

Rwandophones expelled from Tanzania

**JOINT GOVERNMENT AND
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS APPEAL
FOR THE HUMANITARIAN, RECOVERY
AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE TO
RWANDOPHONES EXPELLED FROM
TANZANIA AND HOST COMMUNITIES
(DECEMBER 2006 – JUNE 2008)**



19th January 2007

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In relation to humanitarian operations, United Nations agencies, International Organisations (IOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have been working throughout the course of the year 2006 to implement the humanitarian reform agenda including the cluster approach. Whilst the process is still being developed or has not yet begun in a number of countries (including Rwanda), the approach is being applied in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda. A meeting of regional partners and representatives of country teams in September 2006 helped to provide a lessons learned and information sharing opportunity in support of the implementation of the reform. At regional level, a review of regional coordination structures was undertaken in May 2006 to examine the role of the groups in relation to the cluster approach, the outcome of which continues to be followed up. As a consequence of the recommendations provided by such review, the formation of partnerships and inter-organisational cooperation has continued to strengthen throughout the year and is reflected in this **“Joint Government and Development Partners Appeal for the humanitarian, recovery and development assistance to the Rwandophones expelled from Tanzania and host communities”**.

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner in Rwanda (UNHCR), who acts as a technical advisor and facilitator of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Rwanda Disaster Management Task Force (DMTF), have jointly developed this document. The DMTF is a coordination group involving GoR authorities and United Nations (UN) Agencies, as well as NGOs. It will be responsible for the coordination of the actions envisaged in this appeal, as well as for the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities.

This Appeal is not a simple pledge of money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a common humanitarian, recovery, and development action plan;
- Resource mobilisation;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The Appeal is the strategic plan for an 18 months humanitarian response in an immediate (January 2007 – June 2007) and longer (July 2007 – June 2008) period and includes the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- A preliminary assessment of needs according to the findings of the Sectoral Sub-Commissions within the UNDAF Rwanda DMTF;
- Most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Priority areas to be addressed in the response plan;
- A matrix of activities according to the phases of action;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary;
- Specific fact-sheets per agency with basic project activities, as donors provide resources directly to appealing agencies upon presentation of summarised areas of initiatives.

As a result of the consultations held within the DMTF, the GoR and various stakeholders identified ten priority sectors and themes for action at country level (Coordination and Support Services, Domestic Needs and Non-Food Items [NFI], Education, Food, Health and Nutrition, Logistics and Transports, Registration/Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law, Resettlement/Environment/Livestock, Security, Shelter and Other Infrastructures, Water Drainage, Water Provision and Sanitation). In the weeks that followed, dedicated working groups developed response plans in each of these areas and are presently in the process of designing the relative supporting projects.

Therefore, this “Joint Government and Development Partners Appeal for the humanitarian, recovery and development assistance to the Rwandophones expelled from Tanzania and host communities,” requests a total amount of US\$¹ 53,020,773 for phase 1 and 2 for the all sectors of action.

¹ All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2007 page.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 HISTORY OF RWANDANS IN TANZANIA

The current crisis does not concern Rwandan refugees as such as they amounted to only 194 individuals out of the total camp population on 1 August 2006, according to UNHCR Tanzania. The Government of Tanzania's (GoT) current plan to expulse some 60,000 people of Rwandan origin, announced in March 2006, therefore concerns individuals who have sought refuge in Tanzania in previous decades and years and who have chosen to live among the local population instead of living in refugee camps. This population can be divided into four groups according to their time of arrival:

Colonial period

The first migration took place prior to Tanzania and Rwanda's independence in 1961 and 1962 respectively. These migrants moved across the European-demarcated borders into the Kagera region in search of land and work. By the end of the colonial period an estimated 80,000 Rwandans were living in Tanzania.²

1959-1962

In the wake of the events during the three years preceding the independence of Rwanda in 1962 several thousand Rwandans fled from ethnic violence to Tanzania. Although UNHCR had not yet opened a Sub-Saharan office it initiated a refugee relief operation at the request of the Tanganyikan government targeting 12,000 Rwandan refugees. By 1964 some 15,000 Rwandan refugees lived in Tanzania.

In the subsequent decades, thousands more followed due to Habyarimana's *coup d'état* in 1973 and ethnic-based political persecution.³

1990-1994

Beginning with a rebel attack on the north of the country, nearly one million Rwandans were uprooted in the violence over the next three years. On 28/29 April 1994, in one 24-hour period, 250,000 Rwandans crossed the Rusumo Bridge into Ngara District, Kagera Region, Tanzania. The United States Committee for Refugees, in its 1995 World Refugee Survey, calls it "the swiftest refugee exodus of its size ever recorded." Over the next days, as the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) advanced into the east of the country, the number of Rwandans in Tanzania swelled to 500,000.

The *coup d'état* in Burundi on 25 July 1996 caused another 30,000 Rwandan refugees to flee to Tanzania.

2000-2006

The GoT continued to expulse Rwandan refugees and forcibly returned close to 25,000 Rwandan refugees in the last two months of 2002. In October 2003 the GoT announced the expulsion of an additional 20,000 Rwandan refugees.⁴

Nevertheless, one should always bear in mind that bilateral relations between the GoR and the GoT have been positive over decades. The major refugee movements in the past have not disrupted their relation. Instead the two countries have always tried to solve differences through cooperation rather than confrontation.

The Tanzanian approach towards the refugees

The first three periods prior to the 1994 genocide were characterised by an open-door policy towards refugees. Once initiated by Tanzania's first president Nyerere in line with his general pan-African ideology Tanzania became known as a refugee friendly country hosting several hundreds of thousands of refugees.⁵ The naturalisation of approximately 25,000 Rwandan refugees in 1981 reflects this policy. In fact, a study carried out by UNHCR in 1990-1991 finds that the majority of an estimated 21,000 registered Rwandan refugees in Tanzania did not want to return as they had successfully integrated into the local communities.⁶

² Gatanazi, A., *Migrations des populations rwandaises dans la région africaine des grands lacs*, Mémoire de D.E.S., Dakar, Sénégal, 1971. [Amnesty International, AFR 47/016/2004, 15/12/2004.]

³ Amnesty International, AFR 47/016/2004, 15/12/2004.

⁴ Amnesty International, AFR 47/016/2004, 15/12/2004.

⁵ Amnesty International, AFR 16/006/2005, 27/06/2005.

⁶ UNHCR, *Rwandese Refugees Study*, Geneva, 1992. [Amnesty International, AFR 47/016/2004, 15/12/2004.]

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This open-door policy experienced a radical change in face of the massive refugee influx caused by the 1994 genocide. The country once known for its hospitality became increasingly xenophobic resulting in the forced return of 475,000 Rwandan refugees out of a total of 540,000 between 16 and 24 December 1996. The remaining Rwandans either re-entered refugee camps claiming to be Burundians or dispersed and integrated into the local community.⁷ After this massive expulsion operation Rwandan refugees were not allowed to enter the country until 1998.⁸

The GoT adopted a policy of temporary refugee protection with the goal to repatriate them as soon as possible. However, this change of the political mindset did not only result in massive expulsions. Refugees' movement was restricted and if a refugee was caught outside the camps' 4-mile-radius the police would arrest him or her. The mid-90s also marked the beginning of rising tensions with the UNHCR and the GoT started to send refugees back to their country of origin upon arrival.

This trend has not stopped and continues to be a decisive factor in the GoT's approach towards foreigners as a result of its new foreign policy.

The profile of the population with Rwandan origin is as follows:

- Living in Kagera region [mainly Karagwe and Biharamulo districts] bordering Rwanda
 - Locally integrated
 - Owners of big herds
 - 1/3 does not know Kinyarwanda
 - 4 periods of arrival:
 - Migration in colonial times
 - Refugees of the 1959 caseload
 - Refugees of the 1994 caseload
 - Refugees who left Rwanda in recent years
- } Approx. 20%
- } Approx. 80%

2.2 THE PRESENT CONTEXT AND ITS HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

2.2A Context in Tanzania



Most of the population with Rwandan origin lives in the Kagera region, Tanzania. Kagera consists of five administrative districts: Bukoba, Muleba, Karagwe, Biaramulo, and Ngara with the latter three being the main areas of settlement for the persons with Rwandan origin. The region as a whole has a population of 2,003,888 according to the 2003 Tanzanian National Census with an annual growth rate of 3.1% and a population density of 70.2people/km².⁹

As most of the Rwandan refugees have returned to their home country in recent years, only 194 Rwandan refugees were registered to be living in a UNHCR camp as of 1 August 2006.¹⁰ Therefore, basically the entire population targeted by the recent expulsions is not to be found in refugee camps but among the local population. That is why no accurate estimates of the population with Rwandan origin can be found. As some of them migrated

⁷ Amnesty International, AFR 47/016/2004, 15/12/2004

⁸ Last Rwandan refugees to go home to see. [http://www.afrol.com/News2002/rwa022_tan_repatriation.htm.]

⁹ Tanzanian National Census Statistical Book – 2003.

¹⁰ UNHCR Tanzania fact sheet September 2006.

into the region during colonial times in search of fertile soil or land for their cattle, many of them have married locals and their children were born in Tanzania. As an estimated third of those evicted does not speak Kinyarwanda, the Tanzanian authorities rely on the local population and local officials to identify those individuals.¹¹ That is why the estimated number of 60,000 people has to be considered as a working figure and a sort of compromise on which both the GoT and the GoR agreed in several bilateral resolutions (see section below).

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

The overall situation of the population with Rwandan origin is equal to the situation of the local population due to the above-mentioned reasons. Many of them possess a large amount of livestock that they were forced to leave behind in part or as whole when they were evicted.

Kagera region experienced a dramatic burden as a result of the 1994 refugee influx. The environment was heavily damaged but increasing efforts of the international aid agencies have managed to redress these former negative impacts. A 2003 study by the Centre for Study of Forced Migration by the University of Dar es Salaam further indicates that the high crime rates cannot be attributed to the refugee population as claimed by the GoT and that the percentage of criminal refugees reflects its representation among the total population. In addition to that the study states that due to the major involvement of international aid agencies the districts of the Kagera region boast better standards in the health and water sector than the national average. Whereas the local administration is subject to an additional constraint due to the refugee population and internal security weakened because of its proximity to a crisis zone, the socio-economic development has been positively affected with the national and international agencies on the ground stimulating the local economy.¹²

The population with Rwandan origin benefits and suffers from these impacts in the same ways as the local population.

2.2B Context in Rwanda

In March 2006, the GoT has officially declared its willingness of expelling all the people with Rwandan origins, considered as illegal residents or illegal migrants.

In May-June 2006, the GoT had already deported around 500 Rwandophone people coming from the bordering province of Karagwe. The occurrence of abuses and the generalised use of an extreme violence, as well as random expropriations, episodes of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), and other gross violations of human rights have marked such flowing of people¹³.

A Transit Centre (TC) in the site of Kirehe was opened on the 19 May 2006. After a first joint assessment mission during which representatives from the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) Rwanda accompanied the Minister of Local Government, Information and Social Affairs (MINALOC), Mr. Protais Musoni, it was agreed to provide a one-spot emergency assistance in terms of food rations and NFI (jerry cans, emergency kits, blankets, etc.) coordinated by the three humanitarian agencies within the UNCT (UNHCR, United Nations Children's Fund [UNICEF], World Food Programme [WFP]). The task of managing the TC was given to the Rwandan Red Cross (RRC), with support from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross Societies (IFRC).

In late June 2006, the bilateral negotiations between Rwanda and Tanzania culminated in a two-days cross-border meeting at the end of which the two Governments signed a series of agreements to establish respective roles and responsibilities, as well as modalities and regulation for the overall operation. The terms of those agreements state, amongst other things, that communities must return to Rwanda in condition of dignity and that family unity shall be preserved.¹⁴

¹¹ UNHCR Rwanda SitRep 25/09/2006.

¹² Impact of Refugees in NW Tanzania. RUTINWA, Bonaventure/KAMANGA, Khoti, Centre for Study of Forced Migration, University of Dar es Salaam, August 2003.

¹³ In the month of July 2006, 4 people who had crossed the border to find back and recuperate their cattle were brutally killed by the Tanzanian Police Forces

¹⁴ See " Joint Resolution of the Meeting of 22-23 June 2006" available at DMTF Secretariat.

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A second bilateral meeting in late July finalised the Terms of Reference (ToR) of a joint intergovernmental team in charge of supervising the repatriation of such communities who were defined as “Rwandophones illegally inhabiting Tanzania”¹⁵.

Presently, Kirehe Transit Centre accommodates around 857 people, but figures are often subject to strong variations according to arrivals and departures. The average stay is at six days for 80% of the families whereas 20% reside at the camps for a total of 10 to 15 days. The centre is operated by *Conseil National pour les Réfugiés* (CNR)/MINALOC in cooperation with the RRC who is supported by the ICRC, the German, and the Spanish Red Cross. They are responsible for receiving and registering the new arrivals in addition to prepare their resettlement.

The IFRC has launched an emergency appeal for \$1,236,570 for assisting the arrival of an estimated 30,000 people including the local population over a period of 12 months. Up to now \$130,272 has been allocated by the IFRC emergency assistance funds for disaster preparedness, response and recovery in non-conflict areas.

The site is currently being extended to a total capacity of 3,500 people residing at the centre at the same time.

By 20 December 2006 and since the beginning of the operation, a total of 12,862 have left the centre for the resettlement sites or the districts of origin. Another 277 people have been directly transferred to the District of Gisagara (former Butare area) without passing through the Transit Centre.

The **Resettlement Sites** are located in the Districts of Kayonza, with two additional sites just opened in the Districts of Bugesera and Nyagatare (Matimba). Here is the population breakdown by resettlement site (as per 20/12/2006):

| Sites | Persons |
|--------------|--------------|
| Bugesera | 766 |
| Bukora | 538 |
| Kageyo | 1,242 |
| Ndego | 729 |
| Gatsibo | 423 |
| Matimba | 1,047 |
| TOTAL | 4,745 |

Transportation has been so far provided with the help of two Government Transport Company (ONATRACOM) buses and Army trucks who normally take the people to their districts of origin where they are received by the local authorities and the RRC.

Each person receives a 3-month survival package upon resettlement and a number of additional items such as sheeting, blankets, etc. MINALOC provides two sheeting per family (composed of five individuals) and a 3-month ration. Agricultural material and seeds have been already provided.

2.2.C The position of UNHCR Rwanda

UNHCR Rwanda promotes the voluntary repatriation and the reintegration of Rwandan returnees. 9,600 refugees returned to Rwanda during 2005 and 4,772 since January 2006. Those returnees should not be considered as covered by the present Appeal, as they will be catered for in other initiatives under UNHCR Rwanda’s regular Annual Budget or UNCT Rwanda Joint Programmes.

Despite the fact that Rwandophones communities are not strictly under UNHCR mandate as they are not returnees in the proper sense¹⁶, the UNHCR, as leading agency in the humanitarian sector and global human rights defender, has been mandated by the GoR and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) Office to draft the present Appeal on behalf of the Government. UNHCR Rwanda’s position is that it has the obligation to intervene by quickly contributing to a one-spot assistance, bringing the issue to the attention of the donors and international community, and mainly technically supporting the GoR in their emergency preparedness and response efforts. That is why UNHCR is also playing the role of

¹⁵ See “Resolutions Meeting 21st July” and “Terms of Reference of a Joint Technical Team” available at DMTF Secretariat

¹⁶ The Rwandophones expelled from Tanzania did not have refugee status and present movement cannot be classified as voluntary repatriation

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DMTF Secretary which consists in calling and facilitating the meetings, providing paper work and supporting material and ensuring a proper info-sharing and press coverage to all actions.

2.3 BASELINE NEED ASSESSMENTS BY THE SECTOR SUB-COMMISSIONS WITHIN THE UNDAF RWANDA DISASTER MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE (DMTF) – SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 2006

| Sector Name | Leading GoR Authority/Agency | Partners and Implementing Agencies | Need assessment |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| Coordination and Support Services | PRIMATURE, MINALOC, UNHCR | MINAFFET, MINECOFIN | Devoted GoR bodies are smoothly engaged in coordination efforts, with a strong support from UNHCR and DMTF members. Nevertheless, one experienced international staff and two Protection Assistants should be seconded to the DMTF Secretariat, while local authorities will need material resources and external expertise to accomplish their task. Moreover, GoR should clarify appropriate channels for resource mobilisation and funds supervision. |
| Domestic needs/NFI | MINALOC/CNR, RRC | UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, RRC/ICRC, CARE International | Many partners have shown their availability in this sector and distributions have been taking place. Implementation will improve once the Appeal is launched. |
| Education | MINEDUC | UNICEF | Assessment is ongoing |
| Food | MINALOC/CNR | MINISANTE, WFP, CNR, FHI, WHO | Malnutrition, diarrhoea and water shortage are major nutrition-related problems. As a consequence of that, children under 5 years old as well as pregnant and lactating women should be prioritised. A nutritionist should be hired to run supplementary feeding programmes. Regarding crop production, it has been noted that the rainy season has not yet started at its maximum potentialities; climatic info should be obtained in order to have a better forecast on future agricultural perspectives. In case the rainy season breaks as normally expected, communities should be helped for more than 6 months. Poverty issues should be addressed in a long-term development perspective to avoid excessive protraction of humanitarian/emergency assistance, especially in terms of food. For example, food-for-work activities could be started as a way to provide the community with some assets and tools, as well as, ground terracing for shelters and schools, road rehabilitation, and land ploughing. |
| Health & Nutrition | MINISANTE, WHO | UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNAIDS, WFP | An emergency dispensary has been installed at the TC site. It is recommended to integrate people redirected to the district of origin into the already existing “ <i>mutuelles-de-santé</i> ” scheme. In terms of child vaccination those are provided at the TC but for them to be still carried out in the resettlement sites a specific support from UNICEF and WHO has to be granted in order to strengthen the capacities of local health centres and surrounding communities in facing this unforeseen challenge. A better mainstream of Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus (HIV) action should be pursued, as during this crisis, since the |

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| Sector Name | Leading GoR Authority/Agency | Partners and Implementing Agencies | Need assessment |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| | | | effects of poverty, powerlessness and social instability are intensified, people's vulnerability to HIV is increased. Therefore, activities on both sides of HIV Prevention and HIV Care, Treatment and Support should be carried out. Among the other recommendations, the Commission proposes to implement regular mosquito net distributions, and to implement sensitisation campaign on health education. |
| Logistics & Transport | MINALOC/CNR, MININFRA | UNHCR, RRC, CRS | Transport will be a major challenge if GoR and stakeholders will be asked to go to Tanzania to gather the people and provide cross-border convoys |
| Registration/ Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law | MINALOC/CNR, UNHCR | RRC | CNR and Red Cross voluntary staff has been already trained on registration procedure and vulnerability identification/assessment through a workshop set up by UNHCR in late October 2006. Registration is ongoing and joint field missions have been undertaken, but stronger support is needed in terms of staffing and logistics. Respective and responsibility have to be better defined and a strong implementation role from RRC has to be played. Protection needs are closely linked with the on-going registration exercise. It has been recommended to immediately come up with an identification process of people with specific needs and to monitor protection issues while people are reoriented to their districts of origin. It has also been recommended to give priority attention to unaccompanied and separated children (UNHCR/UNICEF/ICRC to take the lead) and orphans (Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) to take the lead), as well as elders and women head of households. It will also be necessary to create psychological and juridical counselling structures in the transit centre, as well as to put in place mobile counselling teams for the resettlement sites. |
| Resettlement/Environment/Livestock | MINITERE, MINAGRI, FAO | MININFRA, UNHCR | It seems realistic to provide one hectare (ha) of land per every family who resettle. It has also been recommended that this land distribution should be done in non-forest areas to avoid deforestation. Bugesera: 200 families resettled at Rutete, 100 families at Kagasa site. The site of Nemba is still being assessed on the available area. The Ministry of Lands, Human Resettlement and Environmental Protection (MINITERE) is checking for an availability of 7,000 ha of land around the country. According to the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) a total of 1,010 cattle have already been passed through quarantine centres in Rusumo and Kirehe. It has been checked that 6,500 cattle have been already vaccinated in Tanzania. Approximately 6,000 cattle have already crossed into Rwanda, and half have been sold. 480 cattle have entered at Munini quarantine site, waiting to go to |

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| Sector Name | Leading GoR Authority/Agency | Partners and Implementing Agencies | Need assessment |
|--|------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | Gabiro site. A space pertaining to the Military Zone in Gatsibo District has been allocated to temporarily host the cattle but further information has to be collected to properly understand the available surface and the availability of the space in the long-run. Currently around 2,000 cattle are collected there waiting to be sent or relocated. Given Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) budget constraints it has been agreed that the distribution of seeds and other agricultural material will be done by the GoR in 2007 "A" season (Sept 06-Jan 07). |
| Shelter & other infrastructures | MINALOC/CNR, MININFRA | MINITERE, UNDP, RRC/ICRC, CARE International | Assessment is ongoing |
| Water drainage, Water provision & Sanitation | MINALOC, PRIMATURE, MINITERE | UNICEF, UNHCR, CARE International | Water supply is one of the main challenges. At present water is brought in with two trucks (one of Ministry of Defence (MINADEF), one of UNHCR/UNICEF). However, a continuous supply could not be assured several times due to the trucks' technical condition. In any case, the trucks' capacity is not sufficient for the water needs of 3,500 people as it will be the case after the Kirehe TC's extension. In the resettlement sites the sub-commission proposed several technical actions according to the respective locations. Amongst other things, a topographic evaluation has been proposed, as well as studies to find out possibilities of linking the site with the water stock available in the villages. |

3. COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

3.1 PHASES AND SCENARIOS

This Appeal envisages two phases of action and covers an overall period of 18 months (January 2007 – June 2008)

- The first phase is represented by a six-month humanitarian joint initiative in which relief activities are undertaken under a cluster approach to bridge the gap between the present contingency and the stabilisation of the flowing of people. This phase includes joint initiatives in support of the local structures (hospitals, health centres, schools, District offices, etc) to enhance their capacity to face the increasing demand and improve the services provided to the hosting communities;
- The second phase is represented by a one year recovery/development joint initiative in which all stakeholders involved will accompany the reintegration of Rwandophone communities and guide the transition towards their development by continuing to reinforce the basic social services, keeping carrying out rehabilitation, construction and re-construction activities, in partnership with District Authorities in Rwanda. In light of achieving reintegration, this phase will envisage and pursue a community-based approach with a specific focus on hosting communities.

PHASE 1: By June 2007, Rwanda has faced the arrival of a total of 18,000 people¹⁷ of Rwandan origin from Tanzania. The current campsites are set up to be operated throughout the year of 2007 in order to coordinate the arrivals and resettlement of these people.

- 1. Reception:** With the current extensions being underway at Kirehe TC which will increase its capacity from 1,500 to 3,500 people and assuming that the influx of people will progressively stabilise, the RRC will be capable of handling the reception, under the condition that it receives support from other actors in particular with regard to water and NFI (resettlement kits).
- 2. Resettlement and integration of new arrivals:** the challenge is of physical sort on the one hand: identify and dispose 12,000 ha land, envision a viable and durable settlement. It is of human sort on the other hand: guarantee, social, and economic integration of the new arrivals into the communities.

MAIN HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES IN PHASE I:

- Hydraulic arrangements and drainage facilities at the resettlement sites;
- Water trucking for the sites already in place and planned;
- Housing construction in order to guarantee that sheeting remain a temporary solution, in particular with regard to the rainy seasons;
- Seed distribution;
- Special food supply for children young of age and vulnerable individuals;
- Food supplies for camp population and resettled population;
- NFI for camp population and resettled population;
- Supply of items in accordance to the specific needs of women;
- Identification and disposition of land for agriculture and/or livestock;
- Supply of agricultural items and seeds;
- Adhesion to health care (*mutuelles de santé*) and proper mainstreaming of HIV-AIDS related activities;
- Access to education with the start of the new academic year in January 2007.

CHALLENGES:

Food security and assistance

The planting season is about to finish. Therefore, it is crucial that the seed distribution will be carried out ASAP for the 6,000 people already resettled in order to guarantee that they can benefit from the harvest of season A starting in January 2007. Everyone arrived from the month of October 2006 has to be properly assisted as they will not be able to plant before the months of February, March, April in 2007 and harvest in May 2007. As a result the period of assistance covers six months (January 2007 until the end of June 2007).

Water

Particular attention needs to be paid to a sufficient and continuous water supply to the transit centre and resettlement sites

PHASE 2: The total caseload of 60,000 people is expected to be completely repatriated by May 2008

Food distribution will continue throughout the year 2007. The continuation of other main humanitarian activities as in phase i will be reassessed by DMTF through specific workshops for the first evaluation and revision of the appeal.

Community based approach will be pursued for the establishment of recovery/development projects in partnership with the district authorities.

¹⁷ The verb is used at the past (*"has faced"*) because the Appeal take into consideration the present status with some 10,000 people already returned (see BACKGROUND section above). Actually then, from the entering into force of the Appeal to the end of PHASE 1, some 5,000 people are still expected to come back (10,000 + 5,000 = 15,000, total PHASE 1)

3.2 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN AND RECOVERY/DEVELOPMENT RESPONSE

In light of the current context in Rwanda, the agreed upon scenarios and the humanitarian consequences, stakeholders to this Appeal identified ten priority areas of action under the overall goals of:

- a) ***supporting effective, appropriate and timely humanitarian assistance to the Rwandophones expelled from Tanzania and host communities, and***
- b) ***enhancing the development of the districts of origin and the host communities through a community based approach.***

Those goals aim at a long-term impact, which will progressively result in the integration of the newcomers from Tanzania in the development projects supported by the GoR and the donor community at a district level. On the other hand, every project initiative, from the food distributions to the vaccination campaigns or the asset rehabilitation through the WFP Food-for-Work (FFW) schemes will involve the general affected population, will be implemented in the District territories and will be done in partnership with the local Rwandan authorities. Thus, the hosting community will benefit from a positive side effect and will be empowered by the presence of community-based initiatives. Therefore, the budget allocations will not only take into consideration the 60,000 expelled Rwandophones but will be arranged having in mind also the local communities as targeted beneficiaries.

Priority areas of response reflect those sectors, which are of prime humanitarian concern within the current context, as well as those areas in which national actors are able to offer additional value through technical support, best practice application, surge capacity and backstopping. The Inter-agency Sub-Commissions within the DMTF on Domestic needs & NFI, Education, Food, Health & Nutrition, Logistics & Transports, Registration, Protection & Human Rights, Resettlement, Environment & Livestock, Shelter & other infrastructures and Water & Sanitation have taken the lead in identifying operational objectives and associated response plans in these areas.

In addition to technical sectors, the GoR, represented by the Disaster Management Unit within the Office of the Prime Minister and the MINALOC/CNR, as well as the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Rwanda, have prioritised their particular role in coordination and support services and in emergency preparedness and response.

The other key area of focus, to be particularly addressed in the second phase of the Appeal, is on Early Recovery and Transition to Development. This area is crucial as in that the humanitarian response makes adequate consideration of the transitional context in Rwanda as well as in the whole Great Lakes region. The need to provide relief services to affected populations within a framework of recovery is critical to an effective response and to consolidating peace and supporting development. After the end of the first phase envisaged by this Appeal, the DMTF and all stakeholders will agree on the way forward and on methodologies of revision and amendments to it, in order to continue monitoring its implementation in the incoming years.

As such, the sectors and themes prioritised for response at national level are: Coordination and Support Services, Domestic needs & NFI, Education, Food, Health & Nutrition, Logistics & Transports, Registration, Protection & Human Rights, Resettlement, Environment & Livestock, Shelter & other infrastructures and Water & Sanitation.

RWANDOPHONES EXPELLED FROM TANZANIA

3.3 RESPONSE PLAN: OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS BY PHASE AND STRATEGIC PRIORITY-SECTOR OF ACTION

1. Coordination and Support Services

| Leading GoR Institution/ Agency | Partners and Implementing Agencies | Objectives/outcomes | Phase | Indicators/Source of verification |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| PRIMATURE/ UNHCR | MINALOC, MINECOFIN | 1. The Inter-Agency and Cluster approaches are strengthened | 1 – 2 (continuous) | <i>Number of joint projects developed within the framework of this Appeal</i> |
| | | 2. Common monitoring and assessment tools at DMTF level are developed | 1 – 2 (continuous) | <i>Number of DMTF meetings held</i> |
| | | 3. Inter-Agency resource mobilisation and advocacy efforts are strengthened | 1 – 2 (continuous) | <i>Number of joint assessments carried out</i> |

2. Domestic needs & NFI

| Leading GoR Institution/ Agency | Partners and Implementing Agencies | Objectives/outcomes | Phase | Indicators/Source of verification |
|---------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|---|
| MINALOC / CNR, RRC | UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, RRC/ICRC | 1. All targeted communities receive basic supplies of NFI according to the standards SPHERE | 1 – 2 (continuous) | <i>Number of NFI distribution undertaken, DMTF Interim Reports</i> |
| | | 2. All targeted communities receive agricultural material to move towards progressive self-reliance | 1 – 2 (continuous) | <i>DMTF Interim Reports, Interviews</i> |
| | | 3. Needs of women and women participation are properly ensured in all NFI distributions | 1 – 2 (continuous) | <i>Number of women involved in NFI distribution, DMTF Interim Reports, Interviews</i> |

3. Education

| Leading GoR Institution/ Agency | Partners and Implementing Agencies | Objectives/outcomes | Phase | Indicators/Source of verification |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| MINEDUC | UNICEF | 1. All target areas have adequate school infrastructures to serve the Rwandophones expelled from Tanzania as well as the host communities | 1 – 2 (continuous) | <i>Number of schools constructed in the framework of this Appeal</i> |
| | | 2. All repatriating children have access to Effective Quality Basic Education in target areas | 1 – 2 (continuous) | <i>School records</i> |
| | | 3. Health behaviours and life skills are improved amongst the school children population | 1-2 (continuous) | <i>Number of health education and sensitisation campaigns organised at all levels</i> |

RWANDOPHONES EXPELLED FROM TANZANIA

4. Food

| Leading GoR Institution/ Agency | Partners and Implementing Agencies | Objectives/outcomes | Phase | Indicators/Source of verification |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------|---|
| MINALOC/CNR | MINISANTE, WFP, CNR, FHI, WHO | 1. Distribution of relief food rations in TC and resettlement sites is properly ensured according to the minimum standard of 2,100 Kcal per person per day | 1-2 (continuous) | <i>No. of distributions, WFP monitoring reports, DMTF Interim Reports, Interviews</i> |
| | | 2. Food security of communities in resettlement areas is progressively ensured | 2 | <i>Number of FFW projects started</i> |

5. Health & Nutrition

| Leading GoR Institution/ Agency | Partners and Implementing Agencies | Objectives/outcomes | Phase | Indicators/Source of verification |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------|--|
| MINISANTE, WHO | UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNAIDS, WFP | 1. Epidemics prevention and rapid response is ensured, with a particular focus on malaria and HIV-AIDS, in all target areas | 1 | <i>Baseline health info survey, District reports, n, of VCT established, No. of mosquito nets distributed</i> |
| | | 2. Malnutrition is properly addressed in all target areas | 1-2 (continuous) | <i>No. of supplementary feeding programmes established in the framework of this appeal</i> |
| | | 3. All targeted communities have appropriate geographical and financial access to health facilities and services | 1-2 (continuous) | <i>No. of health posts/centres reinforced, rehabilitated or constructed in the framework of this appeal No. of health staff recruited No. of new "mutuelles" insured in 2007 Statistics of basic drugs stocked in health centres</i> |

6. Logistics & Transports

| Leading GoR Institution/ Agency | Partners and Implementing Agencies | Objectives/outcomes | Phase | Indicators/Source of verification |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| MINALOC/CNR, MININFRA | UNHCR, RRC, CRS | 1. All repatriating people are transported to the TC and resettlement sites in safety and security | 1-2 (continuous) | <i>DMTF Interim Reports</i> |
| | | 2. Proper transport of food, NFI and other logistics supplies (e.g. office equipments) is ensured at all time | 1-2 (continuous) | <i>DMTF Interim Reports</i> |

RWANDOPHONES EXPELLED FROM TANZANIA

7. Registration, Protection, Human Rights and Rule of Law

| Leading GoR Institution/ Agency | Partners and Implementing Agencies | Objectives/outcomes | Phase | Indicators/Source of verification |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| MINALOC/CNR, UNHCR | RRC, MIGEPROF | 1. All communities in TC, resettlement sites and districts of origin are properly registered according to UNHCR/CNR standards. | 1 | <i>No. of registration spreadsheets produced, UNHCR reports, DMTF Interim Reports</i> |
| | | 2. Protection needs of women and vulnerable categories are properly identified and addressed in all target areas | 1-2 (continuous) | <i>No. of counselling team recruited and equipped, No. of foster families for UAM/SC identified, No. of SGBV cases reported and followed up, UNHCR monitoring report in TC, resettlement sites and districts of origin</i> |
| | | 3. All targeted communities receive appropriate ID documents in the earliest delay. | 2 | <i>No. of ID documents issued, DMTF Interim Reports</i> |

8. Resettlement, Environment & Livestock

| Leading GoR Institution/ Agency | Partners and Implementing Agencies | Objectives/outcomes | Phase | Indicators/Source of verification |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------|---|
| MINITERE, MINAGRI, FAO | MININFRA, UNHCR | 1. Cultivable land in the measure of at least 1 ha per family is distributed to all communities in target areas, with a particular focus on environment preservation | 1-2 (continuous) | <i>% of land allocated, DMTF Interim Report, District Reports</i> |
| | | 2. All livestock entering Rwanda is checked and kept in appropriate spaces | 1-2 (continuous) | <i>No. of cattle received, FAO Reports, DMTF Interim Reports</i> |

9. Shelter & other infrastructures

| Leading GoR Institution/ Agency | Partners and Implementing Agencies | Objectives/outcomes | Phase | Indicators/Source of verification |
|---------------------------------|--|--|------------------|--|
| MINALOC/CNR, MININFRA | MINITERE, UNDP, RRC/ICRC, CARE International | 1. All families in target areas have received a shelter in the TC according to the SPHERE standards | 1 | <i>No. of plastic sheeting distributed, DMTF Interim Reports</i> |
| | | 2. All communities in the resettlement site live in security and are accompanied towards achieving a permanent and durable shelter | 1-2 (continuous) | <i>DMTF Interim Reports, District Reports</i> |

10. Water & Sanitation

| Leading GoR Institution/ Agency | Partners and Implementing Agencies | Objectives/outcomes | Phase | Indicators/Source of verification |
|--|---|--|------------------|--|
| MINALOC, PRIMATURE, MINITERE | UNICEF, UNHCR, CARE International | 1. All communities in target areas have access to safe and drinkable water according to the SPHERE standards | 1-2 (continuous) | <i>No. of litres/person/day provided, No. of water points available, no. of topographic/engineering works undertaken in target areas, DMTF Interim Reports</i> |
| | | 2. Hygiene minimum standards in all target areas are properly ensured | 1-2 (continuous) | <i>No. of health education campaigns undertaken, No. of sanitary materials distributed, DMTF Interim Reports</i> |

3.4 CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

The criteria for project prioritisation in the framework of this “Joint Government and Development Partners Appeal for the humanitarian, recovery and development assistance to the Rwandophones expelled from Tanzania and host communities” relate both to the specific context and needs in Rwanda and to the particular role of regional level operations. The sectoral response plans therefore have identified specific objectives under which humanitarian partners can make the most significant contribution to response. Projects are shared with and reviewed by focal points in each of the sectoral and thematic areas under the UNDAF DMTF in Rwanda and by all stakeholders in the process.

Projects included in the Appeal:

- Are in line with strategic priorities and response plan objectives;
- Take into consideration cross-border issues focus;
- Aim to address the needs of priority vulnerable groups;
- Aim to make a measurable impact within the 18-month timeframe.

3.5 STRATEGIC MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

The monitoring of humanitarian initiatives has been repeatedly identified as an area that poses multiple challenges for humanitarian actors. The short-term nature of many initiatives as well as the support nature of many regional activities requires creative approaches to monitoring. Furthermore impact evaluation and the ability to determine whether a given activity has translated into effective assistance for beneficiaries require monitoring at many different levels. However, the importance of monitoring and evaluation is well established, and partners continue to work to integrate monitoring components into their programming and to find innovative means of evaluating their activities.

Monitoring achievements against the Appeal is undertaken both collectively and by individual agencies. In addition to the specific plans outlined in the sector / thematic response projects attached in the annexes, monitoring of the process as a whole will also be undertaken during the course of the year. A number of review meetings are held at regular intervals, during which, agencies are asked to provide a critical assessment of their activities in each area of the Appeal, identifying areas of achievement, unmet expectations, lessons learned and areas where reorientation is required. Regular updating of a review matrix, which helps to provide a collective picture of the implementation, facilitates these consultations. Internally, agencies employ their own programmatic evaluation to monitor their activities

RWANDOPHONES EXPELLED FROM TANZANIA

ANNEX I. MATRIX OF ACTIVITIES

| Sector Name | Leading GoR Authority/Agency | Partners and Implementing Agencies | Activities | Phase |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| Coordination and Support Services | PRIMATURE, MINALOC, UNHCR | MINAFFET, MINECOFIN | Facilitation of DMTF meetings, technical advisory support, recruitment of one international staff and two Protection Assistants, donors relations, report writing, info sharing. | 1-2 continuous |
| Domestic needs/NFI | MINALOC/CNR, RRC | UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, RRC/ICRC, CARE International | Distribution of jerry cans, blankets, emergency kits. | 1-2 continuous |
| Education | MINEDUC | UNICEF | Provision of school basic kits, school materials and uniforms for all children in school age; rehabilitation or construction of school facilities. | 1-2 continuous |
| Food | MINALOC/CNR | MINISANTE, WFP, CNR, FHI, WHO | Regular relief food distributions, 3 months reintegration packages for people resettling in the Districts of origin, FFW. | 1-2 continuous 2 (FFW) |
| Health & Nutrition | MINISANTE, WHO | UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNAIDS, WFP | Sensitisation campaigns on Health and Hygiene, recruitment of new medical staff, reinforcement of already existing health centres, construction of new health posts, payment of "mutuelles de sante" for all 15,000 beneficiaries, distribution of mosquito nets and malaria prophylaxis, massive child vaccination campaigns, establishment of therapeutic/supplementary feeding centres. | 1-2 continuous |
| Logistics & Transport | MINALOC/CNR, MININFRA | UNHCR, RRC, CRS | Transport of food and NFIs. | 1-2 continuous |
| Registration/Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law | MINALOC/CNR, UNHCR | RRC | UNHCR Training on registration methodologies and techniques, registration of all communities through the agreed UNHCR/CNR spreadsheet, identification of vulnerable and UAM/SC, transmission of electronic data to Districts and CNR, establishment of permanent and mobile psycho-social counselling teams, establishment of family tracing programmes, establishing of monitoring activities, issuance of ID documents. | 1-2 continuous 2 (ID docs.) |
| Resettlement/Environment/Livestock | MINITERE, MINAGRI, FAO | MININFRA, UNHCR | Distribution of agricultural material tools and seeds. Reception and keeping of livestock, land identification and distribution, environmentally friendly initiatives. | 1 continuous for livestock and land |
| Shelter & other infrastructures | MINALOC/CNR, MININFRA | MINITERE, UNDP, RRC / ICRC, CARE International | Distribution of plastic sheeting (two per family), arrangement of temporary shelters in the TC, extension of the TC, support to construction of permanent shelters in the resettlement sites, community-based initiatives. | 1-2 continuous |
| Water drainage, Water provision & Sanitation | MINALOC, PRIMATURE, MINITERE | UNICEF, UNHCR, CARE International | Water trucking in the TC, construction of Water-points, construction of water linkages with the Districts, construction of latrines, topographic studies. | 1-2 continuous |

ANNEX II. BUDGET PHASE 1

BUDGET COMMITMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS AS EXPRESSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA
PHASE 1

PHASE 1: RELIEF RESPONSE IN THE TRANSIT CENTRES, RESETTLEMENT SITES AND DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN (JANUARY 2007 – JUNE 2007)

- Scenario: 2,400 households already repatriated (12,000 people) early December
- By the end of the phase in May 2007, expected influx of other 1,200 households (6,000 people)
- Total beneficiaries phase 1: 18,000 returnees + host communities

GoR

| Organisation | | Revised Requirements (\$) | | |
|--------------|---|----------------------------------|---|--|
| A | Resources already committed/spent through the regular Annual Budget 2006 | Resources already pledged/raised | Resources already pledged/raised through the Joint Appeal | Resource to be mobilised/raised through the Joint Appeal |
| GoR | PRIMATURE, MINALOC/CNR, MINAFFET, MININFRA, MINITERE, MINAGRI, MINEDUC, MINISANTE | 540,540 | 0 | 11,715,000 |

GoR- Budget by Sector of Action

| Sector Name | Leading GoR Authority/Agency | | GoR Partners | | Revised Requirements (\$) | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| | Resources already committed/spent through the regular Annual Budget 2006 | Resources already pledged/raised | Resources already committed/spent through the regular Annual Budget 2006 | Resources already pledged/raised | Resources already committed/spent through the regular Annual Budget 2006 | Resources already pledged/raised | Resource to be mobilised/raised through the Joint Appeal |
| Coordination and Support Services | PRIMATURE | MINALOC, MINECOFIN, MINAFFET | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 715,000 |
| Education | MINEDUC | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 730,000 |
| Food | MINALOC | | 100,000 | | 100,000 | | 0 |
| Health & Nutrition | MINISANTE | | 100,000 | | 100,000 | | 400,000 |
| Logistics & Transport | MINALOC/CNR, MININFRA | MININFRA | 50,540 | | 50,540 | | 1,000,000 |
| Registration/Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law | MINALOC/CNR | MIGEPROF | 0 | | 0 | | 270,000 |
| Resettlement/Environment/Livestock | MINITERE, MINAGRI, MINALOC/CNR, MININFRA | MINAGRI, MININFRA | 0 | | 0 | | 100,000 |
| Shelter & other infrastructures | MINALOC/CNR, MININFRA | MININFRA MINITERE | 250,000 | | 250,000 | | 5,500,000 |
| Water drainage, Water provision & Sanitation | MINALOC | PRIMATURE, MINITERE | 40,000 | | 40,000 | | 3,000,000 |
| Grand Total | | | 540,540 | 0 | 540,540 | 0 | 11,715,000 |

**BUDGET COMMITMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS AS EXPRESSED BY GoR DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS
PHASE 1**

PHASE 1: RELIEF RESPONSE IN THE TRANSIT CENTRES, RESETTLEMENT SITES AND DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN (JANUARY 2007 – JUNE 2007)

- Scenario: 2,400 households already repatriated (12,000 people) early December
- By the end of the phase in May 2007, expected influx of other 1,200 households (6,000 people)
- Total beneficiaries phase 1: 18,000 returnees + host communities

Budget by Appealing Agency

| | Organisation | Revised Requirements (\$) | | |
|--------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | Resources already committed/spent through the regular Annual Budget 2006 | Resources already pledged/ raised | Resource to be mobilised/raised through the Joint Appeal |
| A | | | | |
| UN/DMTF | UNAIDS | 0 | 15,000 | 155,000 |
| | UNFPA | 0 | 0 | 24,253 |
| | UNHCR | 7,000 | 0 | 200,000 |
| | UNICEF | 194,406 | 55,850 | 1,050,000 |
| | FAO | 0 | 0 | 544,290 |
| | WHO | 6,000 | 40,000 | 50,000 |
| | WFP | 52,500 | 0 | 4,026,568 |
| Others | Care International | 10,000 | 50,000 | 715,000 |
| | IFRC, German Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, CRR | 348,276 | 486,680 | 763,526 |
| Grand Total | | 618,182 | 647,530 | 7,528,637 |

Budget by Sector of Action

| Sector Name | Leading Agency | Partners | Revised Requirements (\$) | |
|--|----------------|--|--|--|
| | | | Resource to be mobilised/raised through the joint Appeal | Resource to be mobilised/raised through the joint Appeal |
| Coordination and Support Services | UNHCR | | | 200,000 |
| Domestic needs/NFI | RRC | UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, RRC/ICRC, Care International | | 11,000 |
| Education | UNICEF | | | 400,000 |
| Food | WFP | FHI, WHO | | 4,026,568 |
| Health & Nutrition | WHO | UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNAIDS, WFP | | 700,000 |
| Logistics & Transport | RRC | UNHCR | | 76,779 |
| Registration/Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law | UNHCR | RRC | | 470,000 |
| Resettlement/Environment/Livestock | FAO | UNHCR | | 544,290 |
| Shelter & other infrastructures | RRC | UNDP, RRC/ICRC, CARE International | | 600,000 |
| Water drainage, Water provision & Sanitation | UNICEF | UNHCR, CARE International | | 500,000 |
| Grand Total | | | | 7,528,637 |

ANNEX III. BUDGET PHASE 2

COMMITMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS AS EXPRESSED BY GoR
PHASE 2

PHASE 2: RECOVERY/DEV. RESPONSE IN THE TRANSIT CENTRES, RESETTLEMENT SITES AND DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN (JULY 2007 – JUNE 2008)

- Scenario: by the end of the phase, expected influx of other 8,400 households (42,000 people)
- Total beneficiaries phase 2: 42,000 returnees + host communities

GoR

| Organisation | | Revised Requirements (\$) | | |
|--------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|
| A | | Resources already committed/spent through the regular Annual Budget 2006 | Resources already pledged/raised | Resource to be mobilised/raised through the Joint Appeal |
| GoR | PRIMATURE, MINALOC/CNR, MININFRA, MINITERE, MINAGRI, MINEDUC, MINISANTE | N/A | N/A | 23,430,000 |

GoR- Budget by Sector of Action

| Sector Name | Leading GoR Authority/Agency | | GoR Partners | | Revised Requirements (\$) | |
|--|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | Resource to be mobilised/raised through the Joint Appeal | |
| Coordination and Support Services | PRIMATURE | | MINALOC, MINECOFIN, MINAFFET | | 1,430,000 | |
| Education | MINEDUC | | | | 1,460,000 | |
| Health & Nutrition | MINISANTE | | | | 800,000 | |
| Logistics & Transport | MINALOC/CNR, MININFRA | | MININFRA | | 2,000,000 | |
| Registration/Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law | MINALOC/CNR | | MIGEPROF | | 540,000 | |
| Resettlement/Environment/Livestock | MINITERE, MINAGRI | | MINAGRI, MININFRA, | | 200,000 | |
| Shelter & other infrastructures | MINALOC/CNR, MININFRA | | MININFRA MINITERE, | | 11,000,000 | |
| Water drainage, Water provision & Sanitation | MINALOC | | PRIMATURE, MINITERE | | 6,000,000 | |
| Grand Total | | | | | 23,430,000 | |

**COMMITMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS AS EXPRESSED BY GoR DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS
PHASE 2**

PHASE 2: RECOVERY/DEV. RESPONSE IN THE TRANSIT CENTRES, RESETTLEMENT SITES AND DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN (JULY 2007 – JUNE 2008)

- Scenario: by the end of the phase, expected influx of other 8,400 households (42,000 people)
- Total beneficiaries phase 2: 42,000 returnees + host communities

| | Organisation | Revised Requirements (\$) | | |
|--------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | Resources already committed/spent through the regular Annual Budget 2006 | Resources already pledged/ raised | Resource to be mobilised/raised through the Joint Appeal |
| UN | | | | |
| | UNAIDS | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | UNFPA | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | UNHCR | N/A | 0 | 75,000 |
| | UNICEF | N/A | 0 | 950,000 |
| | FAO | N/A | 0 | 0 |
| | WHO | N/A | 60,000 | 90,000 |
| | WFP | N/A | 0 | 6,500,000 |
| | Care International | N/A | 0 | 2,708,000 |
| | International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC), German Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Rwandan Red Cross (CRR) | N/A | 0 | 24,136 |
| Grand Total | | | 60,000 | 10,347,136 |

Budget by Sector of Action

| Sector Name | Leading Agency | Partners | Revised Requirements (\$) | |
|--|----------------|--|--|--|
| | | | Resource to be mobilised/raised through the Joint Appeal | Resource to be mobilised/raised through the Joint Appeal |
| Coordination and Support Services | UNHCR | UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, RRC/ICRC, Care International | | 70,000 |
| Domestic needs/NFI | RRC | | | 50,000 |
| Education | UNICEF | | | 550,000 |
| Food | WFP | FHI, WHO | | 6,500,000 |
| Health & Nutrition | WHO | UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNAIDS, WFP | | 490,000 |
| Logistics & Transport | RRC | UNHCR | | 82,136 |
| Registration/Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law | UNHCR | RRC | | 5,000 |
| Resettlement/Environment/Livestock | FAO | UNHCR | | 0 |
| Shelter & other infrastructures | RRC | UNDP, RRC/ICRC, CARE International | | 2,100,000 |
| Water drainage, Water provision & Sanitation | UNICEF | UNHCR, CARE International | | 500,000 |
| Grand Total | | | | 10,347,136 |

ANNEX IV. TOTAL BUDGET

TOTAL BUDGET PHASE 1

| Organisation | Resources already committed/spent through the regular Annual Budget 2006 | Revised Requirements (\$) | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | Resources already pledged/ raised | Resource to be mobilised/raised through the Joint Appeal |
| GoR | 540,540 | 0 | 11,715,000 |
| GoR Development Partners | 618,182 | 647,530 | 7,528,637 |
| TOTAL | 1,158,722 | 647,530 | 19,243,637 |

TOTAL BUDGET PHASE 2

| Organisation | Resources already committed/spent through the regular Annual Budget 2006 | Revised Requirements (\$) | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | Resources already pledged/ raised | Resource to be mobilised/raised through the Joint Appeal |
| GoR | N/A | 0 | 23,430,000 |
| GoR Development Partners | N/A | 60,000 | 10,347,136 |
| TOTAL | N/A | 60,000 | 33,777,136 |

TOTAL OVERALL BUDGET (PHASE 1 + PHASE 2)

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| GoR | 35,145,000 |
| DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS | 17,875,773 |
| TOTAL | 53,020,773 |

ANNEX V. LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|-----------|--|
| ARV | Antiretroviral |
| CARE | Care International (NGO) |
| CNR | <i>Conseil National pour les Réfugiés</i> (National Council for Refugees) |
| CP | Country Programme |
| CRR/RRC | <i>Croix Rouge Rwandaise</i> (Rwandan Red Cross) |
| CRS | Catholic Relief Services (NGO) |
| DMTF | Disaster Management Task Force |
| DMU | Disaster Management Unit |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FFW | food-for-work |
| FHI | Food for the Hungry International |
| GoR | Government of Rwanda |
| GoT | Government of Tanzania |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome |
| IACP | Inter-agency Contingency Plan |
| ICRC | International Committee of the Red Cross |
| ID | Identification |
| IFRC | International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies |
| IGA | Income Generating Activities |
| INGO | International Non-Governmental Organization |
| IO | International Organisation |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MIGEPROF | Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion |
| MINADEF | Ministry of Defence |
| MINAFFET | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation |
| MINAGRI | Ministry of Agriculture |
| MINALOC | Ministry of Local Government, Information and Social Affairs |
| MINECOFIN | Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning |
| MINEDUC | Ministry of Education |
| MININFRA | Ministry of Infrastructure |
| MINISANTE | <i>Ministère de la Santé</i> (Ministry of Health) |
| MINITERE | Ministry of Lands, Human Resettlement and Environmental Protection |
| MT | Metric tonne |
| NFI | Non-Food Item |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| ONATRACOM | Government Transport Company |
| OVC | Orphans and Vulnerable Children |
| PLWHA | People Living with HIV/AIDS |
| PMTCT | Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission |
| PRIMATURE | <i>Les Services du Premier Ministre en abrégé</i> (Office of the Prime Minister) |
| PRRO | Protracted Relief Operation |
| RC/HC | Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator |
| RPF | Rwandan Patriotic Front |
| SC | Separated Children |
| SGBV | Sexual and Gender Based Violence |
| SMT | Security Management Team |
| SPHERE | A Project on a Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response |
| TC | Transit Centre |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| UAM | Unaccompanied Minors |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |

RWANDOPHONES EXPELLED FROM TANZANIA

| | |
|--------|---|
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNDSS | United Nations Directorate of Security and Safety |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNTG | United Nations Thematic Group (on HIV-AIDS) |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |


ANNEX VI. OVERVIEW OF AGENCIES AND ORGANISATIONS (FACT SHEETS)


Stakeholders to the CAP include a range of actors whose individual mandates and perspectives have shaped regional analysis and contributed to the development of strategic priorities. The appeal document provides a valuable opportunity to reflect their participation and particular role regardless of whether they have included projects. In the following overviews, each agency or organisation has indicated:

- The mandate or mission of the organisation;
- The national structure and the operation in Rwanda;
- Staffing capacity;
- Key areas or sectors of activity within the DMTF;
- Activities proposed in the framework of this Inter-Agency Appeal;
- A 'guide' overall budget for the two phases envisaged under this Appeal;
- Contact details.


Organisations welcome contact from those interested in further information.

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|  | <p>CARE International</p> |
| <p>CARE International’s Mission Statement “CARE International’s mission is to serve individuals and families in the poorest communities in the world. Drawing strength from our global diversity, resources and experience, we promote innovative solutions and are advocates for global responsibility. We facilitate lasting change by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening capacity for self-help; • Providing economic opportunity; • Delivering relief in emergencies; • Influencing policy decisions at all levels; and • Addressing discrimination in all its forms. <p>Guided by the aspirations of local communities, we pursue our mission with both excellence and compassion because the people whom we serve deserve nothing less.”</p> | |
| <p>CARE INTERNATIONAL IN RWANDA OPERATION CARE Rwanda has been implementing sustainable development and emergency relief projects in Rwanda since 1984. Its current primary sectors of action are Emergency Relief, HIVAIDS & OVCs, Education, and Economic Security. In previous years it has provided assistance to the victims of genocide/war, to the returning refugees from neighbouring countries and to the victims of the volcanic eruption in Goma. During the current emergency CARE is currently improving water stocking facilities at Bukora Camp, digging latrines, trucking potable water, providing water stocking facilities, distributing tools and mobilising the community to play an active role in the provision of their basic needs at Ndego Camp.</p> <p>STAFFING CARE Rwanda draws upon its international network of expertise in emergency relief, plus its current in country staffing of 120 people, including a civil engineer experienced in water, sanitation and shelter.</p> | |
| <p>Role within the Disaster management Task Force</p> <p>CARE is a member of the following clusters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, Sanitation & Drainage • Shelter • Non Food Items • Education | <p>Activities proposed in the framework of the Inter-Agency Joint Appeal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participative shelter construction • Water, sanitation and hygiene education • Construction of schools and organisation of catch up programmes for returnees who have not studied in Kinyarwanda before • Training on gender based violence, prevention of HIV and AIDS, and psychosocial support to returnees who have been traumatised. • Distribution of non food items such as tools, jerry cans, household equipment, energy saving cooking devices, etc. |
| <p>The overall requirements for phase 1 and phase 2 of action under this Appeal is 3,423,000 \$</p> | |
| <p>Contact Details: Philip Christensen, Country Director, philipc@care.org.rw (250) 0830 2267 Claudine Mensah, Assistant Country Director, claudinem@care.org.rw (250) 0830 3269</p> | |

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|  | <p>UNFPA United Nations Population Fund</p> |
| <p>UNFPA is an international development agency that promotes the right of every man, woman and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. UNFPA supports countries in using population data from policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect. UNFPA- because everyone counts</p> | |
| <p>AGENCY COUNTRY OFFICE IN RWANDA OPERATION As member of the national Disaster Management Task Force, UNFPA is engaged to play a role in the procurement of RH emergency kits / equipment</p> <p>STAFFING international programme officer Youth and reproductive health care (UNFPA focal point at the DMTF)</p> | |
| <p>Role within the Disaster management Task Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive Health Care in the sector Health | <p>Activities proposed in the framework of the Inter-Agency Joint Appeal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the GoR (MINISANTE) on Reproductive Health issues. |
| <p>The overall requirements for phase 1 and phase 2 of action under this Appeal is 24,253 \$</p> | |
| <p>Contact Details: Marc Ramaekers Programme Officer Youth and Reproductive Health Care (ramaekers@unfpa.org Tel: 83003/583010 Mob: 085 35 887)</p> | |

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|  | <p align="center">OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)</p> |
| <p>UNHCR Mission Statement UNHCR mission is to lead and coordinate international action for the worldwide International protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems. UNHCR primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well being of refugees. To achieve this objective UNHCR strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another state, and to return home voluntarily. UNHCR also seeks durable solutions to the plight of refugees by assisting their return to their own country, advocate for local integration or accompanying their permanent resettlement in another country.</p> | |
| <p>UNHCR Office in Rwanda Operation UNHCR Rwanda provides protection and live saving humanitarian assistance to 44750 refugees and about 2200 asylum seekers primarily originating from DRC and Burundi. UNHCR Rwanda also promotes the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Rwandan returnees. 9,600 refugees returned to Rwanda during 2005 and 4,772 since January 2006</p> <p>Staffing to be engaged in the in the framework of the Inter-Agency Joint Appeal 3 International, field staff to be recruited</p> | |
| <p>Role within the Disaster management Task Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Overall coordination and DMTF co-chair ✓ Contingency Plans and Inter-Agency Joint Appeals drafting for refugees/returnees related issues ✓ Member of the Registration/Protection/Human Rights and Rules of Law Cluster | <p>Activities proposed in the framework of the Inter-Agency Joint Appeal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Supporting the GoR in ensuring coordination of all stakeholders involved, situational updates and proper info-sharing ✓ Supporting the GoR in ensuring proper registration of all Rwandophones expelled from Tanzania ✓ Supporting the GoR and all stakeholders with capacity building initiatives in the field of international protection as well as monitoring of protection needs and condition of vulnerabilities |
| <p>The overall requirement for phase 1 and phase 2 of action under this Appeal is 275,000 \$</p> | |
| <p>Contact Details: Valerio Iovine, Ass. Community Services Officer – DMTF Secretariat (iovine@unhcr.org , Tel: +25008412445) Carole Vignaud, Protection Officer, Contingency Planning (vignaud@unhcr.org Tel. +25008433496)</p> | |

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| | <p>United Nations Theme Group on HIV/AIDS “UNTG” (OMS, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, HCR, PNUD, UNIFEM, ONUSIDA)</p> |
| <p>Mission Statement</p> <p>Strengthening support to nationally owned and led responses with key focus on: leadership and advocacy, strategic information and technical support, tracking monitoring and evaluation, civil society engagement and mobilisation of resources.</p> <p>With its ten cosponsors UNAIDS assists in ensuring better coordination among its partners in the UN system, governments, civil society, donors, the private sector and others. Making the money work for those who are in the most need today — while ensuring long term solutions are in place for tomorrow</p> | |
| <p>Role within the Disaster management Task Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member of the Health Cluster | <p>Activities proposed in the framework of the Inter-Agency Joint Appeal</p> <p>Access to HIV & AIDS services with as specific activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situation analysis, • Promotion and access to HIV & AIDS services • Care and support to vulnerable persons (children and women) • Coordination and reinforcement of local health facilities |
| <p>The overall requirements for phase 1 and phase 2 of action under this Appeal is 155,000 \$</p> | |
| <p>Contact Details: Dr Kékoura KOUROUMA UNAIDS/ONUSIDA Avenue de l'Armée P O Box: 445 KIGALI RWANDA Tel B: +250 510 623 Cell +250 0830 22 52 Fax: 250 510 622</p> | |

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|  <p>World Food Programme</p> | <p align="center">UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (UNWFP)</p> |
| <p>WFP's Mission Statement WFP is the food aid arm of the United Nations system. Food aid is one of the many instruments that can help promote food security, which is defined as "access of all people at all times to the food needed for an active and healthy life". The policies governing the use of WFP food aid are oriented towards the objective of eradicating hunger and poverty. The ultimate objective of food aid is for the elimination of the need for food aid. Consistent with its mandate, WFP continues to: (1) use food aid to support economic and social development; (2) meet refugee and other emergency food needs and the associated logistic support; and, (3) promote world food security in accordance with the recommendations of the UN and FAO.</p> | |
| <p>WFP Office in Rwanda Operations WFP in Rwanda provides food assistance for development and life saving purposes through its Country Programme (CP) and Protracted Relief Operation (PRRO). WFP assists the recovery of most vulnerable population in food insecure areas through food-for-work (FFW) to create assets through activities which improve agricultural production, control erosion and rehabilitate social and economic infrastructure for about 45,000 households per year. Through supplementary feeding the nutritional status of about 35,000 malnourished children, lactating/pregnant women, people on ARV treatment and women under PMTCT is improved. WFP provides for the total food needs of about 43,000 refugees settled in camps in Rwanda plus supplies food rations to returning refugees. Through support to Income Generating Activities (IGA), self-reliance of PLWHA of near 30,000 people is enhanced. Through assistance to school feeding in primary schools the enrolment and retention rates for over 270,000 pupils get better.</p> <p>WFP is assisting the Government in capacity building in the sectors of Food Security and Vulnerability Assessments, Nutrition Surveillance and Crop Assessments.</p> <p>Staffing to be engaged in the in the framework of the Inter-Agency Joint Appeal 1 International and 3 national staff</p> | |
| <p>Role within the Disaster Management Task Force</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Emergency preparedness, planning and response to food needs in contingency plans ✓ Technical support to Food, Health and Nutrition commissions ✓ Information exchange, analysis and advocacy | <p>Activities proposed in the framework of the Inter-Agency Joint Appeal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provide relief food in the transit centre and resettlement areas ✓ Provide supplementary food to most vulnerable population ✓ Initiate FFW activities with governmental and local/international NGO partners ✓ Resource mobilisation ✓ Logistical capacity ✓ Execute needs assessments |
| <p>The overall requirements for phase 1 and phase 2 of action under this Appeal are 15,302 MTs of food at a total cost of \$ 10.5 million.</p> | |
| <p>Contact Details: Maarit HIRVONEN – Country Director Maarit.Hirvonen@wfp.org - +250 08300864 Ahmed ZAKARIA- Deputy Country Director Ahmed.Zakaria@wfp.org - +250 08303561 Cyridion Usengumuremyi - National Programme Officer Cyridion.Usengumuremyi@wfp.org - +250 0830 14 84</p> | |