Million, including \$8.6 million under Impact Area 1 (Protect), \$48.3 million under Impact Area 2 (Respond), \$19.6 million under Impact Area 3 (Empower), and \$10.4 million under Impact Area 4 (Solve). The operation raised around 46.67% of the funding requirements for the year. The 2022 Rwanda Operation's donors included USA, the EU, Germany, Denmark, Japan, Qatar, Canada, Switzerland, Norway and the Private Sector. Government donors covered 72.7% of the contribution (USD 22.99 Million) while intergovernmental organizations contributed the 22% (USD 6.98 Million). In addition to its support to WFP, IOM and NGO partners, the United States continues to be the biggest donor for the operation with around USD 17.72 million, accounting for 53% of the total income contributions.

As the result of the significant funding gap of around 53% as well as the continued fuel and

commodity price escalations, the Operation undertook multiple prioritization and reprioritization exercises, within among the priorities, to address the most critical needs at different moments during the year, focusing at providing the basic minimum interventions in the areas of health, cooking energy, WASH, education, GBV prevention/response and Child Protection. It was not possible to adequately address the entire needs of refugees and asylum seekers in multiple areas, including, health and housing. Among the measures taken as the result of lack of resources include, suspension of non-critical lifesaving medical referrals from camps to tertiary level facilities in Kigali during the last quarter of 2022.



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