

# REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

MINISTRY IN CHARGE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



## NATIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR POPULATION INFLUX

Kigali, December 2018

## **Foreword**

Population influx is one of the complex emergencies a country can face. It is also very difficult to manage a population influx due to the nature and the reason why people are migrating. Several times it is due to war, social conflicts but it can also result from natural calamities such as drought, floods, famine, epidemics etc.

A population influx is a hazard that involves the intervention from different sectors to handle the situation through assisting the population that has fled, to protect the host communities and to anticipate potential associated issues (insecurity, epidemics, disorder, environmental abuse ...)

This contingency plan provides orientation and guidelines to manage any influx through clearing roles and responsibilities of all interveners and a framework of working mechanisms to ensure the above mentioned overall objective of ensuring safety of the migrating population and host communities.

With this document the country ensures the improvement of readiness to handle the situation of asylum seekers and refugees crossing borders for safety, IDPs caused by natural and man-made hazards, expellees and any other form of population mass movements.

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## **Main Contributors**

This National Disaster Contingency Plan for population influx was developed by the Republic of Rwanda, through partnership of different institutions.

### **1. Government of Rwanda**

- i) MINEMA
- ii) RNP
- iii) MINALOC
- iv) MoH
- v) MoD
- vi) RDF
- vii) MINAFFET
- viii) MININFRA
- ix) MINAGRI
- x) MoE
- xi) NISS
- xii) MINECOFIN

### **2. Stakeholders**

- i) UNHCR
- ii) IOM
- iii) WFP
- iv) UNDP
- v) WHO
- vi) UNFPA
- vii) RRC
- viii) WVI
- ix) CARE
- x) Save the Children
- xi) Plan International

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## Acronyms

ADF: Allied Democratic Forces  
DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo  
DGIE: Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration  
DMT: Disaster Management Team  
EVD: Ebola Virus Disease  
EICVS: Integrated Household Living Condition Survey  
ECC: Emergency Coordinating Committee  
FARDC: Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Congo  
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization  
IOM: International Organization for Migration  
IDP: Internal Displaced People  
JIMC: Joint Intervention Management Committee  
MINALOC: Ministry of Local Government  
MoH: Ministry of Health  
MoD: Ministry of Defence  
MINAFFET: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation  
MININFRA: Ministry of Infrastructure  
MINEMA: Ministry in charge of Emergency Management  
MINAGRI: Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources  
MoE: Ministry of Environment  
MINECOFIN: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning  
MIDIMAR: Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees  
MITEC: Ministry of ICT and Innovation  
MIGEPROF: Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion  
M23: Movement du 23 Mars  
NADIMAC: National Disaster Management Committee  
NADIMATEC: National Disaster Management Technical Committee  
NCPPI: National Contingency Plan for Population Influx  
NISS: National Intelligence and Security Services  
NPDM: National Platform for Disaster Management  
NGOs: Non Government Organizations  
OVG: Goma Volcanic Observatory  
PWSN: People With Specific Need  
RIB: Rwanda Investigation Bureau  
RDF: Rwanda Defence Forces  
RNP: Rwanda National Police  
RRC: Rwanda Red Cross  
RCC: Refugee Coordinating Committee  
SGBV: Sexual Gender Based Violence  
UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

UN: United Nations

UNRC: United Nations Resident Coordinator

UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

WFP: World Food Programme

WHO: World Health Organization

WVI: World Vision International

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

“Mass movement of population” is a risk recognised in the National Disaster Management Policy (2012)<sup>1</sup>. According to that Policy, the Ministry with attribution of Disaster Management and Refugees, (MIDIMAR before October 2018 and MINEMA since October 2018) is the lead Ministry for preparedness, response and coordination and the Rwanda National Police is the co-leader in relation to this hazard. Within the context of the National Disaster Management Policy the term “mass movement of population” is used to describe large scale cross border movement of refugees (or asylum seekers) seeking safety from threats to their life and liberty as well as the sudden and rapid displacement of people within the borders of Rwanda who are seeking safety from acute danger or other threats to their life.

The scope of this Contingency Plan is to prepare specifically for a mass population influx into Rwanda either of refugees, expellees (Rwandan migrants, both documented and undocumented, who have been deported from other countries).It also tackles a mass internal displacement of population within Rwanda or large scale movements into Rwanda by people fleeing a natural disaster.

## **2. SCENARIO AND PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS**

### **2.1. A mass refugee influx**

In December 2012, consideration was given to three scenarios of large scale refugee movements into Rwanda. The context at the time was informed by the conflict in eastern DRC between M23 fighters and FARDC (DRC Government forces), particularly in November 2012, when the M23 briefly took control of Goma. The most likely scenario was determined as an influx of 20,000 refugees from North Kivu; a likely scenario was also the influx of 100,000 refugees from North Kivu including a section of the urban population of Goma itself; an unlikely scenario of an influx of 500,000 refugees which would include refugees from both North and South Kivu.

Contingency planning now is informed by more recent dynamics in the political context of neighbouring countries that remains highly volatile. A number of armed groups continuing to threaten peace and security. Most notably, there have been reports of ongoing violence at the hands of armed groups, including the FDLR and the Ugandan ADF. There are also reports that M23 may be attempting to regroup.

However three new elements should take Rwanda to improve readiness in the regards with population influx from DRC:

- The Nyiragongo volcano has been in its critical phase since more than 8 months and OVG declared that most probability is that the volcano erupts before returning back to

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<sup>1</sup>GoR / MINEMA (2012): *National Disaster Management Policy*;MINEMA, Kigali

normal. The last eruption has obliged over 1 million of Goma population to cross the border and destroyed a third of the Goma city

- Recent (2016) development on the internal political situation has triggered the displacement of around 100,000 people among which over 60,000 fled to Angola. This dynamic may continue and even worsen until the situation returns to normal
- The situation in Burundi remains volatile as both reception centres have never stopped to receive a few number of asylum seekers every week since the 2015 influx.

With the above in mind, the following refugee scenarios are envisaged for the Contingency Plan for a Mass Population Influx:

1. **Most Likely - Influx of 10,000** refugees: Should elections context turn into conflicts (social conflicts, increase/reactivation of armed groups activities) it is anticipated that around 10,000 of Congolese could seek refuge in Rwanda. The majority of this number should come from North Kivu, an area currently affected by the Ebola virus disease (EVD).
2. **Likely - Influx of 50,000** refugees: Should the intensity of the post-election (or postponement of elections) conflict escalate in DRC with the election disputes , in addition to this the influx may be triggered by north Kivu armed groups mentioned above, resume fighting against Government forces, it is anticipated that the number of refugees would significantly increase. The influx could be in the form of one large scale event (similar to the arrival of 60,000 Congolese refugees into Uganda over a 3 day period) or over a longer period;
3. **Least Likely – Influx of 200,000** refugees: Should the conflict spread into both North and South Kivu and into the border urban centres of Goma and Bukavu, the number of refugees could increase dramatically. Should the instability lead to stopping or decreasing the EVD spreading to Goma and Bukavu cities, households with financial capabilities would cross the borders seeking for safety.

For the purpose of this Contingency Plan, the planning for a refugee influx will be based on the Most Likely scenario, namely, the arrival of 10,000 refugees.

The triggers for this Contingency Plan to come into effect include:

- the influx of more than 100 people a day for ten consecutive days;
- the sudden influx of over 500 people in one day seeking for refugee;
- early warning data/information indicating a heightened risk of an influx of the proportions mentioned above;

With one, two or all the three triggers, the National Disaster Management Committee (NADIMAC) would decide to whether activate the response plan for a particular scenario (refugee influx) or instruct to seek for more information and indicators.

The activation of the NCPPI by NADIMAC will trigger the following:

- a.) NADIMATEC to update respective response plan and start the readiness part
- b.) MINEMA to convene Humanitarian partners to prompt a response strategy. Before the influx materializes readiness will consist in institutional, financial and resource preparedness.
- c.) The RCC will regularly convene to coordinate implementation of the contingency plan according to the situation.
- d.) The refugees will be received in a transit/reception facility and later transported and accommodated in a refugee camp or existing camps in the country.
- e.) New camp and transit infrastructure requires the approval of the NADIMAC.

## **2.2. An expellee influx**

Kagera region in Tanzania is home to a large number of citizens originating from neighbouring countries including Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda, who fled into Tanzania in several phases mostly in the '50s, '60s and '90s. Although most fled to escape from threats such as genocide against the Tutsi, conflict and political turbulence, these individuals did not seek refugee status. They remained as migrants, albeit undocumented, in search of political as well as economic security and livelihood opportunities.

On 29 July 2013, the Tanzanian authority ordered thousands of undocumented migrants in the Kagera region to return to their countries of origin or regularize their stay so as to restore security in the region. Kagera Region, with a population of 2.4 million, is estimated to have about 50,000 undocumented immigrants of which many are Rwandan. To date, Rwanda has received back over 15,000 Rwandans expelled from Tanzania. Neighbouring Uganda and Burundi have a number of Rwandese installed in areas neighbouring Rwanda. DRC, one of the countries counts unknown number of Rwandan refugees abroad. Seen some 5,000 expellees crossing the border, while Burundi received over 43,000 expellees on its territory.

It is with the above in mind that **this Plan is working towards preparedness for an additional 20,000 Rwandans, should they be expelled** from any neighbouring country into Rwanda in a sudden manner.

**The triggers** for this Contingency Plan to come into effect include:-

- The sudden influx of people reaching over 500 in a week;
- Early warning data indicating a heightened risk of an influx of the proportions mentioned above;

With one or both criteria, the National Disaster Management Committee (NADIMAC) would activate the response plan for this particular scenario (expellee influx).

The activation of the NCPPI by NADIMAC will trigger the following

- a.) The NADIMATEC and JIMC will be convened and will activate the contingency plan.

- b.) The ECC will be put in place and regularly convene to coordinate implementation of the contingency plan.
- c.) Only short-term transit arrangements will be necessary prior to relocation of the expellees to other parts of the country.
- d.) Reintegration of expellees is the only durable solution for them. It will be done in close collaboration with MINALOC and districts

### **2.3. People displacement influx**

An important number of people may temporarily be displaced due to a natural phenomenon or calamity or natural disasters. Even if this displacement takes a relatively short period of time (between 3 and 90 days) any lack of coordinated management may lead to higher consequences.

#### **1. Internal displaced persons**

In May 2016, floods and landslides affected around 2748 household making 18,961 homeless in only three districts. This was a considerable challenge of humanitarian interveners especially the government as it was very difficult to establish IDP camps given the climate feature, the topography and the damages caused by the hazard. In 2018 storms, floods and landslides affected over 15,000 households, killing 222 people, more number of people seriously injured, many houses and infrastructure damaged. The total damages approaching 204 billion in the 15 most affected districts. While government is making effort to rehabilitate and reconstruct houses for the affected families, more than 5,000 families are still living in a form of IDP, accommodated by neighbours, relatives and by local government when there is no other possibility.

The risk is still there, and it is even increasing due to the continuous pressure made to land, the effects of climate change and the population growth and the resilience that stills at lower level with the poverty status (EICV5).

It is time to thing on what the country will do if the same happens again and even a worst scenario.

#### **2. External people displacement**

Basing on information shared in October 2017 by the Goma Volcanic Observatory (OVG) on the quantity of lava in the volcano crater that has reached the levels of previous eruption in 2002, considering the recommendations to MINIRENA by a British French Scientific team after the 2002 eruption and aware of the DRC contingency plan on potential Nyiragongo eruption of October 2017, the country also consider the risk of mass displacement that may be caused by the eruption.

Preparedness and response plan has been based on estimated 600,000 displaced persons (550,000 Congolese and 50,000 Rwandans) composed of 120,000 families who will be evicted by Nyiragongo volcanic eruption and other related consequences such as earthquakes and ash.

## **2.4. Triggers of activation of the contingency plan**

**The triggers** for this Contingency Plan to come into effect include:

- The sudden effects of a disaster making more than 30,000 homeless or physically insecure
- Early warning data indicating a considerable risk of disaster and necessitating an evacuation of more than 5,000 people.

With one or both criteria, the National Disaster Management Committee (NADIMAC) would activate the response plan for this particular scenario (IDP influx).

The activation of the NCPPI by NADIMAC will trigger the following

- a.) The NPDM will be convened and will activate the response plan
- b.) The IDPCC will regularly convene to coordinate implementation of the contingency plan.
- c.) The affected population remains in rural areas, making shelter from traditional materials and in the hope of accessing land as soon as possible, especially those who have livestock with them.
- d.) A rapid reinsertion of IDPs in their communities will be the only target at mid and long term.

## **3. RESPONSE MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION**

### **3.1. Government**

The Government is primarily responsible for managing the response to the influx emergency. In the event the contingency plan is triggered, the lead ministry will be MINEMA and the co-lead the Rwanda National Police (RNP).

On the part of the Government, the National Disaster Management Policy and National Disaster Management Law provide a robust framework for government management and coordination of a humanitarian response.

Responsible Government Institutions:

- a.** Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management (Lead),
- b.** Rwanda National Police (co-lead),
- c.** Ministry of Defence

- d. Ministry of Trade and Industries,
- e. National Intelligence and Security Services,
- f. Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning,
- g. Ministry of Health,
- h. Ministry of Justice
- i. Ministry of Local Government,
- j. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- k. Local authorities.

### **3.2. NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

In case of a situation where the contingency plan is triggered, the National Disaster Management Committee (NADIMAC) being the highest disaster management decision-making body will be the main advisory committee to government on its response.

- The NADIMAC first responsibility is to activate the national contingency. The contingency plan is activated précisng clearly what scenario part is activated among the three concerned: refugees, expellees or displaced.
- NADIMAC is also responsible in the case the emergency goes beyond the national capacity to cope, to advise the President of the Republic, to declare a State of Emergency and appeal for international assistance.

### **3.3. NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE**

The NADIMAC is serviced by a National Disaster Management Technical Committee. The National Disaster Management Technical Committee (NADIMATEC) is composed of the Focal Points from the Line Ministries and Institutions members of the NADIMAC. All Ministries being part of the NADIMAC will appoint a permanent focal point in the Technical Committee. On an ad hoc basis depending on particular needs, and upon approval of the NADIMAC, other Ministries or Institutions shall be invited to nominate a focal point.

The Technical Committee is responsible for:

- advising the NADIMAC on planning, developing and implementing policies and programs;
- ensuring an efficient flow of technical advice to the Executive Committee and information sharing between all line Ministries;
- advising all relevant public institutions on developing and implementing Disaster Management strategies;
- liaising with all relevant public institutions to ensure that the decisions of the NADIMAC are implemented;

- reporting to the NADIMAC.<sup>2</sup>

### 3.4. Government and the United Nations

Overall representation of the United Nations system in Rwanda is provided by the Resident Coordinator (UNRC). In a conventional setting, the UNRC convenes a Disaster Management Team (DMT) comprising the Heads of UN Agencies with a humanitarian mandate in order to respond to humanitarian emergencies of any kind. However, Rwanda is a “pilot” Delivering as One country, the UNRC and UNHCR, a Joint Intervention Management Committee (JIMC) provides the framework for cooperation in disaster and refugee management as well as other forms of displacement.<sup>3</sup> The JIMC consists of representatives at decision-making level of MINEMA and relevant agencies of the United Nations. The JIMC is chaired by MINEMA’s Minister and co-chaired by UNRC. The JIMC also has an advisory role to the NADIMAC.

Specifically, with respect to a refugee influx, UNHCR is the agency mandated to respond to the protection and assistance needs of refugees. It therefore has an overall coordination role along with MINEMA. Once this contingency plan is activated for a refugee influx, MINEMA, with the support of UNHCR, will request all priority sectoral groups to convene. UNHCR must organise initial rapid assessment(s), prepare fundraising appeals, request appropriate support from UN HQs and recommend the scale and approach of the initial response.

In relation to an expellee influx, the JIMC provides the framework for coordination and response. Once this contingency plan is activated, MINEMA, in consultation with the UNRC, with the support of UNHCR, will request all priority sectoral groups to convene. UNHCR, in consultation with the UNRC, must organise initial rapid assessment(s), prepare fundraising appeals, request appropriate support from UN HQs and recommend the scale and approach of the initial response.

In relation to IDP crisis, the NPDM provides the framework for coordination and response with clear guidance of NADIMAC. If the contingency plan is activated for the IDP purpose MINEMA in consultation with the Ministry of Local Government and the Rwanda National Police will request all priority sectoral groups to convene and adapt a joint response plan.

### 3.5. Government and the broad humanitarian community

In accordance with the National Disaster Management Policy<sup>4</sup>, the **National Platform for Disaster Management (NPDM)** is the coordination forum for Government and all humanitarian actors. Humanitarian partners are expected to deliver support to Government institutions and the affected population in a cohesive and coherent manner, in line with the strategies of MINEMA

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> MINEMA / One UN Rwanda (1<sup>st</sup> March 2012): *Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in Disaster and Refugee Management Programmes*; MINEMA / One UN Rwanda, Kigali.

<sup>4</sup>GoR / MINEMA (October 2012) op. cit.

and in areas of their specific comparative advantage. The NPDM is composed of line Ministry focal points for disaster management and all organisations playing a significant role in disaster management. The NPDM is chaired by MINEMA and co-chaired by the UNRC. There should be regular quarterly meetings of the NPDM. The composition of the NPDM and its subsidiary working groups is further explained in the coordination sections of the National Disaster Risk Management Plan. The NPDM is composed of all institutions dealing with disaster management, including, but not limited to:

- b. Focal points of all Ministries that are part of the NADIMAC,
- c. International Donors,
- d. United Nations Agencies,
- e. International Organisations,
- f. NGOs (International and National),
- g. Red Cross Movement Organisations,
- h. Civil Society Organisations;
- i. Private sector,
- j. Media,
- k. Sub-national disaster management institutions,
- l. Local authorities (through MINALOC).

Other relevant actors may be invited according to the subject and situation. The complete list of members of the NPDM will be maintained by a NPDM Chairperson. The PM Order appoints the NPDM Chairperson to ensure a smooth and efficient coordination of the Platform. The Chairperson is currently the Director of the MINEMA Response and Recovery Unit.

The NPDM's role and responsibilities will be to support MINEMA in:

- networking and sharing information, experiences and technical expertise nationally, regionally and internationally;
- reviewing policies and relevant plans
- ensuring a multi-stakeholder participation in the development, updating, and sharing of a Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Information System;
- acting as the Disaster Risk Management Platform for Rwanda;
- developing and implementing the national strategy for Disaster Risk Management;
- Monitoring and analysis of hazard risk trends in the country;
- developing common preparedness, contingency and response plans with relevant public institutions in Rwanda;
- participating in the assessment of the impacts and needs arising from disasters in Rwanda;
- collaborating with lead institutions to monitor and respond to disasters.

### **3.6. Operational coordination.**

While the NPDM is an excellent information sharing forum, it is too large in membership and too broad in mandate to provide operational coordination for a response to any of the scenarios

that guide this contingency plan. Therefore, the JIMC framework will be used, supported by operational coordination bodies that are chaired by MINEMA and co-chaired by UNHCR. The JIMC framework also benefits from a direct link with the NADIMAC from which timely and strategic guidance can be provided by the Government of Rwanda.

Specifically, in relation to a refugee influx, operational coordination will be provided through frequent meetings of a Refugee Coordinating Committee (RCC)<sup>5</sup>, chaired by MINEMA and co-chaired by UNHCR, with the participation of all UN Sector Lead Agencies, focal points from relevant line Ministries and representatives from the key participating humanitarian organization. The RCC will meet at both Kigali (national) level and field level.

Specifically, in relation to an expellee influx, operational coordination will be provided through frequent meetings of the Emergency Coordinating Committee (ECC), chaired by MINEMA, with the participation of all UN Sector Lead Agencies, focal points from relevant line Ministries and representatives from the key participating humanitarian organizations. The ECC will meet at both Kigali (national) level and field level.

## **4. RESPONSE PLAN<sup>6</sup>**

### **4.1. Objectives**

Based on Ministries, agencies, organizations mandates settings and arrangements, humanitarian agencies will support the Government in mounting a timely, consistent and coordinated response to the crisis in order to save lives of civilians and to respond to the humanitarian needs of the affected population.

### **4.2. Strategies**

To achieve this objective, the Government and humanitarian organisations will employ the following strategies:-

- The Government will work through a sector-based approach, as defined in the Rwanda National Disaster Management Plan.
- Humanitarian organisations will support Government to respond and build required capacity
- Humanitarian organisations may engage in direct implementation in response to the “humanitarian imperative” but within the parameters set down by Government, MINEMA and JIMC.
- All humanitarian actors must respond in accordance with recognised international standards.

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<sup>5</sup> This Committee went by the name of the *Kigali High Level Meeting* during the April/May 2012 refugee influx. Meetings were chaired by the PS of MINEMA and co-chaired by the UNHCR Representative.

<sup>6</sup>Updated as of 23 December 2018

- The response must seek the participation of the affected communities' leaders and the opinions of the beneficiaries at the earliest opportunity.

### **4.3. Principles that will guide the response**

Humanitarian action is grounded on the basic principles of humanity, neutrality, and impartiality. Additionally, humanitarian organisations must embrace fully the principles of accountability and 'do no harm'.

The Guiding Principles and Code of Conduct contained in the National Disaster Management Policy will be rigorously applied by all stakeholders.

### **4.4. UN Sector Lead Agency and partner Ministry, by sector (refugees)**

The overall coordination of the response and the sectors will be the responsibility of MINEMA and UNHCR. The UN Sector Lead Agencies responsible for specific sectors are listed in table below, together with the relevant partner Ministries.

Not all need to be activated immediately and some may even be unnecessary (for example, Emergency Telecommunication and Search, Rescue and Evacuation). Furthermore, some sectors may be combined in order to avoid fragmentation and ensure inter-sectoral coordination (for example, Protection can be combined with Child Protection and GBV, Health can be combined with Reproductive Health, Food can be combined with Nutrition, with the agreement of all the respective Sector Lead MDA).

**Table 1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR REFUGEES**

Sector	GoR Lead Institution s	UN Sector Lead Agency
Camp coordination& management	MINEMA	UNHCR
Livelihoods	MINEMA	UNHCR
Education (ECD & school-in-a-box)	MINEDUC	UNICEF
Emergency shelter	MINEMA	UNHCR
Emergency telecommunication	MITEC	WFP
Food	MINEMA	WFP
Health	MOH	WHO
Nutrition	MOH	UNICEF
Non-food relief items	MINEMA	UNHCR
Protection	RIB	UNHCR
Child protection	MIGEPROF	UNICEF
GBV	RIB	UN Women (& UNFPA)
Reproductive health (MISP <sup>7</sup> )	MOH	UNFPA
Logistics & transport	MINEMA	WFP (& UNHCR)
Water & sanitation	MININFRA	UNICEF

**Table 2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPELEES**

Sector	Sector partners	UN Sector Lead Agency
Coordination	MINEMA	IOM
Camp management	MINEMA	IOM
Early recovery	MINEMA / MINECOFIN	UNDP (FAO & UNFPA)
Education (ECD & school-in-a-box)	MINEDUC	UNICEF
Emergency shelter	MINEMA / MINALOC	IOM
Emergency telecommunication	MITEC	WFP (& UNHCR)
Food	MINEMA/MINAGRI	WFP
Health	MOH	WHO
Nutrition	MOH	UNICEF
Non-food relief items	MINEMA	UNHCR
Child protection	MIGEPROF	UNICEF
GBV	RIB	UN Women (& UNFPA)
Reproductive health (MISP)	MOH	UNFPA
Logistics & transport	MINEMA	WFP (& IOM)
Water & sanitation	MININFRA	UNICEF

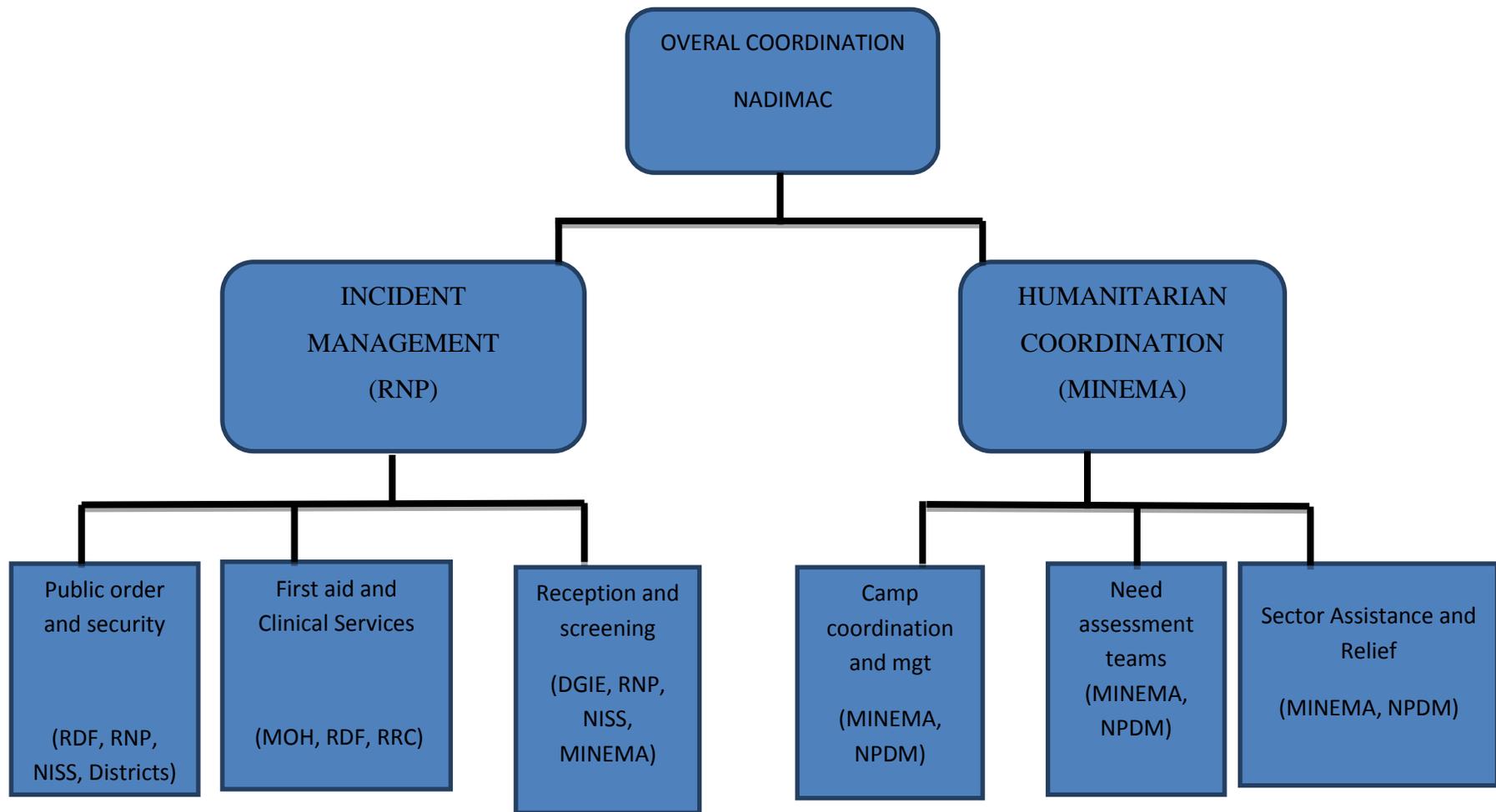
<sup>7</sup> MISP: minimum initial service package

<b>Animal health</b>	MINAGRI	FAO
<b>Public order and security</b>	RNP/RDF/DGIE	

**Table 3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Sector partners</b>	<b>Sector partners</b>
<b>Coordination</b>	MINEMA	UNDP
<b>Camp management</b>	MINEMA/MINALOC	(IOM)
<b>Early recovery</b>	MINEMA / MINECOFIN	UNDP (FAO & UNFPA)
<b>Emergency shelter</b>	MINALOC /MINEMA	IOM
<b>Emergency telecommunication</b>	MITEC/MINEMA	WFP (& UNHCR)
<b>Food</b>	MINAGRI	WFP
<b>Health</b>	MOH	WHO
<b>Nutrition</b>	MOH	UNICEF
<b>Non-food relief items</b>	MINEMA	UNHCR
<b>Child protection</b>	MINEMA / MIGEPROF	UNICEF
<b>GBV</b>	RIB/ MIGEPROF	UN Women (& UNFPA)
<b>Reproductive health</b>	MOH/MINEMA	UNFPA
<b>Logistics &amp; transport</b>	MINEMA/MININFRA	WFP (& IOM)
<b>Water &amp; sanitation</b>	MINEMA / MININFRA	UNICEF
<b>Animal health</b>	MINAGRI	WHO
<b>Public order and security</b>	RNP/RDF/NISS/	

**Figure 1 National Mass Movement Response Framework**



## ANNEXES

### 1. SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS

The following sector response plan is linked to the refugee scenario, of receiving 10,000 asylum seekers from North Kivu/DRC due to elections related conflict.

#### 1.1. Security and public order

Security and public order will be jointly performed by Rwandan security organs the Rwanda defence Forces, the Rwanda National Police and the Directorate General for Immigration and Emigration. Security related to the refugee influx will consist of smooth reception of the asylum seekers, securing the transfer from the border to the hosting areas, securing hosting areas, beneficiaries and service providers.

Following tables gives details:

S/N	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE
1	Special operations	RDF, RNP, NISS
2	Tightening security on borders	RDF, RNP, NISS
3	Manning the entry points	RDF, RNP, NISS
4	Disarming armed displaced persons	RDF
5	Securing Roads and routes	RNP
6	Securing sites	RDF, RNP, NISS
7	Logistic and medical support	RDF
<b>REQUIRED CONTINGENCY FUNDS</b>		30,000,000 Rwf

Source: By the security joint contingency planning on 21 Dec 2018

#### 1.2. Proposed land to host the refugees

This contingency plan acknowledges that asylum seekers may cross the border and stay for a short, mid and long term.

For the short time (from 1 to 90 days) only a reception facility could help. Over three months they should be relocated in a camp. Following proposal for land are based on the following:

- Kijote transit center that is close to Rubavu border is very small (capacity to host 300 people). It can't serve the purpose. Nkamira which was used in 2012-2013 influx is no longer Government owned. There is a need to look for a new transit and reception center.
- For mid and long term hosting, as all the existing camps are all overpopulated there is need for a new land to establish a camp.

It is against the above context that below sites were proposed:

### 1. Proposed transit site

Site	Capacity	Sector	District	Land Owner	Observation
RUGERERO	6 ha	Rubavu	Rubavu	WASAC	Not used

Source: MoE

### 2. Proposed Refugees camp

Site	Area (ha)	Sector	District	Land User
NYAWERA	200	MWIRI	KAYONZA	MINAGRI and DISTRICT
NYAMIYONGA (Rwahi)	35	MUSHERI	NYAGATARE	MINAGRI ( quarantine site)
RWEMPASHA	58	RWEMPASHA	NYAGATARE	MINAGRI ( quarantine site)

Source: MINAGRI

**NB:** These sites should be visited to appraise other possible facilities required to serve the purpose.

### 1.3. Relief assistance

SECTOR	ACTIVITIES	ESTIMATED BUDGET IN USD FOR 3 MONTHS
Protection	Services for PWSN Risk of SGBV reduced Protection of children strengthened Reception condition improved Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened Quality of registration and level of individual documentation strengthened Camp management and coordination refined and improved Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement	921,700

	reduced	
Food Security	Food ration provided Nutrition well-being ensured	742,815
Health and Nutrition	Basic health services Essential drugs and consumable medical supplies Construction of Health posts	541,705
Education	Education	684,363
Energy	Cooking energy provided	382,216
Shelter /infrastructures	Emergency shelters provided (tents, hangars as well as family shelters) using environmentally friendly materials	1,938,107
NFIs	Assorted Core Relief Items	667,285
WASH	Water tracking (drinking) Construction of water supply systems	1,368,826
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>7,247,017</b>

#### 1.4. Epidemic prevention

Currently DRC is affected by three very sensitive epidemics namely Ebola virus disease, cholera and polio. It is very important for the health system and humanitarian actors to contain at the possible extent the contamination risk and protect the refugees, hosting communities and the country in general.

For Ebola particularly, there is need to strengthen the already existing prevention mechanism through considering the potential huge number that could cross the border in a relatively short period of time.

Following is the proposal to strengthen the Ebola prevention mechanisms.

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>NEEDED RESSOURCES</b>	<b>BUDGET</b>
Recruit, train and deploy nurses	120	TBD
Procure additional infrared thermometers	200	TBD
Provide Ebola VD awareness messages (radio, Pull up banner, Posters, etc)		TBD
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>TBD</b>