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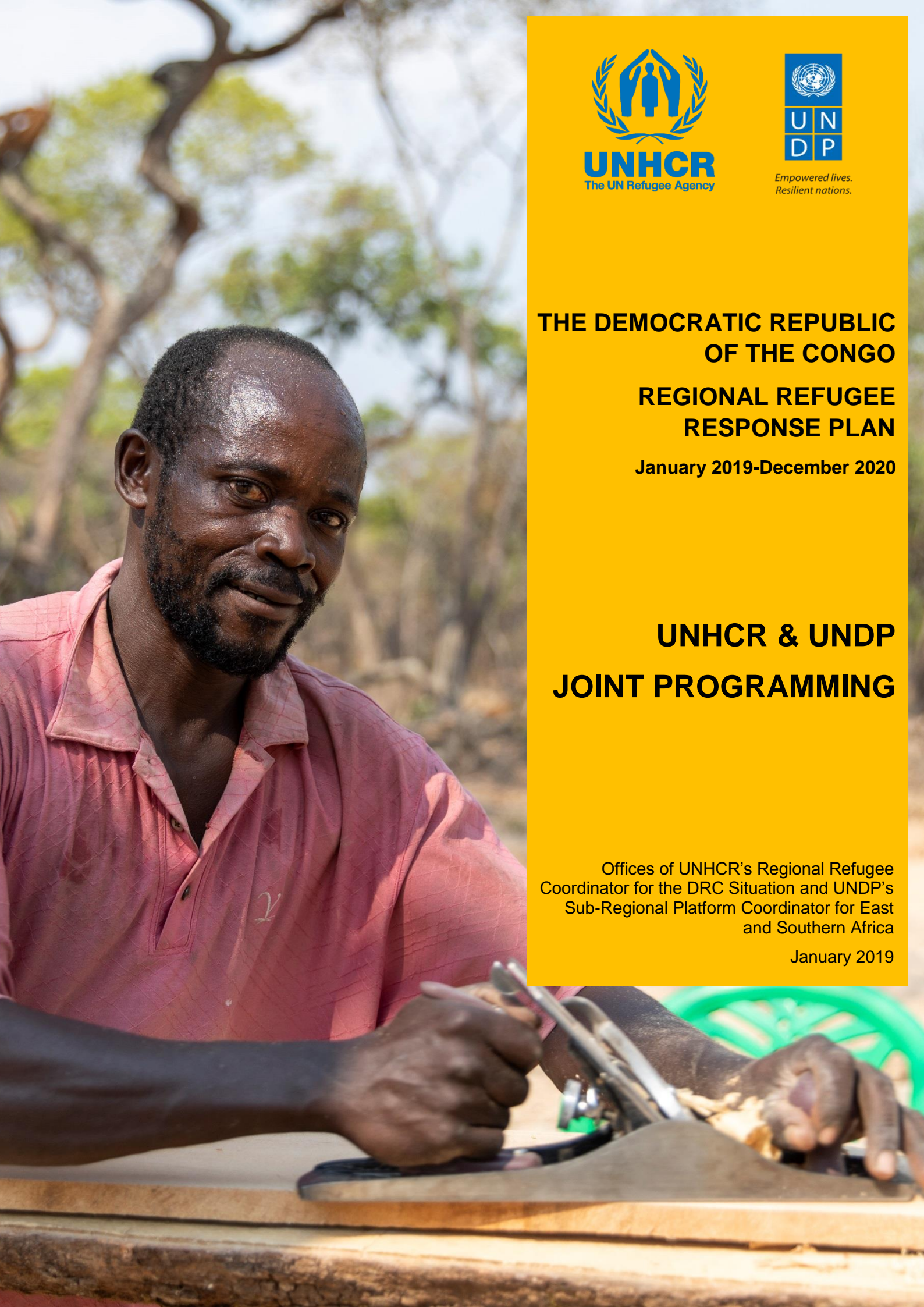
**THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO
REGIONAL REFUGEE
RESPONSE PLAN**

January 2019-December 2020

**UNHCR & UNDP
JOINT PROGRAMMING**

Offices of UNHCR's Regional Refugee
Coordinator for the DRC Situation and UNDP's
Sub-Regional Platform Coordinator for East
and Southern Africa

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CREDITS

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CONCEPT DESIGN

UNHCR, Office of the Regional Refugee Coordinator for the DRC Situation in Kinshasa, DRC and UNDP, Office of the Sub-Regional Platform Coordinator for East and Southern Africa in Nairobi, Kenya.

The maps in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of UNHCR and UNDP concerning the legal status of any country or territory or area, of its authorities, or the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

All statistics are provisional and subject to change.

COVER PHOTOGRAPH

Zambia. Congolese refugee Kaulu Mututu, 40, is trained carpenter. He received tools to replace those he left behind, when he was forced to flee violence in DRC. He began his own small business at Mantapala refugee settlement. © UNHCR/ Enoch Kavindele Jr

CONTENTS

FOREWORD	03
THE 2019-2020 REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN	04
GLOBAL STRATEGIES	05
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	07
KEY OBJECTIVES	08
COUNTRY SPECIFIC JOINT PROGRAMMING INITIATIVES	10
Angola	12
Burundi	14
Democratic Republic of the Congo	18
Rwanda	21
Uganda	24
United Republic of Tanzania	26
Zambia	29
FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS	34

FOREWORD

In the Great Lakes region, protracted conflicts, political instability and insecurity, result in significant human rights violations, forced displacement, the weakening of family and community ties, the loss of livelihoods and the destruction of property. The situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains one of the most complex and challenging humanitarian situations in the region and worldwide. Millions of internally displaced persons have sought protection inside DRC, while some 800,000 refugees benefit from asylum in neighboring countries.

UNDP, the UN Development Program and UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency have been working in partnership for many years, culminating in a 2017 joint-communication by UNHCR's High Commissioner and UNDP's Administrator with a commitment to deepen collaboration in five key areas – refugee inclusion in national plans and SDG implementation; joint-programming, such as on governance, rule of law, access to justice; sustainable livelihoods, and preparedness. The protracted and constantly evolving humanitarian and development needs in the DRC and in the countries of asylum in the region dictate that urgent action should be taken to achieve a coordinated multi-dimensional response to the needs of Congolese refugees, as well as of other persons of concern, as quickly as possible.

Through an effective humanitarian and development response, we can better understand and address the needs of those in displacement, as well as of their host communities, ensuring that opportunities for sustainable, people-centered development are provided. Within the humanitarian-development nexus, we acknowledge the importance of combining our efforts to improve living conditions of refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities, and to respond to the hopes of Congolese men, women, girls and boys, strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerability and ensuring together that we leave no one behind in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Within the framework of the 2019-2020 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the DRC situation, this booklet highlights joint humanitarian-development programming initiatives which are being designed and implemented by UNHCR and UNDP teams to build the resilience in areas hosting Congolese refugees, returnees and other displaced populations of concern. Further, these will set the foundation for joint programming with all RRRP partners: regionally, nationally and with the concerned populations themselves, in order to support an environment conducive for protection and durable solutions.

What is exciting about this joint initiative is the potential to support forward-looking collaboration between refugees and their neighbors in countries of asylum. As humanitarian and development actors, we aim to collaborate more closely. Instead of having separated or parallel programming in country operations, this is our attempt to develop a more seamless and predictable refugee response that brings together the best of the humanitarian and development work to deliver on collective outcomes in the short, medium and long term.

We trust that the joint programming between UNHCR and UNDP will form a bedrock for building a more effective humanitarian, development and peace nexus in the region. This initiative encapsulates a new way of working in the UN system and has brought a new dimension to the concept of interagency cooperation through a coordinated response, as a basis for delivering as One UN to persons in need.

In this connection, we thank our colleagues most sincerely for their enthusiasm and participation and we look forward to fostering the spirit of our joint commitment to beginning the process of working together for the benefit of persons who depend on us.

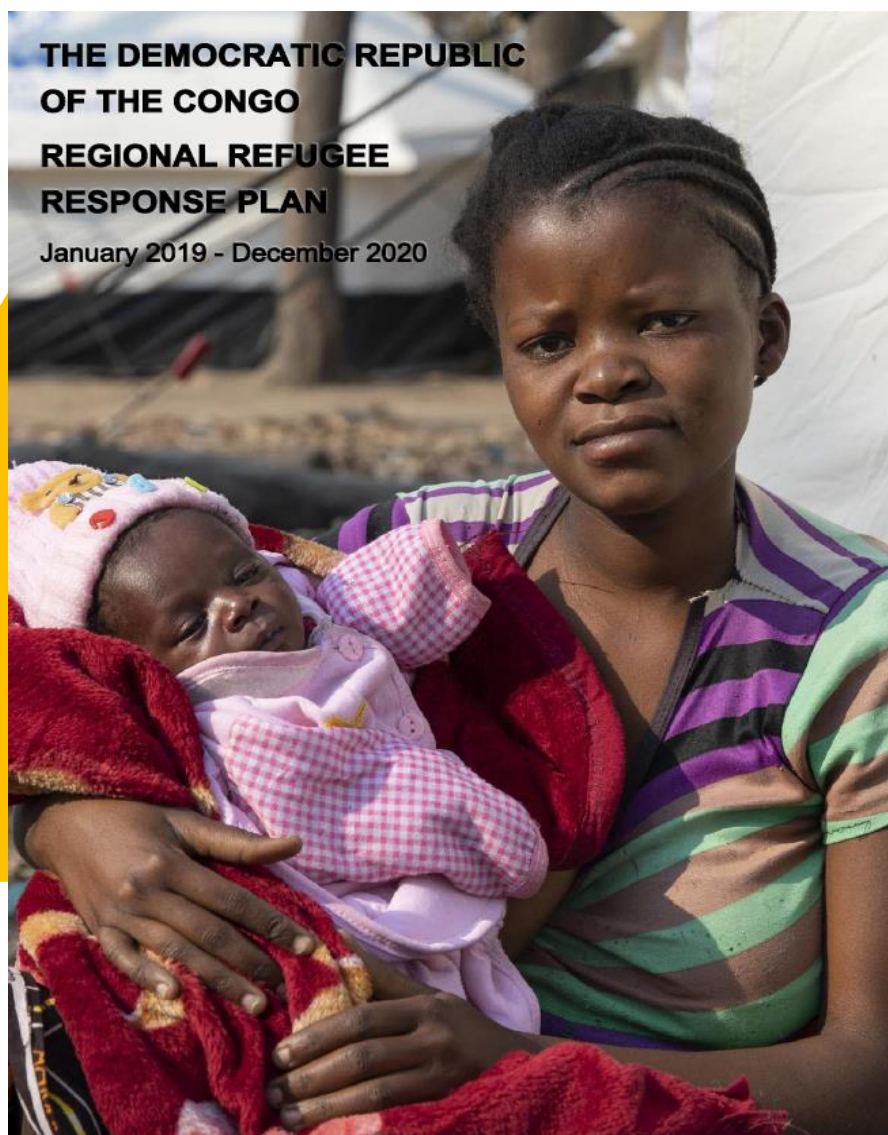


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UNHCR together with 56 humanitarian and development partners launched the Democratic Republic of the Congo 2019-2020 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) on 11 December 2018 for US\$ 743 million to help respond to the needs of Congolese refugees and their host communities in countries of asylum in Africa. The 2019-2020 RRRP for the DRC situation presents the biannual inter-agency response strategy and the corresponding financial requirements of all partners to ensure the coherence and complementarity of the humanitarian response.

UNDP is fully integrated within the humanitarian framework and appeal in the seven main countries of asylum (Angola, Burundi, the Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia), which have detailed response plans featured in separate chapters in the RRRP. UNDP's programmes reinforce humanitarian relief efforts with development interventions that provide for immediate gains in community self-help, conflict prevention, and support to the rule of law, whilst laying the foundations for sustaining peace, building resilience and development over time.

DOWNLOAD The document is accessible on the website <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/67237>

WEB PORTAL For more information on the DRC situation visit the website <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/drc>

GLOBAL STRATEGIES

UNHCR'S

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS 2017–2021

Over a period of five years UNHCR will place particular emphasis on the following five core directions which, taken together, will advance protection and solutions for refugees, internally displaced and stateless people:

**PROTECT
RESPOND
INCLUDE
EMPOWER
SOLVE**

Efforts in these areas will be pursued in a mutually reinforcing and integrated way. While being itself a set of specific activities to safeguard rights and address needs, protection will also drive and underpin all areas of activity.

At the level of delivery, work in the different areas will feed into UNHCR's planning and operations. It will also inform UNHCR's efforts to develop the comprehensive approaches to large scale refugee situations called for by the New York Declaration.

In pursuing these objectives, UNHCR will step up its efforts to safeguard the rights and well-being of people who have been forced to flee. Together with partners and communities, UNHCR will continue working to ensure that everybody has the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another country, as well as to secure lasting solutions for every person of concern to UNHCR.

UNDP'S

STRATEGIC PLAN 2018–2021

Anchored in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and committed to the principles of universality, equality and leaving no one behind, the UNDP vision for the Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 is to help countries achieve sustainable development by:

**ERADICATING POVERTY
ACCELERATING STRUCTURAL
TRANSFORMATIONS
BUILDING RESILIENCE**

To respond to these issues, and better focus its resources and expertise to deliver on the 2030 Agenda, UNDP has identified a set of six signature solutions: keeping people out of poverty; governance for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies, crisis prevention and increase resilience, environment / nature-based solutions for development, clean and affordable energy and women's empowerment and gender equality.

On responding to humanitarian emergencies, UNDP will work with partners to assist with development and recovery choices that reduce vulnerability and contribute a development perspective. This contributes to strengthening humanitarian and peacebuilding responses, to assist countries in their efforts to return to sustainable development pathways.

PHOTOGRAPH

Burundi. A session at the tribunal. Access to Justice and a strengthened Rule of Law are essential to mitigate the risks of conflict over access to land. © UNDP/Patrice Brizard



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Countries of asylum hosting refugees from the DRC have been generous in maintaining an open-door policy and in securing asylum to old and new population groups. Protracted displacement, however, continues to deplete already limited national and local resources. Existing camps and sites in asylum countries are overcrowded. Some 60,000 Congolese refugees have specific needs and problems, a significant proportion are children who are at risk or who require additional support.

The situation is compounded by broader humanitarian and development challenges in a region where half the population lives below the poverty line. Literacy rates are below 50 per cent and almost all countries score low on the human development index. With significant consequences for the vulnerable populations, including refugees, the displaced and host communities, most of the asylum countries in the region are expected to still be Least Developed Countries by 2030.

To assist host Governments to cope with, and respond to this complex situation, the 2019-2020 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the DRC situation serves as a regional platform for outlining the measures for coordinated actions and reinforcing the humanitarian - development nexus, in line with the Global Compact on Refugees and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) approach. This is complemented by alignment with the UN Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework which seeks to promote peacebuilding in the region.

Within this broad framework, UNHCR and UNDP aim at deepening collaboration through joint programming initiatives, to address humanitarian and development challenges that affect the resilience and integration of refugees in countries of asylum. Building on each agency's comparative advantages, the collaboration produced a complementary combination of humanitarian and development interventions that empower refugees, as well as provide support to host communities and Governments, to better cope with providing asylum to refugees, strengthening their resilience and harnessing their capacities towards achieving sustainable development.

While the collaboration between UNHCR and UNDP cannot address all needs, the actual and potential outcomes of joint programming are wide-ranging and

this approach can certainly play a catalytic role for other organizations and UN agencies to step in. This booklet is the result of several months of collaboration between UNHCR and UNDP in seven countries (the DRC and six neighboring countries hosting DRC refugees), and it represents a work plan for the next two years. It includes an overview of jointly developed concept notes which are part of the 2019-2020 RRRP for the DRC situation and will be further expanded with projects in the countries hosting Congolese refugees and the DRC.

Strengthened governance, increased protection through rule of law and access to justice programming; peace building and conflict transformation; the creation of employment opportunities by investing in sustainable livelihoods; environmental protection through the identification and use of alternative sources of energy fuel; the repair and construction of infrastructure and improved access to new technology and communication are key objectives included in the joint concepts.

Prioritized activities support the objectives stated in the 2016 New York declarations for Refugees and Migrants and, also, ensure appropriate linkages with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). The areas of focus vary from country to country based on specific and contextualized needs, with continuing attention given to those countries where the CRRF is not being rolled out, so that a strong protection and solutions framework is developed and initiated. What all the joint programming initiatives have in common is the delivery of better and improved assistance to all persons of concern to UNHCR, including refugees, returnees, IDPs and other vulnerable persons in displacement and potentially stateless persons, as well as to host populations.

With this collaboration, UNHCR and UNDP will be identifying other potential partners, including national and bilateral actors, international and multilateral humanitarian, development and peacebuilding organizations. Private sector engagement will also be critical to ensuring sustainable solutions. It is expected that good practices developed through these joined-up initiatives can help shape a model of humanitarian-development-peace interventions to deliver predictable refugee and host community responses in the immediate, medium and longer term.

KEY OBJECTIVES

DRC

- ✓ Protection
- ✓ Local Governance
- ✓ Rule of Law & Access to Justice
- ✓ Sustainable Livelihoods
- ✓ Infrastructure Rehabilitations
- ✓ Environment and sustainable energy sources
- ✓ Data collection

UGANDA

- ✓ Protection
- ✓ Local Governance
- ✓ Rule of Law & Access to Justice
- ✓ Sustainable Livelihoods
- ✓ Environment & Sustainable Energy Sources

RWANDA

- ✓ Protection
- ✓ Rule of Law & Access to Justice
- ✓ Sustainable Livelihoods
- ✓ Environment & Sustainable Energy Sources

BURUNDI

- ✓ Protection
- ✓ Rule of Law & Access to Justice
- ✓ Sustainable Livelihoods
- ✓ Peacebuilding
- ✓ Conflict Transformation

ANGOLA

- ✓ Protection
- ✓ Local Governance
- ✓ Rule of Law & Access to Justice
- ✓ Sustainable Livelihoods
- ✓ Peacebuilding
- ✓ Conflict Transformation

ZAMBIA

- ✓ Protection
- ✓ Local Governance
- ✓ Sustainable Livelihoods
- ✓ Infrastructure Rehabilitations
- ✓ Environment & Sustainable Energy Sources
- ✓ Technology & Connectivity

TANZANIA

- ✓ Protection
- ✓ Local Governance
- ✓ Rule of Law & Access to Justice
- ✓ Sustainable Livelihoods
- ✓ Peacebuilding
- ✓ Conflict Transformation
- ✓ Environment & Sustainable Energy Sources



COUNTRY SPECIFIC JOINT PROGRAMMING INITIATIVES

PHOTOGRAPH

Angola. A Congolese refugee carries the equipment he needs for his small shoe-mending business in Lovua settlement.

@UNHCR / Omotola Akindiye



ANGOLA

Strengthening local governance, social cohesion and resilience in refugee-hosting communities in Lunda Norte

Situation Analysis

The outbreak of violence in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in March 2017 triggered the internal displacement of some 1.4 million persons and the flight of over 35,000 refugees into the north-eastern province of Lunda Norte. As State Party to the 1951 Refugee Convention, Angola has an open-door policy to welcome Congolese nationals fleeing as a result of the conflict.

As the situation remains volatile in the Kasai region with rising numbers of internally displaced people, UNHCR is not currently promoting voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees, and continues providing comprehensive support in collaboration with 21 partners under the leadership of national and provincial government.

Under the National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-22, the government aims at reducing national poverty from 36.6%, reported in 2008, to 25%, by 2022. The economic structure remains fragile as oil and gas accounted for nearly 97% of the country's exports and over 50% of fiscal revenues in 2017. The government launched the PRODESI programme to promote economic diversification through agriculture, which include cereals from Lunda Norte.

International support continues to be critical in socio-economic development at both national and local levels. Refugees are specifically included in the NDP 2018-22 within the proposed implementation of the legal framework on refugee protection with a general registration and the establishment of a National commission on refugees.

Though over 36,000 Congolese refugees have been registered in Lunda Norte, as of 31 October 2018, some 22,000 are active refugees receiving food assistance. Of the total active refugees, 13,723 refugees (3,316 families) are residing in newly developed settlement of Lóvua, 85 km west of the provincial capital, Dundo, while the remaining are still hosted in Dundo. 58% of active refugees are under 17 years old, and 51% are women. The Lóvua municipality, only three years old with a total population of 12,300, has been significantly impacted by hosting increasing number of Congolese refugees, already more than own population. The new municipality requires support in enhancing its

administrative capacity to provide basic public services and prepare a refugee-inclusive development plan benefiting both local residents and the refugees. Increased livelihood opportunities are needed while promoting social cohesion and co-existence between the two groups.

Recognizing that a number of interventions already exist in Angola as part of the 2018 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the DRC Situation, this project is being developed to ensure the continued delivery of assistance in the 2019-2020 RRRP, following the good examples. It will contribute to the goals of economic diversification and protection of asylum seekers and refugees in the National Development Plan 2018-2022.

Given that majority of the Congolese refugees are women and children, the intervention will be informed by the 'leave-no-one behind' principle and a gendered perspective to ensure that their needs and vulnerabilities are adequately catered.

Joint-project strategy and key components

The joint project aims to strengthen refugee inclusion in national and local development plans/policies and to increase capacity at the local municipal administration in Lóvua for refugee inclusive development planning and service provision. This project seeks to support the Angolan Government to create an enabling environment for refugees to contribute to the diversification of Angolan economy, with support of the private sector, and to strengthen refugees' self-reliance and host communities' resilience and peaceful co-existence through increased livelihood opportunities and gender equality.

Collective outcomes and indicative activities

The proposed project will build on ongoing local governance and livelihood projects and collaboration between UNDP and UNHCR is expected to further strengthen needed support to humanitarian, development and peace nexus in refugee response context through delivering three collective outcomes:

- 1) **Refugees are included in local development planning & service provision** through a gendered perspective in order to address the specific needs of women as the larger demographic group.

- Advocacy with the Government for the inclusion of refugees in basic public services.
- Training on minimum standards of treatment of refugees; enhancing refugee contribution to local development; and planning, budgeting and resource mobilization for development through refugee-inclusive programs.
- Support municipality in managing public service and engaging refugee and local communities in local development processes.

2) Refugees and residents in Lóvua are equipped with skills and resources for livelihood development & income-generation taking into account gender equality and the need for women's economic empowerment.

- Livelihood survey i.e. farming and non-farming.
- Vocational training, training on entrepreneurship and provision of business start-up kits and setup support.
- Registration of new business at local government.
- Support farming to get agricultural inputs (seeds, phytosanitary products) and implements (basic tools).
- Provide training to farmers related to good agriculture practices, farm management and business skills especially those related to agricultural products.
- Purchase and distribution of small livestock (goats, sheep) that will help them improve their nutritional situation.
- Strengthen the capacity in small livestock farming.

3) Refugees and residents in Lóvua can live peacefully & better integrate into the new society

- Training of refugees and local residents on refugee rights & responsibilities; accessing local public services; conflict resolution / civic education to promote peaceful co-existence; and SGBV.
- Setting up of peace committees made up of refugee and host communities that links with local police/judiciary to help mediate and resolve day-to-day disputes and prevent escalation to conflict.

Target groups

Some 22,472 active refugees including 13,723 already settled in Lovua settlement and 8,749 to be relocated from the urban area and the host communities in Lóvua, Lunda Norte.

In providing support to refugees and local residents in Lóvua, specific needs of vulnerable groups will be captured disaggregated by age and gender and appropriate response and approach will be devised to meet their unique needs.

Areas of Implementation: Lóvua municipality, Lunda Norte province

Joint-project Period: 2019

Proposed Budget: 3 million US\$

Outcome	Proposed budget in US\$
1	200,000
2	2,700,000
3	100,000
Total	3 million US\$

Key Partners: Ministry of Territorial Administration and State Reform (MAT), Institute for Local Administration Training (IFAL), Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MINAGRIF), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), World Vision, private sector, etc.

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BURUNDI

Fostering refugees' and host communities' resilience through initiatives strengthening social cohesion and peaceful cohabitation in building on so-called "Integrated Villages"

Situational Analysis

Following the last emergency in the DRC, in early 2018, which occurred as a consequence of increased activity of multiple armed non-state actors in the Kivu provinces, the UNHCR Burundi Operation counted over 75,000 refugees, an increase of approximately 10,000 individuals in only two (2) months. As of 31 October 2018, the total number of Congolese refugees and asylum seekers in Burundi amounted to almost 75,000 individuals, of which some 45,000 live in refugee camps (Kinama, Musasa, Bwagiriza and Kavumu), while the remaining 30,000 are urban refugees (mostly in Bujumbura). The UNHCR Burundi Operation's 2019 planning figure stands at 90,000 refugees to be assisted; however, a Contingency Plan for an additional 50,000 DRC refugees has been prepared should the situation, especially in the Kivu provinces, deteriorate further.

Despite the many challenges on the economic level, the Government of Burundi (GoB) maintains its open-doors policy towards refugees and people seeking asylum who arrive from neighboring countries and in particular the DRC. It plays an important role in the set-up and the operation of refugee camps, as well as in assuring the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) and the refugee registration processes.

Following the large number of arrivals from the DRC in January and February 2018, the capacity of the Kavumu refugee camp in Cankuzo province has been exceeded. Working closely with GoB, who provided for necessary administrative permissions, UNHCR could already construct an extended camp area named Kavumu III. The construction of a fifth (5th) refugee camp in Nyankanda in Ruyigi province, in addition to those in Kavumu, Bwagiriza, Kinama and Musasa, will be finalised in mid-September 2018, in order to meet the growing need for space resulting from the continuing arrivals of Congolese refugees.

Burundi is one of the five (5th) poorest countries in the world (185 out of 189 on the Human Development Index) and the fourth (4th) most densely populated country in Africa. The economy is agriculture-based, consisting mainly of subsistence agriculture. Food insecurity, especially in rural areas where refugees are

hosted, is on the rise, with 56 percent (56%) of children under five (5) years of age suffering malnutrition. The communities hosting refugees and IDPs are often among the most vulnerable and improving their resilience is a crucial challenge. Within the communities hosting refugees (and returnees and IDPs), as elsewhere across the country, one (1) in four (4) Burundians is food-insecure, and one (1) in six (6) children younger than five (5) years of age suffers from chronic malnutrition. There is also limited access to basic social services as seen in the deterioration of health conditions, low levels for access to water and sanitation facilities, and the fact that less than 5 percent (5%) of the population has access to electricity.

A combination of the economic deadlock and the aftermath of the 2015 political crisis in the country impacted negatively on the livelihoods of about 49 percent (49%) of the Burundian population, resulting in a continuous drop in household incomes and living standards of the Burundian population, and relegating 65 percent (65%) of the population to live under the poverty level. Consequently, poverty affecting host communities has to be addressed concurrently to activities linked to integration initiatives.

The context of Burundi is further marked by the fact that a significant part of the Burundian population itself is directly affected by displacement. Over 430,000 Burundians have left the country since 2015, fleeing both political unrest and for some possibly broader socio-economic hardship. Of those who have left (54% of which are women), 56.1% have relocated to Tanzania and 21% to Rwanda, with the remaining refugees being scattered across the Great Lakes Region, including the DRC and Uganda. To date, there are 47,232 returnees, with some 2,000 more arriving to Burundi on a weekly basis.

In addition, as of 31 July 2018, 167,938 persons (55% of which are women) remain internally displaced across Burundi, of which 43,926 (26%) were displaced for socio-political reasons and 124,012 (74%) due to natural disasters (drought, floods, landslides, etc.). Nine percent (9%) of internally displaced persons state that they cannot return to their areas of origin for they still fear for their safety, while 36% state economic reasons

as a hindrance, and 55% have their houses destroyed due to natural hazards.

Natural disasters being the major cause of internal displacement, there is a nexus between climate change and migration. Burundi is extremely vulnerable to climate-induced disasters. Natural hazards and climate change related phenomena like El Nino/La Nina further impact negatively on the different already fragile sectors, such as agriculture, housing, health, infrastructure, water and energy, and hence contribute to the deterioration of the country's economy.

The refugee populations in the camps, while facing a number of economic challenges, including their lack of access to mobility, still widely interact with their host communities, notably through small business activities. Therefore, "integrated villages" have been established, integrating refugees and members of host communities who live in the areas where camps are situated – the latter of which include also both Burundian returnees and IDPs.

In strengthening these structures through targeted joint UNHCR-UNDP interventions, the resilience of affected populations can be improved, social cohesion enhanced, and peaceful cohabitation promoted.

Joint-project strategy and key components

In Burundi, the aim of joint UNHCR-UNDP actions is to pursue an area-based approach targeting refugees and host communities as well as returnees and IDP populations with the creation of employment opportunities and support to small business and income generating activities.

The objective of the project would also be an improved peaceful cohabitation and strengthened social cohesion of targeted communities that will help reduce existing tensions. Specific attention shall be paid to those in need of legal aid. The proposed strategy is aligned with and complement other ongoing PBF-funded joint reintegration activities.

Collective outcomes and indicative activities

The Project will incorporate good practices and elements from past or ongoing UNDP and UNHCR projects, including components ensuring access to justice and strengthening peacebuilding initiatives, as well as sustainable reintegration activities aiming at durable solutions. This will enable targeted populations to contribute to the local economic recovery as well as help them transition from the need of an emergency response to a sustainable development path.¹

Through short (quick impact projects), medium (multi-year) and long-term (durable solutions orientated) interventions, the Project will hence lead to a more

inclusive access to livelihood opportunities and entrepreneurship, with the following specific outcomes:

- 1) Access to vocational training and cash for work activities for refugees and host communities, including returnees and IDPs;
- 2) Access of refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities to sustainable livelihood opportunities;
- 3) Social cohesion mechanisms and peace building activities are implemented, and refugees, returnees, IDPs and host communities, benefit from an improved protection and more effective access to justice;
- 4) Environmental protection in the areas adjacent to the refugee camps is enhanced through joint briquette production activities (as an alternative source for cooking, replacing firewood and its collection).

Areas of Implementation

The Initiative will primarily focus on the Burundian communities across the country which host refugees living in the camps and in urban settings. The five (5) refugee camps are situated in the Ruyigi, Muyinga and Ngozi Provinces in Burundi. Priority communal areas will be determined jointly by both Agencies, and cover 40% of the host communities in Burundi, benefiting to 73,072 refugees (including returnees and IDPs) covered

Joint-project Period: The Programme is planned for four (4) years and expected to start in 2019.

Proposed Budget: 10 million US\$

Outcome	Proposed budget in US\$
1	2,500,000
2	4,500,000
3	1,500,000
4	1,500,000
Total	10 million US\$

Key Partners: This Programme builds on the existing collaboration with the GoB and the humanitarian and development coordination set up in Burundi.

Key Partners within the GoB are the Ministry of the Interior and Local Development, the Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender and the Ministry of Justice. Other partners are local administrations, community leaders, CSOs, NGOs and

¹ UNDP 3X6 Approach

UNHCR & UNDP Joint Programming

financial/technical partners, but also the private sector and other UN Agencies.

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PHOTOGRAPH

Democratic Republic of the Congo. Ituri returnees find homes and livelihoods destroyed. Efforts to strengthen livelihoods and self-reliance are essential, for refugees and returnees. @ UNHCR / Natalia Micevic



DRC

Joint programming to support Local Governance and Development in refugee hosting areas

Situational Analysis

Refugee Response Context

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is one of the most complex and challenging humanitarian situations in the world. There have been gains since the end of the civil war in 2003, but conflicts in different parts of the country continue to give rise both to significant internal displacement and to flight to neighboring countries.

Refugees and IDPs organize their own repatriation to different parts of the country at different times, but many refugee returnees find that returning home is not yet a sustainable option and therefore settle with other IDP groups close to the borders, or in districts around their areas of origin.

Despite the challenges, the DRC is a generous host to refugees, and provides asylum to some 527,000 refugees from neighboring countries, as at October 2018. A total of 99% of registered refugees are from CAR (170,430), Rwanda (217,670), South Sudan (95,181), and Burundi (42,308). 75% live in communities in rural areas, and less than 1% live in urban areas. Some 25% live in camps and settlements. 63% of registered refugees are children and 52% are women, a demographic breakdown that speaks to the fact that most refugees came in family groups. Refugees benefit from international protection, and have access to the services and systems available to their neighbors. Most live in communities or on land set aside for camps and settlements. There is limited access to farming land.

UNHCR, in close collaboration with the Government agency the *Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés* (CNR), is working with other actors to support the strengthening of national capacity in hosting areas, in keeping with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), and the goals of a more sustainable refugee response model.

Humanitarian responses in all of these areas are stretched, and could benefit from the presence of national and international development actors to reinforce the response to refugees as well as assistance to communities hosting them. Area based development-oriented approaches should contribute to improve

relations and social cohesion between host communities and refugees. Inclusive governance and the sustainable management of natural resources as well as a strengthened capacity of communities and institutions to respond to chronic displacements are all key elements of the response needs.

Development Context

The economic development of the DRC has been severely undermined by decades of instability and violence. Poor economic management aggravated by repeated political crises has constrained economic freedom and trapped much of the population in persistent poverty. The socio-economic environment of DRC is characterized by the contrast between abundant natural resources (agriculture, mining and energy) and the high level of poverty of the majority of the population. The DRC is ranked 176 out of 189 countries in the Human Development Index.

Urban population growth is rapidly increasing due to rural exodus, which has adverse effects on agro-pastoral production and fishing in rural areas. Youth represent more than 60 % of DRC's population, providing a potentially significant demographic dividend in the years to come. The total unemployment rate is 70%. The dense tropical forest that covers about 55% of the territory of the DRC also has the country's most important watersheds which represent major environmental challenges.

Not all stakeholders are involved in steering the transition leading up to elections, making the political situation unpredictable. The relationship between the National Independent Electoral Commission and certain political parties of the opposition and the actors of the civil society has created a climate of mistrust that gives rise to queries about the prospects of credible and peaceful elections. Security remains a pressing concern in the eastern and central areas of the country, where economic activity could be jeopardized if violence continues or worsens. The falling purchasing power of households caused by the rising prices of necessities and the depreciation of the Congolese franc could awaken a dormant social crisis.

Connection to international priorities and processes

The main focus of joint programming will be in line with the priorities set by authorities in the National Strategic Development Plan 2018-2022 for DRC and its Priority Actions Plan, and include the UNDAF 2019-2024 priorities axes, the 2030 Agenda and the “Leave No One Behind” programming principle, global commitments to strengthen the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, as well as the Global Compact on Refugees through application of the CRRF approach. Programming in refugee hosting areas within the DRC will be included in the Country Refugee Response Plan (CRRP), which will facilitate contributions to Regional RRP, to the DRC Humanitarian Response Plan, and to the UNDAF and other coordination mechanisms. The DRC is currently under consideration for eligibility for the World Bank IDA18 refugee window to support the CAR refugee situation in North and South Ubangi, and Bas Uele.

Joint-project strategy and key components

There has been no large-scale study on the socio-economic impact of refugees on rural host communities. UNHCR, UNDP and other partners are exploring the possibility of one or several socio-economic surveys that could gather data on different aspects of refugees and host communities’ livelihoods. Such a study would outline the differences between refugees and their neighbors and the factors affecting refugees’ access to livelihoods, including legal status, social capital, human capital, social and economic environment and length of stay and accurate statistics of host populations in the villages settled by refugees. As in other countries, it is expected that such a study would demonstrate a mixed impact from refugee arrivals, with services such as education, healthcare and water strained if not supported through development interventions, and local economies potentially strengthened after the initial shock. The impact on sub-sets of host communities would require particular attention.

In this connection, strengthening inclusive local governance mechanisms and democratic dialogues in refugee hosting areas is expected to be the entry point of the joined program. Further joint evaluations will help identify other priority sectors. Prioritizing the need for support to national and local institutions, joint programming will identify longer-term development programming goals necessary to sustain and build upon humanitarian interventions. Joint missions to hosting areas are providing an opportunity for UNDP to advise UNHCR on how existing programming could be adapted to be more consistent with national systems, and to better prepare the ground for development programming to follow, in particular in the Haut Uele, in South Kivu, and in Kasai Central.

To better inform longer-term rule of law and peacebuilding programming in both hosting and return

areas, the two agencies will collaborate on the inclusion of refugees, IDPs, returnees, and Congolese refugees in countries of asylum in an ongoing Justice Perception Survey. Already designed to inform development programming in Rule of Law, the survey’s extension to asylum countries is intended to provide refugees with the ability to influence action taken in potential return areas – potentially lifting barriers to durable voluntary repatriation. It is expected that collaboration on the Justice Perception Survey could be the basis for potential joint cross border interventions.

Collective outcomes and indicative activities

As agreed during the planning workshop in Nairobi in June 2018, joint programming will focus on:

- 1) Local governance programming to help strengthen the capacity of local authorities to manage the increase in population represented by large numbers of refugees;
- 2) The identification and implementation of complementary programming to support the inclusion of refugees by local authorities, including potentially through the provision of agricultural inputs, livelihood development & income-generation, access to fields, capacity development, Environment & Sustainable Energy Sources, rehabilitation of public infrastructure and participatory community programmes, considering the specific needs of women;
- 3) Collaboration, potentially with other actors such as OCHA, on preparedness programming to support communities faced with recurrent displacement and facilitate local-level responses without the need for international intervention;
- 4) Establishment of peace committees of refugee and host communities with links to local police (Community Policing / justice to assist with mediation and conflict resolution and to prevent escalation of conflict;
- 5) Inclusion of refugees, returnees, IDPs and refugees in neighbouring countries in an ongoing Justice Perception Survey that acts as a foundation for justice and peacebuilding programming;
- 6) Possibly in collaboration with others, conduct a study/survey on the socio-economic consequences of refugees on rural host communities in DRC that could yield concrete recommendations and actions to the humanitarian and development communities and provide important socio-economic data on refugees, returnees, IDPs and others.

Collaboration in other areas, such as in the participation of IDPs and returnees in electoral processes, and on a programme with UN Pol and other substantive sections within UNPol/MONUSCO on policing in refugee hosting areas, will be the subject of evaluations and other preparatory work with other partners and will be developed over time.

Target groups & approach

The joint program will target Refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities taking into consideration the needs of women, girls and boys from refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities. The project will take particular note of the detailed disaggregated data collected in proGres registration and in the methodology used by the data collection project executed in collaboration with the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative which conducts the Justice Perception Survey with the support of local universities and INS (Institut National des Statistiques). The survey has grown to include questions related to rule of law more generally, including those that touch on security.

UNHCR and UNDP will apply community based approaches and will proactively engage UN agencies and peace and development actors, whole of Government, and the academic and private sectors. When possible, the project will draw from existing or past projects implemented by the two agencies or other actors in the targeted areas.

Areas of Implementation: Refugee hosting areas in South Kivu, North Kivu, and Ituri, and IDP hosting and return areas in Kasai Central.

Joint-project Period: 2019-2020.

Between July – November 2018, UNHCR and UNDP:

- Established a joint working group;
- Conducted joint missions to geographical areas (South Kivu, North Kivu and Ituri); started to draft projects and to identify opportunities for funding, as well as joint briefings for donors and other collaborators;
- Main sectors identified; fundraising modalities and geographic locations for joint programming identified – noting in particular the planned and ongoing actions of others; start to work on detailed plans.

Proposed Budget: 11,600,000 million US\$

Outcome	Proposed budget in US\$
1	3,500,000
2	2,700,000
3	650,000
4	2,000,000
5	2,500,000
6	250,000
Total	11,600,000 million US\$

Human Resources: Need for a full-time consultant to ensure the process is followed up, as well as technical staff from UNDP in field locations, initially to be hosted by UNHCR

Key Partners: UNHCR and UNDP will apply community based approaches, using a Comprehensive Refugees Response plan and multi-year-multi-partner, involving UN agencies, Development actors, Government, Civil society, NGOs, private sectors.

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RWANDA

An integrated refugee response programme

Situational Analysis

Rwanda is home to some 150,000 refugees and asylum seekers—approx. 68,500 from Burundi who have arrived in the past 3 years, and approx. 76,500 Congolese who have lived in Rwanda for many years, or even decades. About 9% of refugees have settled spontaneously in urban areas, while the remaining are living in 6 camps spread across the country. Generally, the country offers a favorable protection environment with some important specific issues of note: there is de facto right to work, open borders, and a high-level commitment that all durable solutions should be made available to all refugees (resettlement, local integration and return).

There are challenges, however. For instance, camp-based refugees are highly dependent on humanitarian funding which has been decreasing. Neither national nor sectoral development plans clearly include refugees, with the corresponding effect that the refugee agenda is also not addressed in local planning or in sector working groups (SWGs) co-chaired by government and development partners. Similarly, while the CRRF has been adopted by the GoR there is still a need to ensure that this will be integrated into national planning.

In terms of opportunities, the GoR Leaders' Summit Commitments could create an entry point for the inclusion of refugees across a spectrum of areas (national education system, national health insurance for urban refugees, joint GoR-UNHCR livelihoods strategy, issuance of documentation to all refugees following ongoing verification exercise, etc.). It is also significant to note that Rwanda has applied for the World Bank IDA-18 refugee sub-window

Refugee hosting Districts are more vulnerable due to refugees' underlying poverty in relation to nationals, the demands on already stressed resources while both refugees and host communities still face limited resilience. In addition, the burden on the environment of the presence of refugees in an overcrowded refugee camp in an already overly population-dense area is exacerbated by the dependence of refugees on decreasing aid which leaves them no choice but to use available natural resources. These actions are a factor

of tension with the host community while also degrading the environment, resulting in high risks of erosion which has led to the formation of dangerous gullies and ravines claiming human lives and destroying homes and facilities.

Guided by successive national medium-term plans and by comprehensive policy reforms over the last two decades Rwanda has emerged as an impressive story of transformation in Africa. The country has achieved remarkable socioeconomic progress demonstrated, inter alia, by a more than three-fold increase in per capita gross domestic product (GDP) from \$206 in 2002 to \$729 in 2016.² Growth was also pro-poor: Rwanda's Human Development Index increased from 0.244 in 1990 to 0.498 in 2015,³ (current HDI ranking is 158 of 189) poverty headcount dropped from 78 per cent in 1995 to 39.1 per cent in 2014.

By 2015 Rwanda had attained all Millennium Development Goal targets except those for poverty, stunting and share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector.⁴ Rwanda's high population density (483 per square kilometres)⁵ and high dependence on agriculture place increasing pressures on land use. Over 86 per cent of the population rely on firewood for cooking, leading to high rates of deforestation.⁶ Low productivity in forest and land use and unsustainable management of natural resources have led to soil degradation, encroachment into wetlands, increased water pollution and loss of biodiversity.⁷ Rapid urbanization places pressures on social infrastructure in cities.

Joint-project strategy and key components

UNDP and UNHCR in Rwanda aim to ensure that refugees are not left behind in programming relating to access to justice, livelihoods, environment and sustainable development.

The main aim of this joint project is to provide an integrated approach to all refugee's camps and host communities which touches on several aspects of their life, namely livelihood, entrepreneurship for job creation, environmental management and access to law.

2 National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR).

3 UNDP, Human Development Report 2016.

4 Millennium Development Goal Monitor Fact Sheet, 2015.

5 World Bank Open Database, 2016

6 NISR, Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey, 2014.

7 Ministry of Environment, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, 2016.

With a focus on four key areas where UNDP and UNHCR have synergies and common areas of priority, and through an approach of leveraging comparative advantages, UNHCR and UNDP aim to carry forward the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) by improving refugee inclusion in UN programmes supporting the national development strategy.

UNHCR and UNDP have at country level done a mapping of each agency's programming and have identified areas where synergies can be leveraged to improve refugee inclusion in development. While opportunities for new joint initiatives will be explored, the two offices have also agreed to focus on existing UNDP interventions in areas hosting refugees, as well as activities where UNHCR can support UNDP's existing work.

Collective outcomes and indicative activities

Joint efforts will aim to achieve the following outcomes:

1) Mechanisms for the inclusion of refugees and other vulnerable groups (women, GBV victims and people with disability) in SDG awareness and monitoring established

- Activity 1.1.: Conduct research on SDG 5, 10 and 16 implementations focusing on the principle of leaving no one behind.
- Activity 1.2: Conduct policy dialogues on critical issues from research / studies conducted
- Activity 1.3: Conduct capacity building and awareness on SDGs 16, 10 and 5.

2) Refugee youth and women's entrepreneurship skills strengthened, expertise in environmental and other issues built and jobs created

- Activity 2.1. Provide technical and financial support to the organization of the Youth Connekt boot camp/awards for youth population of refugee's camps and their host communities (including trainings in entrepreneurship skills, mentoring and provision of awards)
Timeline: short-term, Medium-term
- Activity 2.2. Provide technical and financial support to the inclusion of specific refugees' entrepreneurship issues in the Youth Connekt entrepreneurship awareness raising initiatives (Youth Connekt Hangout, TV series on entrepreneurship, ICT and mindset and attitude change)
Timeline: short-term, Medium-term

3) Environmental issues in refugee areas addressed through private sector investment in sustainable/innovative technologies and advocacy for improved policies

- Activity 3.1. Provide technical and financial support to conduct Strategic Environmental Impact

Assessments (SEIA) in all camps and surrounding areas.

Timeline: Medium-term

- Activity 3.2. Provide technical support to mobilize resources to implement the SEIA's recommendations

Timeline: Medium-term, Long-term

- Activity 3.3. Provide technical support for advocacy of inclusion of refugee camps environmental issues into the Environment Sector Working groups plans and budgets

Timeline: Medium-term, Long-term

4) Vulnerable people including refugees have increased access to quality legal aid services

- Activity 4.1 Provide technical and financial support to build capacity of local authorities, national authorities, border officials on law enforcement on refugee rights, right to asylum, gender mainstreaming, SGBV response, etc. and help them develop functional and effective mechanisms to refer cases to relevant service providers
Timeline: short-term, Medium-term

- Activity 4.2. Provision of legal aid in partnership with Rwanda Bar Association and other partners to vulnerable persons in Rwanda including survivors of SGBV, persons with disabilities and inmates
Timeline: short-term, Medium-term

- Activity 4.3. Joint capacity building for lawyers including women lawyers on identified capacity gaps including on refugee law and rights
Timeline: short-term, Medium-term

- Activity 4.4. Joint advocacy for mainstreaming of refugees in national access to justice policies and programmes
Timeline: short-term, Medium-term

Target groups

People of concern in Rwanda, including refugees and host communities with particular focus on vulnerable groups such as inmates, SGBV victims, people with disabilities, etc.

Overall goal to ensure strategy respond to differentiated needs of women, girls, men and boys from refugee and host communities.

In particular, SGBV survivors access to quality legal aid is among the priorities of the joint support by UNDP and UNHCR. Capacity gaps of women lawyers will be addressed through the project support.

Areas of Implementation: Refugee hosting areas in Rwanda (including urban areas and districts hosting 6 refugee camps). UNDP will specifically target the 7 identified poorest districts.

Joint-project Period: 2019-2023 (4 years)

Proposed Budget: 6,150,000 million US\$

Outcome	Proposed budget in US\$
1	750,000
2	1,800,000
3	2,000,000
4	2,000,000
Total	6,550,000 million US\$

Key Partners: Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs; Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Youth; Ministry of Local Government; Rwanda Environment Management Authority, and District Authorities; DOT, Akazi Kanoze, INKOMOKO, Rwanda Environmental NGOs Forum (RENGOF), Rwanda Bar Association (RBA), Legal Aid Forum (LAF); Private Sector Federation

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PHOTOGRAPH

Rwanda. Rwanda. Gihembe camp for Congolese refugees in Byumba. © UNHCR/Georgina Goodwin



UGANDA

Support to refugee - hosting districts

Situational Analysis

Uganda is one of the largest asylum countries worldwide with a refugee population which has been tripled since 2015, mainly due to mass influxes from South Sudan, as well as from the DRC and Burundi. In the last three years, the number of new refugees from the DRC has steadily increased resulting in some 285,000 refugees from DRC in Uganda by the end of October 2018. Arrivals from DRC continue and have risen again since the latest Ebola outbreak in Ituri and North Kivu.

Uganda remains a low-income economy, with an annual per capita income of US\$ 773 in 2016/17. Some 27 percent of the population, or 10 million Ugandans, live below the poverty line, up from 19.7 percent in 2012/13. Uganda has one of the highest youth populations globally, with 77 percent of the population under 30 years of age coupled with very high youth unemployment. Over 25 percent of the economy, providing 70 percent of formal and informal employment, is reliant on rain-fed agriculture. Uganda's National Development Plan (NDP II) aims at addressing these issues and the vision is to make Uganda a middle-income country by 2040.

Uganda's policy framework for refugees is one of the most progressive worldwide, including open borders, freedom of movement and the right to work. In September 2016, Uganda launched the application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), building upon and further strengthening responsibility sharing by the international community and creating entry points for new actors including development partners and the private sector.

Refugees are integrated into the National Development Plan (NDP II) through Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA) and benefit from public service delivery. The UN's development efforts in Uganda support the NDP II and contribute to its realization at all levels. Government plans for education, health, water and livelihoods in the main refugee-hosting areas are at different stages of development and include the needs of host communities. The Refugee Response Plan (RRP) 2019-2020 led by Government and UNHCR contributes to these plans. Both UNHCR and UNDP participate in the RRP coordinating their activities in respective sector working groups and submitting plans and budgets.

Districts hosting refugees are among the least developed in the country with some of the lowest indicators in education and health. These districts have now absorbed huge additional populations while struggling to provide adequate services for the hosting communities. Refugee-hosting districts are now recognized under the vulnerability criteria of NDP II, making them a priority for development interventions and providing an opportunity to engage various actors to comprehensively respond to the humanitarian and development needs of refugee-hosting districts and the entirety of their population – both refugees and Ugandan nationals. These factors provide a justification for strengthening local capacities to respond to increasing needs and invest in the socio-economic development of these areas.

The National Development Plan III (NDP III) will start in mid-2020 to which UN efforts will also contribute.

Joint-programming elements and key components

The overarching goal is to jointly address the nexus between humanitarian and development and help achieve inclusive social service delivery for refugee and host communities. This collaboration will build on existing strategies, including the Refugee and Host Community Empowerment (ReHoPE) strategy and other programs which support recovery and resilience and meet the needs of all in selected refugee-hosting areas. Prioritized areas of collaboration in Uganda will be environment and rule of law, building on agencies area of expertise.

Joint areas of collaboration

- 1) Physical safety, Rule of Law, access to justice ensured while promoting human rights protection and social cohesion among refugees and hosting communities.
- 2) Central and local governments supported to achieve Energy and Environment objectives under the CRRF.

Target groups

Shift towards area-based programming to benefit host communities and refugees. Ensure strategy responds to differentiated needs of women, girls, men and boys from both communities; Ensure community-based approaches are aligned in the strategies; Factor in community contributions. The collaboration contributes to the Government sector response plans.

Areas of Implementation: Refugee-hosting districts in West Nile and the South West

Joint-project Period: 2019-2020 - To support the next Uganda RRP 2019-20 to bridge the gap until NDP III is implemented.

Proposed Budget: 15,651,000 million US\$

Outcome	Proposed budget in US\$
1	2,626,000
2	13,025,000
Total	15,651,000 million US\$

Key Partners: Office of the Prime Minister, CRRF Secretariat, OPM DOR, Ministry of Local Government, National Planning Authority, MoFPED, DLGs, Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, refugees, host communities

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TANZANIA

Building resilient communities and ecosystems in Kigoma

Situational Analysis

As of 31 October 2018, the United Republic of Tanzania hosted over 340,000 people of concern to UNHCR. Some 256,000 come from Burundi while over 84,000 are from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and some 600 from other countries. Since September 2017, more than 42,000 Burundian refugees have been assisted to return home under a tripartite arrangement, with support designed to ensure the voluntariness of decisions to return, and that return movements are safe, dignified and sustainable. At the same time, limited basic services and reports of human rights violations inside Burundi have caused a number of returnees to come back to Tanzania for protection, and led some to seek asylum in other neighbouring countries. While the situation inside Burundi remains challenging and the majority of Burundian refugees do not want to go back for the time being, the governments of Tanzania and Burundi want to move to promoting the return of Burundian refugees from Tanzania. However, the lack of resources on both sides of the border makes ensuring protection safeguards for refugees and returnees difficult, and refugees cite a mix of push and pull factors in making the decision to return. Visible support from the donor community for refugee hosting areas who have borne the brunt of the refugee influx will help maintain continued access for refugees to international protection.

The critical funding gap in the refugee response has led to shortfalls in the delivery of basic services to refugees. This is further exacerbated by the limited access to livelihood opportunities and encampment policy. Alternative and sustainable forms of energy have only been available for a small, particularly vulnerable population in the form of short-lived pilot projects. Therefore, most refugees rely on firewood to meet their energy needs, putting women and girls at risk of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) during firewood collection. Owing to these challenges, refugees find themselves forced to engage in negative coping mechanisms, which in turn negatively affect refugee-host community relationships. These challenges are compounded by limited access to justice and rule of law mechanisms. The impact of hosting refugees is generally perceived as negative due to rapid deforestation, security concerns and the competition for natural resources. The protracted refugee situation and limited possibility for durable solutions in Tanzania necessitate the inclusion of refugees into programmes to further bridge the humanitarian-development nexus.

Tanzania's long-term development goals are outlined in the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, which aims at transforming the country into middle-income-country status by 2025, and which promises to modernize economy and eradicate poverty by 2020. Tanzania has sustained relatively high economic growth over the last decade, averaging 6–7% a year. But while the poverty rate in the country has declined, the absolute number of poor has not because of the high population growth rate. The Kigoma region has the highest poverty rate in Tanzania and is one of two regions that has experienced increased poverty rates when comparing the 2001 and 2012 household surveys, increasing from 38 to 49 %. According to the Human Development Index 2016, Kigoma has a poverty headcount of 56.2%, and the population in severe poverty is at 25.2%.

The increase in population in these areas has contributed to pressure on land and increased local level tensions and conflicts. Vulnerable groups in both refugee and host communities are disproportionately affected. 77% of refugees in Tanzania are women or children under the age of 18, who are particularly vulnerable. About 90% of refugee children have seen or experienced violent scenes inside their homes. This is largely due to intimate partner violence caused by several factors including limited resources, limited opportunities for income generation and limited mobility. While there is a great need for socio-economic development in the Kigoma Region, refugees find themselves faced with additional hardship, arising out of the protection environment.

The large increase in refugees offers both challenges and opportunities for socio-economic development in the host communities. The most significant challenge facing the government remains to ensure protection of refugees and host communities whilst implementing measures ensuring sustainable livelihoods and socio-economic development in the regions affected. On the other hand, livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities include local trade, skills exchange and agricultural production.

Alignment with existing Programmes

This initiative follows the UNDP Administrator's and UNHCR High Commissioner's commitment to ensure closer collaboration between UNDP and UNHCR and reflects both agencies' eagerness to put this into action in the sub-region. The programme will support and promote protection and solutions for persons of concern.

The project is aligned and complementary to the Kigoma Joint Programme, an area-based cross-sectoral UN joint programme which seeks to improve human security in the region of Kigoma, address the root causes of migration through targeting its root causes of poverty and human insecurity in all its dimensions and applies a holistic durable approach to include both refugees and host communities in the region. The project further aligns with the UNDP-UNHCR-IOM Cross Border Project aiming to build peace and prevent conflict in the border region between Burundi and Tanzania, in line with the UN Great Lakes Regional Strategic Framework. Finally, the project contributes to the achievement of the UNDAF II outcomes.

Joint-project strategy and key components

The purpose of the joint project is to ensure increased protection of refugees and host communities while contributing to the socio-economic development of the Kigoma region. The joint project will build on the comparative advantage of both organizations to ensure a maximum impact. The project targets both refugees and host communities and it aims at securing: Increased protection, social cohesion and access to justice; Improved protection of environment and improved access to sustainable energy; and, Improved access to livelihood opportunities.

The project will incorporate elements from existing UNDP and UNHCR projects, including components on ensuring access to justice and peacebuilding initiatives as well as applying sustainable environmental and forest management, access to livelihood opportunities; and practices in addressing unmet needs in the target locations. New innovative initiatives will be introduced, such as the Off-grid Box Technology, bringing safe drinking water and renewable energy to the local population. Emphasis will be put on applying an evidence-based approach whilst promoting government ownership, align with local needs through joint dialogue and build local capacity to further reduce dependency levels amongst the refugee population and negative coping mechanisms which causes a lot of tensions between communities.

Collective outcomes and indicative activities

- 1) Access to sustainable energy sources for refugees and host communities increased and deforestation rates decreased.
- 2) Access to sustainable livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities increased.
- 3) Social cohesion mechanisms implemented and refugees and host communities enjoying increased protection and access to justice, especially for SGBV victims.
- 4) Access to international protection for those persons in need of protection and durable solutions in line with international standards.

Areas of Implementation: The project will focus on the host communities and refugee camps in Kakonko, Kasulu, Kibondo districts in Kigoma Region. The areas of implementation will be confirmed with regional authorities following local consultations.

Joint-project Period: The Program is planned for four years and expected to start in early 2019.

Proposed Budget: 8 million US\$

Outcome	Proposed budget in US\$
1	4,000,000
2	2,500,000
3	1,500,000
Total	8 million US\$

Key Partners: The success of the joint programme depends on strong government ownership and local buy in. Key partners include, Ministry of Home Affairs and other key ministries, President's Office - Regional Administrative Local Government, Local Government authorities, CBOs, NGOs, FBOs, Development Partners, Private Sector and other UN Agencies.

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PHOTOGRAPH

Tanzania. Congolese refugee women
during handcraft activities at Nyarugusu
camp. @UNHCR/Maimuna Mtengela



ZAMBIA

Promoting humanitarian - development solutions to refugee response

Situational Analysis

As of October 31, 2018 Zambia, hosts over 41,000 Congolese refugees and asylum seekers, of which some 16,000 arrived through Luapula Province since the emergency began in September 2017. Following the relocation of refugees from Kenani Transit Centre to Mantapala refugee settlement, 10,630 new arrivals from the DRC, of which nearly 80% are women and children and about 2,200 are persons with specific needs, currently reside in Mantapala. Nearly 60% of these are children, while the elderly represents 2.% of the population and adults 39%. Over half of the population in Mantapala is female. In addition to those settled in Mantapala, some 3,500 refugees have self-settled in neighboring villages, while about 3,700 and 2,500 have been registered in Lusaka and Meheba Refugee Settlement, respectively. Refugees entering through Luapula Province are granted prima-facie refugees status and transferred to Mantapala, while those currently entering through other border points in Northern, Western and North-Western provinces go through individual Refugee Status Determination before being granted status. All new asylum seekers and refugees are being biometrically registered by the Government. While some refugees opt to seek urban residency in Lusaka for employment purposes, others are transferred to Meheba or Mayukwayukwa refugee settlements, in which they are given land to grow their own crops and engage in livelihoods activities. The Republic of Zambia has a long tradition of hosting refugees and currently hosts over 74,000 individuals including refugees, asylum seekers and others of concern. These statistics also include some 23,000 eligible former refugees from Angola and Rwanda who have now been granted local integration in Zambia.

Over the past three decades, incomes in **Zambia** have fallen steadily. Poverty is widespread – 64 per cent of the total population lives below the poverty line, rising to 80 per cent in rural areas, meaning they do not have adequate income to meet their basic food requirements. The Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) (2017-2021) is well-aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals and places a strong emphasis on accelerating development efforts to leave no one behind. It pledges to create a diversified and resilient economy for socio-economic transformation, driven largely by agriculture. The country's vision is to become a prosperous middle-income country by 2030 (Vision 2030) via enhanced private sector participation.

Overall protection concerns are related to Zambia's encampment policy, which is a result of Zambia's reservation to article 26 of the 1951 Convention. The easing, or lifting, of reservations made by Zambia to the 1951 Convention (most notably on freedom of movement and the right to work) continues to be a longer-term strategic objective but was unfortunately not achieved in the new Refugee Act of 2017. However, the new Act introduced some progressive provisions, such as the right to self-employment, in line with the presidential pledges made at the New York Leaders' Summit in 2016 for better livelihood opportunities for refugees in Zambia. Displaced DRC families and host communities face insecurities including, 1) lack of social services and diverse livelihood opportunities and 2) the fact that the communities are newly established and lack structures for integration and social cohesion with the host communities.

In Zambia, the 2017 Refugee Act provides the legislative prerequisites for applying a comprehensive refugee response, including access to territory, provision of protection and identification of solutions. The new Act represents a significant shift from the 1970 Refugee Control Act, enabling the Government to implement a settlement approach, granting refugees a variety of rights and access to services, and allowing to facilitate permanent residency and naturalization as an alternative legal status.

As a CRRF roll-out country, Zambia will focus on the areas of i) refugee protection and rights; ii) emergency response and ongoing humanitarian and development interventions, iii) increasing the resilience and self-reliance of refugees and iv) supporting host communities. This will be achieved under the leadership of the Government of the Republic of Zambia and with the cooperation of humanitarian and development actors, private sector, and other non-traditional partners.

The roll out of the CRRF approach to refugee affected areas and the mobilization of development partners and funds that will enable development projects to benefit both refugees and host populations will be a major priority in the years to come.

Joint-project strategy and key components

Overall purpose and aim:

To build on lifesaving interventions that have already started in the response to the DRC refugee influx into Luapula province and focus on strengthening the

humanitarian-development nexus. To initiate a joint humanitarian and development response as a tool to build community resilience, enable refugees and host communities to thrive and enable long-term, sustainable development to take place.

Focus will be placed on i) improving access to and mobility within the settlement areas, ii) introduce alternative energy sources that are reliable and sustainable to improve access to services and livelihoods, and iii) enhancing connectivity (GSM/internet).

Approach: Building on UNDP's and UNHCR's expertise and mandate, both organizations will aim to work at three levels, namely: Rule of Law, Governance and Service Delivery. As such, implementation will focus on assisting the Government in 1) the policy and legal framework, 2) institutional capacity development and (in)direct service delivery.

The project will build on approaches and partnerships used during the Local Integration Programme (2014-2016), led by UNHCR and the ongoing Promoting Human Security Through Sustainable Development Programme, led by UNDP, which aims to ensure that communities living in selected resettlement schemes are cohesive, productive, sustainable and fully integrated into development at all levels. Building on the emergency response in Mantapala as well as on UNHCR's interventions in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba, and on the UN's ongoing interventions in the same areas under UNDP's leadership, a joint programme will strengthen and enable the shift from humanitarian interventions to long-term sustainable development.

Collective outcomes and indicative activities

- 1) Local Governments undertake inclusive and participatory planning and governance processes that incorporate the settlements.
 - Activity 1.1: Support relevant districts to integrate refugees into government development plans and systems.
 - Activity 1.2.: Build local, provincial and central government and civil society organizations' capacity for relief and recovery planning, coordination and implementation of programmes.
- 2) Access to and within the settlements allows for enhanced mobility, access to markets and service delivery.
 - Activity 2.1: Expansion and improvement of road networks leading to and within the refugee settlements.
- 3) Alternative energy sources are introduced and scaled up for the benefit of refugees and the host communities with focus on women economic empowerment

- Activity 3.1: Introduction of cost-effective and reliable solar energy for community/service delivery infrastructure, livelihoods and households.
- 4) Connectivity (GSM/internet) is made available for enhanced programme implementation, communication with and among the population and service delivery.
 - Activity 4.1: Engage the private sector to install and improve connectivity infrastructure.
 - Activity 4.2: Ensure strategy responds to differentiated needs of women, girls, men and boys from refugee and host communities.

Cohesion and integration are vital for any community to thrive, succeed and be sustainable in the long-term. Therefore, promoting cohesiveness, inclusion and preventing isolation are key elements that will be addressed to ensure that all population groups, especially vulnerable such as women, girls and boys, are able to benefit from the proposed interventions. It is expected that by improving mobility, connectivity and availability of energy, access to social and community services will be enhanced. The project will thus support the formation and strengthening of community-based groups, committees and associations to empower and address the needs of those who are often left behind.

Areas of Implementation: Geographical areas: Mantapala, Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Refugee Settlements and surrounding areas/communities.

Joint-project Period: 2019-2023

Proposed Budget: 9 million US\$

Outcome	Proposed budget in US\$
1	200,000
2	5,000,000
3	3,000,000
4	800,000
Total	9,000,000 million US\$

Key Partners: Office of the Commissioner for Refugees under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Resettlement, Office of the Vice President, Various Line Ministries, Zambia Information and Communications Technology Authority (ZICTA); UNHCR, UNDP and relevant UN Agencies; Private sector and foundations (Zambia Chamber of Mines, Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry); NGOs to be identified (People in Need, Caritas Czech Republic) and Development/Cooperating Partners (DfID, MasterCard Foundation, Microsoft Foundation, USAID, European

UNHCR & UNDP Joint Programming

Union, World Bank/AfDB, Chinese Government,
Government of Japan/JICA)

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PHOTOGRAPH

Zambia. Congolese refugee Mathew, 36, is a community mobiliser and is also in charge of the nursery at Mantapala Settlement. He grows onion, tomato, cassava, potato, oranges, nectarines, kale and aubergines, which are distributed for free to the host community and the refugees.

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FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

By Country And Key Objective	Governance / Justice Perception Survey	Protection / RoL / Access to Justice / PB / Conflict Transformation	Sustainable Livelihoods / C4W / CB / Study (socio- economic impact of refugees on host populations)	Infrastructure Rehabilitations / Technology and Connectivity	Environment and Sustainable Energy Sources	Total Proposed budget in US\$
Angola		300,000	2,700,000			3,000,000
Burundi		1,500,000	7,000,000		1,500,000	10,000,000
DRC	6,000,000	2,000,000	3,600,000			11,600,000
Rwanda	750,000	2,000,000	1,800,000		2,000,000	6,550,000
Tanzania		1,500,000	2,500,000		4,000,000	8,000,000
Uganda		2,626,000			13,025,000	15,651,000
Zambia	200,000			5,800,000	3,000,000	9,000,000
Total	6,950,000	9,926,000	17,600,000	5,800,000	23,525,000	63,801,000

The financial requirements included in this document are indicative and refer to the necessary budgets, by country and key objective, for the implementation of the proposed initiatives, as estimated at the time of publishing. Approved budgetary requirements for the period 2019-2020 are reflected in country and regional Refugee Response Plans (RRP) and will be updated in subsequent versions of the RRP as project development advances.

The projects identified here are in the process of being developed at country level. They are all expected to contain both humanitarian and development elements, with the latter, in particular, requiring between 2-5 years from design to full implementation. Additional partners will be identified during the project design phase and will be included in later updates.

WORKING TOGETHER



PHOTOGRAPH: The first UNHCR - UNDP Joint-Programming Workshop on the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the DRC situation was held on 02-03 July, 2018 at the United Nations Office in Nairobi, Kenya. UNHCR and UNDP staff members from Angola, Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia attended the workshop, joined by technical teams from the HQs and Regional Offices.



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