



© EU/ Hauke Hayen.

IOM RWANDA Country Office

Annual Report

2019



CONTENTS

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20



BACKGROUND

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) first provided humanitarian assistance in Rwanda during the months after the Genocide against the Tutsi in 1994. A Cooperation Agreement was signed with the Government of Rwanda in 1995. IOM continued to work in Rwanda until 1999 when its operations scaled down and the office was closed. IOM re-opened its office in 2008 to work on a small projects focusing on the resettlement to third countries of Congolese refugees. IOM’s presence in Rwanda has grown ever since. To date, IOM provides effective migration management services through:

- *Promoting national ownership by aligning its activities to national priorities and policies.*



- *Working with government, One UN, civil society, local communities and the international community in a manner that fosters cohesion and sustainability.*

Frameworks

IOM actively supports the Government of Rwanda in all its migration related efforts. IOM work in Rwanda is guided by the [Migration Governance Framework \(MiGOF\)](#). The MiGOF framework provide essential elements for facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people through planned and well managed migration policies.

As a member of the One UN Country Team “Delivering as One”, IOM coordinates its activities closely with the UN partners and works harmoniously towards the achievement of the [United Nations Development Assistance Plan \(UNDAP II\)](#) through operational projects focused on migration management.





Immigration & Border Management

Improving border management is a crucial part of Rwanda's country strategy. IOM is working in close collaboration with the Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration (DGIE) to provide capacity building, training and technical assistance.

Labour Migration

IOM supports the Government of Rwanda by encouraging student mobility for skills development, engaging highly skilled Rwandans from the diaspora into the Rwandan TVET and health sector, assessing the diaspora's capacity, interests and motivation to participate in the development process of their country of origin, as well as streamlining migration data in a way that it can be used effectively by policymakers and for the benefit of the country and migrants alike.

Counter Trafficking

IOM Rwanda implements projects which aim at increasing the knowledge and capacities of relevant actors regarding the development and implementation of effective, evidence-based counter trafficking in persons policies, regulations and legislations. IOM works to increase efforts to identify trafficked persons, investigate cases, and prosecute offenders. IOM also assists the Government of Rwanda and civil society organizations, to strengthen their capacity to respond to all forms of internal and cross border trafficking in persons, including trafficking of children and to identify and protect victims.

Migration and Health

IOM Rwanda's Migration Health Assessment Center (MHAC) clinic is the leading provider of health assessment and travel assistance services for migrants and refugees traveling temporarily or permanently to Australia, Canada, Finland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom and the United States of America. The health assessments are conducted by highly trained and experienced Migration Health physicians and nurses based on the protocols defined by the resettlement or admitting countries. The clinic has a laboratory, X-ray services, vaccine services and pharmacy rooms manned by qualified personnel.

Migration Operations

IOM Rwanda works to find long-term sustainable solutions for individuals who have spent years living in refugee camps. IOM Rwanda resettles refugees to third countries, mainly to Australia, Canada, Finland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United States of America (USA). IOM provides beneficiaries with pre-departure briefings, fitness to travel checks and movement assistance. IOM also provides logistical support to Cultural Orientation sessions for refugees being resettled to Australia, New Zealand and the USA with context adapted to the destination countries.

Humanitarian Emergencies

IOM's activities relating to emergency and post-emergency operations assistance focus on four phases: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. In partnership with the One UN and the Government, IOM engages in programmes that decrease the community's vulnerabilities to disasters and climate related threats by promoting access to off-farm livelihood skills development and livelihood diversification to broaden income generating options of vulnerable households. These programmes contain trainings on disaster management and vocational trainings. IOM Rwanda has also implemented several projects to improve the living conditions of vulnerable families by providing WASH services (water, sanitation and hygiene) and shelter assistance.

Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration

IOM Rwanda works with the Government to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants, particularly those who find themselves in difficult migratory circumstances. These can include individuals whose application for asylum was rejected or withdrawn, stranded migrants, victims of trafficking in persons, and other vulnerable groups. From 2010 to 2015, IOM Rwanda, in close coordination with the Government, assisted more than 8,000 Rwandan returnees from neighbouring countries, especially the Democratic Republic of the Congo, through different socioeconomic reintegration projects.



IOM
UN MIGRATION

IMMIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT - IBM



© EU/ Hauke Hayden.

Programme Overview

IOM's Immigration and Border Management (IBM) unit supports the Government of Rwanda in improving policy, legislation, operational systems, human resources and administrative resources as well as technical structures required to respond more effectively to diverse migration and border management needs. Efficient border and migration management policies and structures, supported by professional, well-trained personnel, facilitates and fosters enhanced movement management at borders, promotes Integrated Border Management, protects the rights of migrants and prevents irregular migration.

IBM activities are in line with IOM's commitment to facilitate orderly, safe and regular migration and mobility. IBM activities are designed as partnerships with governments and other relevant interlocutors to identify needs, determine priority areas, and shape and deliver interventions.

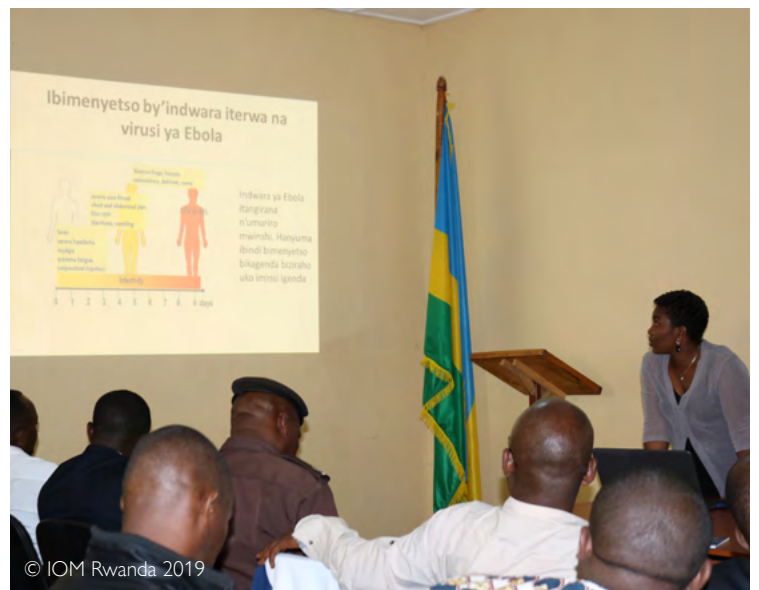
A sub-concept of the Integrated Border Management framework is the One Stop Border Post (OSBP) which is implemented in various ways and in many regions, implying shared physical infrastructure in which neighbouring countries' border services operate side by side.

Activities

Cross-border trade plays a fundamental role in contributing to economic growth and development, especially in the Great Lakes region where cross-border trade is often the only source of livelihood for border communities. Income derived from cross-border trading activities is key to reduce poverty and food insecurity. Cognizance of this fact, in December 2018, IOM, in partnership with TradeMark East Africa (TMEA), launched a 36-month EU funded project entitled: **“Secure Cross-Border Social, Economic and Commercial Activities in the Great Lakes Region”**.

The project's main aim is to strengthen the social cohesion and economic integration of the cross-border communities in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) through effective implementation of an integrated border management system, facilitated by improved infrastructure, especially with the construction of the One Stop Border Post (OSBP) at the Rusizi II border to enhance cross-border trade and movements and improve cross-border community dialogue.

The Rusizi II border has been identified as a critical geographical location to set up the OSBP, due to its importance as a trade and transport corridor and because of the constant movement of the cross-border communities, who cross in search of employment, business opportunities and better health services.



© IOM Rwanda 2019

Contribution to MiGOF Principles, Sustainable Development Goals and UNDP Strategic Areas

MiGOF Principle 1: Adherence to international standards and the fulfillment of migrants' rights

- Adherence to international standards and fulfillment of migrants' rights, through the provision of adequate border infrastructure and strengthening capacities of the border and local authorities in migration management, empowerment of cross-border traders (mostly women) and raising awareness on health and environmental issues that directly impact the lives of communities.

MiGOF Principle 2: Migration and related policies are best formulated using evidence and whole-of-government approaches

- Formulates policy using the whole of government approach, through the establishment of national and bilateral governmental interagency structures to discuss policy matters and establish the required operational frameworks according to the context and needs of the border area.

MiGOF Principle 3: Good migration governance relies on strong partnerships

- Engages with partners to address migration and related issues, through engaging authorities, CSOs, cooperatives and communities to establish a space for dialogue to promote cross-border social cohesion.

Sustainable Development Goal 1: No Poverty

- **Target 6:** Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

Sustainable Development Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- **Target 1:** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

Sustainable Development Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- **Target 11:** Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

Sustainable Development Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

- **Target 16:** Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

UNDP II Strategic Result Area 1: Economic Transformation

- By 2023 people in Rwanda benefit from more inclusive, competitive and sustainable economic growth that generates decent work and promotes quality livelihoods for all.
- By 2023, Rwandan institutions and communities are more equitably, productively and sustainably managing natural resources and addressing climate change

UNDP II Strategic Area 3: Transformational Governance

- By 2023, people in Rwanda benefit from enhanced gender equality, justice, human rights, peace and security.
- By 2023, people in Rwanda participate more actively in democratic and development processes and benefit from transparent and accountable public and private sector institutions that develop evidence-base policies and deliver quality services



© EU/ Hauke Hayen

Partnership



IOM established a national inter-agency steering committee in Rwanda, led by the Ministry of Infrastructure. In June 2019, in coordination with the Directorate General of immigration and emigration, IOM provided technical assistance for the development of a comprehensive Road Map. The aim is to support the cohesive implementation of Advanced Passenger Information (API) in Rwanda, by enhancing knowledge and practical understanding of relevant agencies on the requirements for a functioning API/PNR system through learning from international best practices and standards, enhancement of interagency coordination mechanisms and the development of related legislation.

Construction



IOM's implementing partner, TMEA completed the procurement process for the design of the border infrastructure on the DRC side and the design works was initiated. The same process is currently underway on the Rwandan side of the border.

Assesment



IOM conducted an assessment in collaboration with local authorities and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to identify a specific set of initiatives that can contribute to enhancing peace-building trends, social cohesion mechanisms, for female cross-border traders' economic and psycho-social well-being in Bukavu (DRC) and Rusizi.

Capacity Building



IOM, in collaboration with the Government of Rwanda (the Ministry of Health, the Rwanda Biomedical Center and the Rusizi District Council), conducted an Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness, response and surveillance Training of Trainers (ToT) for 48 district council officials and community health workers who were upskilled to conduct awareness raising sessions in Rusizi District for 48 government officials and community members.

In 2019, IOM Rwanda made remarkable achievements in supporting the Government of Rwanda's efforts to promote orderly and safe labour migration. Through the Labour and Human Development (LHD) unit, IOM implemented six projects. These projects are centered around Migration and Development including Migrants' Rights, Migration Governance, Diaspora Engagement, Diaspora Mapping, Labour Mobility, and Bilateral Labour Agreements.



Photo: © E. Masabo/IOM 2019

LHD 2019 Programmes



Migration Profile in Rwanda



ICT Strategy for Integrated Border Management in Rwanda



Diaspora Engagement to support TVET in Rwanda



Diaspora Engagement in the Rwandan Health Sector



Diaspora Mapping in Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany and the United Kingdom



Labour Mobility for Skills Development

IOM Rwanda in close collaboration with the Directorate General for Immigration and Emigration (DGIE) developed the Migration Profile for Rwanda. This Migration Profile aims to promote evidence-based policymaking and supports the mainstreaming of migration issues into Rwanda's policymaking process. In addition, separate but complementary research focusing on diaspora mapping was conducted to identify the available capacities of Rwandan Communities Abroad (Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom) and to encourage the diaspora to participate in their country of origin's socio-economic development process.

The ICT Strategy for Integrated Border Management Project established a framework for an integrated border management system. The ICT infrastructure contributes to migration management by facilitating real-time information exchange and tracking of migration flows. The Government launched several projects as outlined in the ICT strategy including an [online portal Irembo](#), a Government platform that allows the issuing of passports, visas, permits, and a border control system institutionalized/aligned to the Government.

The Labour Mobility for Skills Development Project aimed to ensure ethical recruitment and migrant rights for Rwandan graduates going abroad to enhance their skills was launched. In addition, the Government of Rwanda approved the National Safe Labour Mobility Policy in Cabinet relating to promoting the safe and orderly mobility of migrant workers (which IOM Rwanda provided technical inputs to).

The two Diaspora Engagement Projects aim to mobilize and engage highly skilled diaspora members specialized in the TVET and in the health Sector. Under the TVET project, a needs assessment was conducted in close collaboration with the Government in June 2019, to identify the priority training areas of intervention to match with the required Training of Trainers (ToT) skills. A needs assessment for diaspora engagement in the health project was conducted to identify skills needed within district referral hospitals in the country.

Throughout the year and under all six projects, IOM Rwanda-LHD worked to increase the knowledge of migration management through capacity building trainings and workshops to over 75 stakeholders which included government officials, staff from relevant Civil Society Organizations and the private sector.

Contribution to MiGOF Principles, Sustainable Development Goals and UNDP Strategic Areas

MiGOF Principle 1: Adherence to international standards and the fulfillment of migrants' rights

- Adherence to international standards and fulfillment of migrants' rights, through the provision of adequate border infrastructure and strengthening capacities of the border and local authorities in migration management, empowerment of cross-border traders (mostly women) and raising awareness on health and environmental issues that directly impact the lives of communities.

MiGOF Principle 2: Migration and related policies are best formulated using evidence and whole-of-government approaches

- Formulates policy using the whole of government approach, through the establishment of national and bilateral governmental interagency structures to discuss policy matters and establish the required operational frameworks according to the context and needs of the border area.

MiGOF Principle 3: Good migration governance relies on strong partnerships

- Engages with partners to address migration and related issues, through engaging authorities, CSOs, cooperatives and communities to establish a space for dialogue to promote cross-border social cohesion.

Sustainable Development Goal 1: No Poverty

- **Target 7:** Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

Sustainable Development Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

- **Target 3:** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.
- **Target 8:** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

Sustainable Development Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- **Target 7:** Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
- **Target 8:** Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.

Sustainable Development Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

- **Target 7:** Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
- **Target 9:** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

UNDP II Strategic Area 1: Economic Transformation

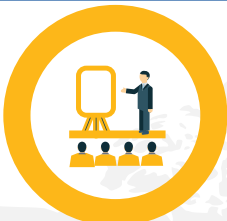
- By 2023 people in Rwanda benefit from more inclusive, competitive and sustainable economic growth that generates decent work and promotes quality livelihoods for all.
- By 2023, people in Rwanda participate more actively in democratic and development processes and benefit from transparent and accountable public and private sector institutions that develop evidence-base policies and deliver quality services.



LHD Key Achievements 2019



© IOM Rwanda 2019



A capacity building workshop for 20 stakeholders (Government, CSO, private sector) on Labour Migration and Migration Management under the Labour Mobility for Skills Development Project. IOM trained 20 government officials on Labour Mobility Management and bilateral labour agreements under the Labour Mobility for Skills Development Project in July 2019.

Capacity building for 15 government officials in diaspora management and engagement under the Diaspora Engagement to support TVET Project in August 2019.

Capacity building for 25 government officials in migration management and statistics under the Migration Profile Project in March 2019.

IOM Rwanda in close cooperation with Directorate-General of Immigration and Emigration supported the development of an Information Communications Technology (ICT) integrated strategy to ensure integrated border management.

In 2019, IOM Rwanda made significant achievements in supporting the Government of Rwanda in its efforts to end Trafficking in Persons (TIP). IOM Rwanda is implementing two projects “Improving knowledge, enforcement, and coordination in counter-trafficking” funded by USAID and “Strengthening the identification and protection of victims of trafficking among refugees in Rwanda” funded by the U.S. Department of State. These projects partly complement each other and work together to achieve their objectives.

Through these projects, IOM has been able to respond to recommendations derived from previous reports, such as the U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons Reports from recent years which, among other, have recommended that Rwanda should expand anti-trafficking awareness campaigns, increase training of law enforcement and develop a formal mechanism to systematically refer trafficking victims to appropriate care. Besides, the Inter-Agency Gender Assessment of Refugee Camps in Rwanda 2016 included a recommendation to conduct research on the status of trafficking in persons in the camps, with the purpose to prevent and respond to existing challenges to increase community-level awareness and engagement on the issue.



© IOM Rwanda 2019

Contribution to MiGOF Principles, Sustainable Development Goals and UNDAF Strategic Areas

MiGOF Principle 1: Adherence to international standards and the fulfillment of migrants' rights

- Adherence to international standards and fulfillment of migrants' rights, through the provision of adequate border infrastructure and strengthening capacities of the border and local authorities in migration management, empowerment of cross-border traders (mostly women) and raising awareness on health and environmental issues that directly impact the lives of communities.

MiGOF Principle 2: Migration and related policies are best formulated using evidence and whole-of-government approaches

- Formulates policy using the whole of government approach, through the establishment of national and bilateral governmental interagency structures to discuss policy matters and establish the required operational frameworks according to the context and needs of the border area.

MiGOF Principle 3: Good migration governance relies on strong partnerships

- Engages with partners to address migration and related issues, through engaging authorities, CSOs, cooperatives and communities to establish a space for dialogue to promote cross-border social cohesion.

Sustainable Development Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

- **Target 7:** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

Sustainable Development Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- **Target 2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
- **Target 10:** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
- **Target 11:** Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

Sustainable Development Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

- **Target 7:** Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.
- **Target 9:** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

UNDAF II Strategic Area 2: Social Transformation

- By 2023 people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, enjoy increased and equitable access to quality education, health, nutrition and WASH services.
- By 2023 people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable have increased resilience to both natural and man-made shocks and enjoy a life free from all forms of violence and discrimination.

UNDAF II Strategic Area 3: Transformational Governance

- By 2023, people in Rwanda benefit from enhanced gender equality, justice, human rights, peace and security.
- By 2023, people in Rwanda participate more actively in democratic and development processes and benefit from transparent and accountable public and private sector institutions that develop evidence-based policies and deliver quality services.



© IOM Rwanda 2019

Capacity Building



IOM conducted a Training of Trainers for Law Enforcement Agencies and cascaded training within their institutions, as well as trainings and awareness-raising sessions for government institutions, teachers, civil society organizations, protection partners working with refugees, among others. In total, around 715 individuals benefitted from trainings and over 10,000 from awareness-raising activities.

Awareness raising



IOM conducted capacity building activities to increase public knowledge of law n° 51/2018 of 13/08/2018 relating to the prevention, suppression, and punishment of trafficking in persons and exploitation.

Legal Framework Guide



IOM Rwanda developed a legal framework guide for practitioners. The guide will provide a digest for quick reference for judges and prosecutors on trafficking in persons legislation which will facilitate their process to adjudicate trafficking cases in line with the counter-trafficking provisions of the national legal framework.

National Referral Mechanism



IOM developed the national referral mechanism which is being used to inform a Ministerial Order on the assistance to victims of trafficking that is under development. Also, a directory of identified service providers has been developed and approved by the Government which will increase the institutional knowledge of institutions available to refer victims for service.

Research on Counter Trafficking



IOM in close collaboration with the Ministry of Justice commissioned the first-ever research on trafficking in persons titled “Understanding Human Trafficking in Rwanda: Causes, Effects, and Impact.” The project was undertaken by Never Again Rwanda and funded by USAID. This research will provide Government agencies and CSOs with information on trafficking trends in, from, to, and through Rwanda as well as on the factors enabling those trends and potential preventative factors that can be used for evidence-based counter-trafficking policies and programs.



© Amanda Nero / IOM 2017

Migration health assessments are among the most well-established migration management services offered by IOM. At the request of receiving country governments, IOM provides an evaluation of the physical and mental health status of migrants prior to their departure for the purpose of resettlement, international employment, enrolment in specific migrant assistance programmes, or for obtaining a temporary or permanent visa. Migration health assessments involve a review of the migrant’s medical history, a physical examination, additional investigations, such as imaging studies, laboratory tests and specialist referrals, if required, documentation of findings and confidential transfer of relevant information to appropriate immigration or public health authorities. Related services include preventive and/or curative treatment or referral for treatment, counselling, health education, public health interventions, including, but not limited to, surveillance, outbreak response, vaccinations, and travel assistance.

Travel assistance serves to address individual health and safety and to manage conditions of public health concern as individuals move across geographical, health system and epidemiological boundaries. Within the health assessment programmes, pre-embarkation checks and pre-departure medical screenings are performed in order to assess a migrant’s fitness to travel and provide medical clearance. These measures also ensure that migrants are referred to appropriate medical services once they arrive at their destination countries. Migrants who need medical assistance and care during travel are escorted by health professionals to avoid complications during transit. Pre-departure treatment, vaccinations and other public health interventions are also tailored to meet the needs of migrants and immigration authorities.

Our Migration Health Department operates a Migration Health Assessment Clinic in Kigali for refugees and Rwandese nationals that are about to leave Rwanda through resettlement to Australia, Canada, Finland, New Zealand, Sweden, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. In line with the World Health Assembly Resolution 61.17 (2008) and the subsequent operational framework on the health of migrants (Global Consultation on Migrant Health, 2010), IOM considers monitoring of migrant health a priority to ensure that policies and practices are evidence-informed, and migration and health issues are considered and measured.

The Migration Health Division (MHD) works to meet the needs of the Government of Rwanda in managing health-related aspects of migration. In 2019, the MHD conducted **6731** health assessments for refugees and migrants leaving Rwanda to Australia, Canada, Finland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

In addition to these ongoing migration health assessment and assistance activities, in 2019 the MHD worked in supporting government and other stakeholders in addressing Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness activities and in providing capacity building to medical staff at a public hospital.

Contribution to MiGOF Principles, Sustainable Development Goals and UNDAP Strategic Areas

MiGOF Principle 1: Adherence to international standards and the fulfillment of migrants' rights

- Adherence to international standards and fulfillment of migrants' rights, through the provision of adequate border infrastructure and strengthening capacities of the border and local authorities in migration management, empowerment of cross-border traders (mostly women) and raising awareness on health and environmental issues that directly impact the lives of communities.

MiGOF Principle 2: Migration and related policies are best formulated using evidence and whole-of-government approaches

- Formulates policy using the whole of government approach, through the establishment of national and bilateral governmental interagency structures to discuss policy matters and establish the required operational frameworks according to the context and needs of the border area.

MiGOF Principle 3: Good migration governance relies on strong partnerships

- Engages with partners to address migration and related issues, through engaging authorities, CSOs, cooperatives and communities to establish a space for dialogue to promote cross-border social cohesion.

Sustainable Development Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being

- **Target 4:** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- **Target 12:** Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
- **Target 13:** Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

UNDAP II Strategic Area 2: Social Transformation

- By 2023 people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, enjoy increased and equitable access to quality education, health, nutrition and WASH services.
- By 2023 people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable have increased resilience to both natural and man-made shocks and enjoy a life free from all forms of violence and discrimination.



Photo:© IOM 2020

- 01 United States Refugee Admission Program (USRAP) 
- 02 Australia, Canada, Finland, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom refugee resettlement programs. 
- 03 Global health assessment projects (GHAP) 
- 04 The United Kingdom Tuberculosis (TB) Detection Programme 
- 05 Transit Centres 

Key MHD 2019 Achievements

Medical Assesements



IOM conducted **6731** medical assesements for refugees resettled to Australia, Canada, Finland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. All health assessments activities are done based on the specific protocols of the resettlement countries. IOM's Migration Health Department (MHD) conducts health assessments to ensure that refugees are fit to travel to the country of resettlement.

Vaccination Programme



IOM Rwanda started implementation of the Overseas Refugee Vaccination Pilot Project for the United States of America Refugee Admissions Program. This program seeks to provide cost-effective public health interventions, improve refugee health and limit the number of vaccinations refugees require after their arrival. The program began implementation in November 2019 and by the end of the year of 2019 had reached more than **4045** refugees.

Awareness Raising



As part of IOM Rwanda's efforts in the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) prevention, preparedness and response, IOM has partnered with the Rwanda Biomedical Center to create 2000 EVD prevention posters. These posters were distributed across the country, illustrating the various prevention measures that Rwandans can take to avoid the spread of EVD. In addition, IOM Rwanda provided UNHCR Rwanda with 30 Personal Protective Equipment Kits in order to enhance the preparedness UNHCR transit centers in refugee camps.

Capacity Building



IOM led a capacity building training for health personnel from Kabgayi Hospital on Infection Prevention and Control. The training aimed to enhance the capacities of health personnel from Kabgayi hospital including doctors, nurses, midwives, laboratory technicians particularly on Ebola preparedness, early detection and response and other epidemic diseases.

Staff Support



IOM provided staff support to Kacyuru Police hospital in Kacyuru district. Two physicians provided OPD based general consultation services to patients once a week. The service is still continuing in 2020.



© IOM Rwanda 2019

Summary of Health Assessments done by MHD in 2019 (Jan 1-Dec 31)

Programme	Group	Total
Australia	Immigrants	58
	Refugees	48
Canada	Immigrants	1912
	Refugees	226
Finland	Immigrants	6
New Zealand	Immigrants	8
	Refugees	7
Norway	Immigrants	4
Sweden	Refugees	45
United Kingdom	Immigrants	227
United States of America	Refugees	4190
	Total	6731



The Migration operations unit directs, oversees, and coordinates IOM Rwanda resettlement work by facilitating pre-departures formalities for refugees and migrants travelling overseas under various resettlement programmes. Functions and responsibilities of the Migration Operations unit include pre-screenings, adjudication, facilitating medical assessments with IOM's medical team and conducting pre- departure cultural orientation for migrants and refugees. In 2019, IOM Rwanda provided resettlement support through the Australia, Canada, Finland, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden and the United States Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) resettlement programmes.



6139 Facilitated Interviews

Resettlement Support
Centre Pre-screening & U.S.
Citizenship and Immigration
Services.



3945 Medical Screenings Assisted

Canada, Australia & the US
Refugee Admissions Program
(USRAP).



5675 Refugees

Attended cultural orientation
for Canada, Australia &
USRAP programme.

In 2019, Refugees departed from Rwandan different camps:

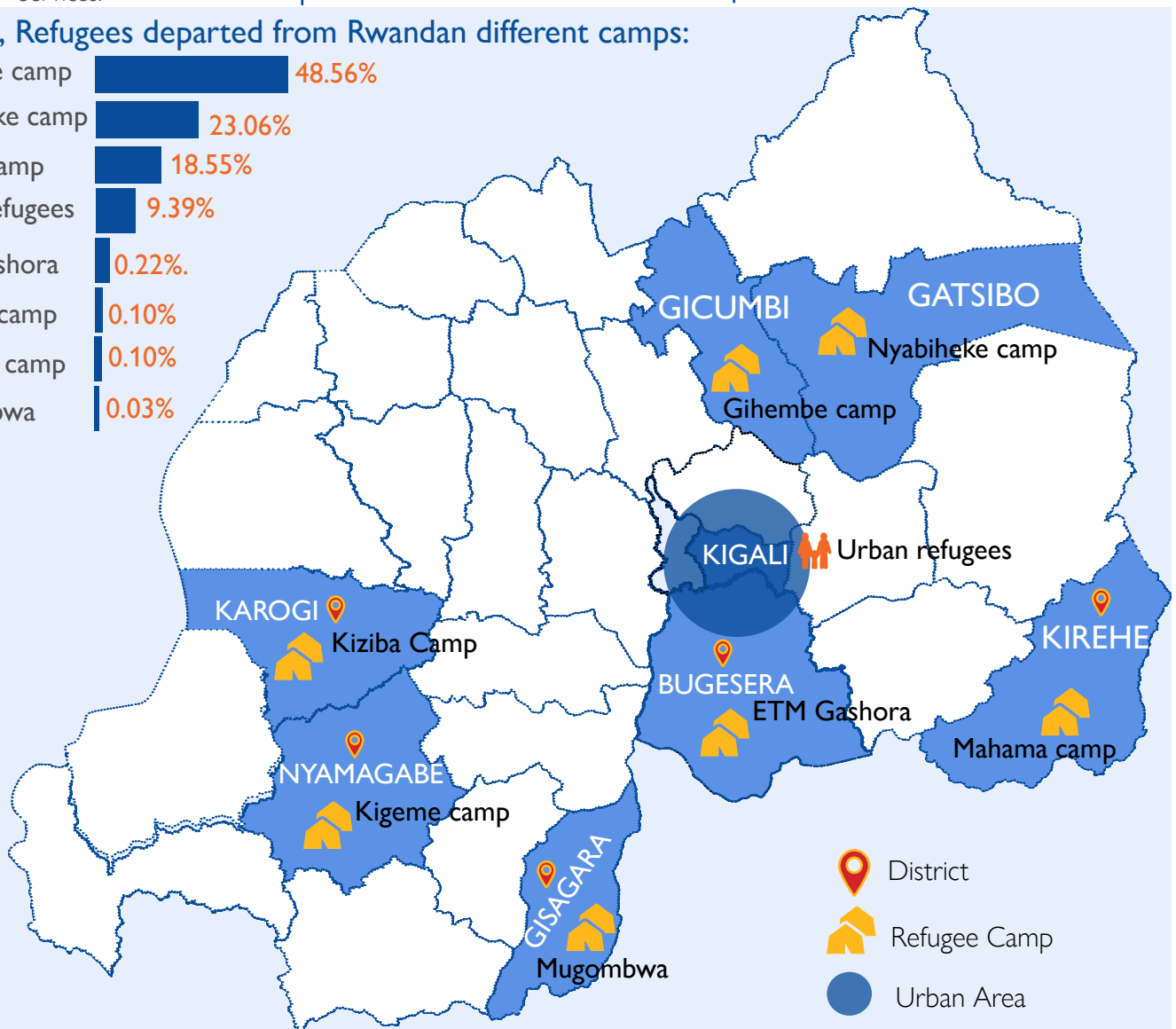
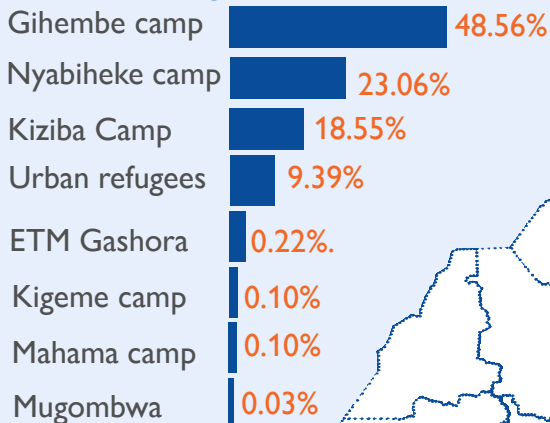




Photo: © IOM 2015

Pre-Screening Facilitated Interviews

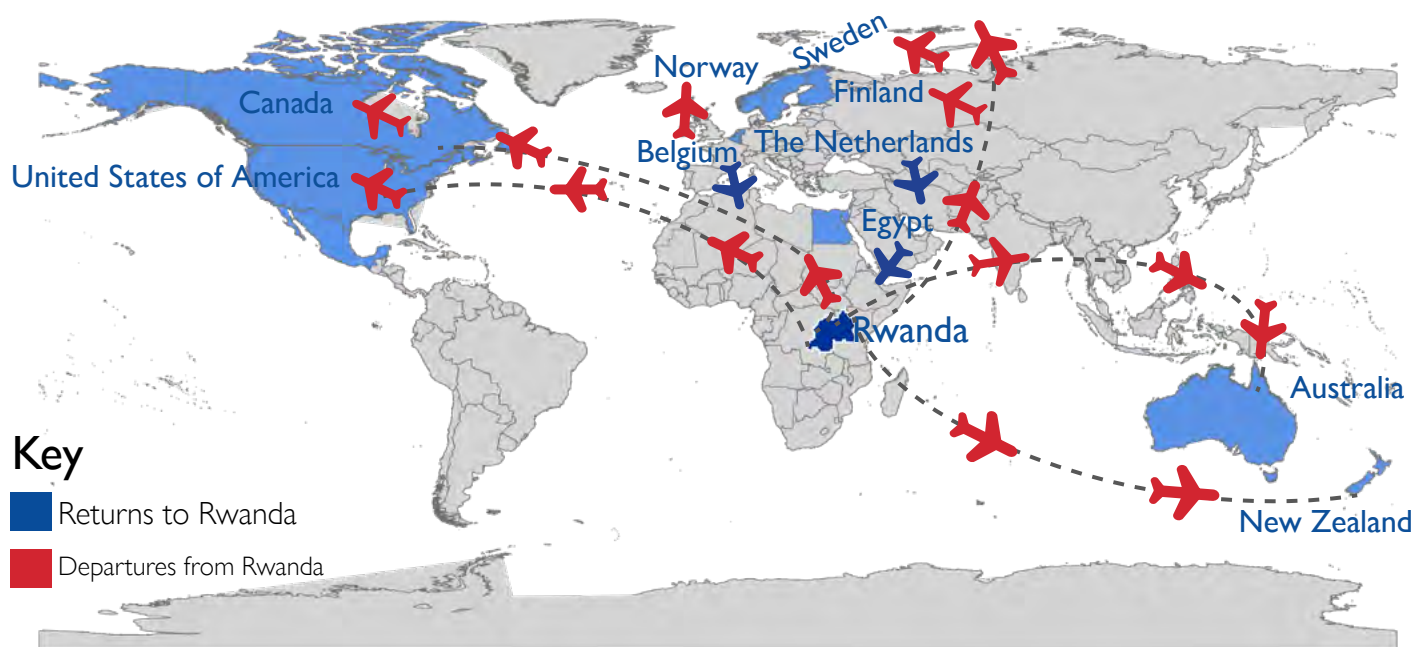
Pre-screening interviews are conducted before applicants make it to the next stage of the selection process. This process weeds out unqualified candidates and advances those who might qualify for the resettlement programmes. IOM Rwanda facilitated **6139** pre-screening interviews in 2019 for the United States Refugee Admissions Program. These include adjudications for the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

Cultural Orientation

Anyone moving to a country where culture, tradition and practices are different can be expected to undergo an adjustment period of variable duration and difficulty. Refugees accepted for resettlement to third countries often come straight out of refugee camps and have little, if any, knowledge of the traditions and economic practices of a foreign country. To reduce stress and anxiety associated with moving to a new environment, IOM Rwanda supported by Resettlement Support Centre ¹(RSC) conducts cultural orientations (CO) to equip refugees and migrants with coping skills to deal with the unfamiliar and help them shape attitudes towards life in their new society. In 2019, IOM facilitated pre-departure orientation sessions for **5675** applicants to the Australia, Canada and the United States of America resettlement programmes.

¹ Resettlement Support Centers (RSCs) are run by the United States government abroad to process refugee cases and to coordinate administrative aspects of the program. RSCs serve to pre-screen refugees once they've been referred by the UNHCR to ensure they fall within US-designated nationalities and processing priorities.

Departures and Assisted Voluntary Return



DISCLAIMER: These maps are for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Departures		Period	Number of Applicants
United States of America		2019	2694
Australia		2019	106
Canada		2019	211
Finland		2019	6
Norway		2019	4
Sweden		2019	40
New Zealand		2019	61
		Total	3122
AVRR Sending Mission	Receiving Country	Period	Number of Applicants
The Netherlands	Rwanda	September 2019	1
Egypt	Rwanda	August 2019	1
Belgium	Rwanda	September 2019	1
		Total	3

CONCLUSION



© IOM Rwanda 2019

During 2019, IOM continued to support the Government of Rwanda in all its migration-related efforts, working with various Government ministries and departments to ensure proper migration management policies and structures for dignified, orderly, and safe migration. During the whole year, IOM Rwanda has implemented different programmes, covering five main areas of programming: Integrated Border Management, Counter-Trafficking, Labour and Human Development, Migration Health and Migration Operations. IOM projects are implemented within the framework of the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II) 2018-2023 priority strategic areas and the Rwanda National Strategy for Transformation (NST1). The UNDAP II outlines the areas of collaboration with the national development agenda in Rwanda by the United Nations (UN), under the umbrella known as 'One UN'. The UNDAP II is informed by and responds to global and regional normative frameworks, including the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union Agenda 2063, and the East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050. IOM has demonstrated its ability to support the Government of Rwanda in migration governance through various interventions including targeted capacity building, research, technology innovation, policy, advocacy, and direct assistance to beneficiaries. IOM remains committed to support the Government of Rwanda in all its migration management efforts to improve the lives of migrants and also harness their development potential. Going forward, IOM Rwanda envisions creating policies and structures where migrants and vulnerable communities have the capacity to choose and access alternative solutions for dignified, orderly, and safe migration. In closing, IOM would like to reiterate the appreciation for the continued support, expertise and contributions of the Governmental partners, the UN family, our generous Donors, key partners and local communities.



THANKS TO OUR DONORS AND PARTNERS



Government of Australia



Government of Belgium



Government of Canada



Government of New Zealand



Government of Sweden



Government of USA



European Union



PARTNERS



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

KG 632 St Gasasa, Rugando Cell, Kimihurura, P.O. Box 1126

Kigali Phone: +250 252 586710

Email: iomrwandapsu@iom.int