



IOM VISION

UPDATED: 19 FEB 2021

IOM seeks to contribute to the efforts of governments and national inter-agency responses coordinated by UNHCR to ensure an overarching vision and coherent engagement for Congolese refugees by bridging the nexus between humanitarian interventions and assistance with a longer-term perspective. IOM's planned interventions will be multi-sectoral in nature, responding to the inter-agency analysis of needs and priorities of target beneficiaries and leveraging IOM's operational presence and technical expertise.

\$17,250,000
Funding Required

488,772
People Targeted

36
Entities Targeted

IOM PROPOSED RESPONSE

CONTACT INFORMATION

OBJECTIVE	FUNDING REQUIRED	PEOPLE TARGETED
Save lives and respond to needs through humanitarian assistance and protection	12,100,000	428,772
Address the drivers and longer term impacts of crises and displacement through investments in recovery and crisis prevention	3,400,000	50,000
Contribute to an Evidence Based and Efficient Crisis Response System	1,750,000	0

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PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS

1. Local population / community
2. Refugee

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED RESPONSE 2021

TITLE	FUNDING REQUIRED (USD) 2021
Save lives and respond to needs through humanitarian assistance and protection	
Movement Assistance	3,250,000
Shelter, Settlements and Non-Food Items	1,900,000
Provision of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Emergencies	3,200,000
Protection	3,100,000
Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Humanitarian Response	650,000
Address the drivers and longer term impacts of crises and displacement through investments in recovery and crisis prevention	
Address the Socio-economic Impacts of Health Crises	1,000,000
Durable Solutions	2,400,000
Contribute to an Evidence Based and Efficient Crisis Response System	
Displacement Tracking	1,750,000
Total Funding Required	17,250,000

2021 - Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Refugee Response Plan 2021

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Regional: The humanitarian situation in the region remains highly complex, illustrated by various groups of internally displaced persons (IDPs) as well as Congolese refugees being hosted in neighbouring countries. Although most of the countries hosting Congolese refugees have maintained open borders for those seeking refuge and international protection, many refugees face restrictions on their freedom of movement, their right to work, regarding their housing, land and property rights, as well as their access to education, healthcare and justice. The existing refugee settlements and camps in many host countries are at capacity and available basic services are stretched to their limits. At the same time, there is a need to accommodate a growing Congolese refugee population and organize the relocation to safe places away from border areas and establish new settlements. There have also been increasing incidents of discrimination and xenophobia in some of the host countries. Given their situation of displacement, refugees are especially vulnerable, in particular women, children, and other persons with specific needs, or disabilities. There is also concern that increased needs in the Southern and Great Lakes regions in Africa and amid the current COVID-19 pandemic may have an adverse impact on the ability and willingness of countries to welcome refugees.



Angola has been a destination country for refugees and asylum seekers from different countries with almost 24,000 coming from DRC. In 2019 and 2020, more than 14,000 refugees opted to return to their home countries spontaneously while 2,925 refugees returned through an organized process. However, Angola continues to host a high number of refugees who are awaiting documentation and legalization while other groups, such as those from Kasai-region, who are based in Lovua settlement in Lunda Norte, await their return as soon conditions allow.

Burundi: Burundi, a small but densely populated country with a population of around eight million, shares its western border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It currently hosts over 80,000 registered urban and camp-based refugees from the DRC, verified by UNHCR's [1][1]. Biometric Information Management System. The number of refugees has steadily increased since 2004 due to recurring violent conflict in the DRC.

Rwanda: While refugees enjoy a generally favourable protection environment in Rwanda, poor conditions of refugees in camps and lack of livelihood opportunities has resulted in high dependency of refugees on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs. By the end of September 2020, only 60% of refugees had adequate shelter. Access to water remains below standards in the camps, livelihood opportunities are limited, and refugees have been heavily affected by the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Uganda: Despite Uganda's favourable protection environment, refugees are faced with numerous protection challenges due to the magnitude of displacement and growing vulnerabilities, compounded by diminishing resources and strained social services in districts where refugees are hosted. Among the most vulnerable populations are unaccompanied and separated children, women, adolescents, older persons at risk, persons with disabilities and serious medical conditions, and persons suffering from distress. The management of the international border during humanitarian crises requires concerted efforts, in light of the higher risks of further spread of diseases, and due to the number of unofficial and uncontrolled border crossing points. IOM engagement in reinforcing cross-border coordination, interagency collaboration and data management and sharing at the local, district and national level needs to be sustained and continued to ensure more efficient and targeted responses.

United Republic of Tanzania: The closure of refugee reception and transit centres across northwestern Tanzania has made access to territory more difficult. Administrative instructions restricting refugees' movement inside and outside the camps have also severely limited refugees' coping mechanisms, while at the same time the high rejection rate of refugee claims exposes many asylum-seekers to a variety of protection risks in the context of a possible influx of DRC refugees also in 2021.

Zambia: Zambia will be undertaking national elections in 2021 and as experienced elsewhere during national elections, the election season may be associated with xenophobic tendencies towards migrants and refugees. Any political instability may negatively shrink the operating and humanitarian environment thereby affecting the provision of services

to refugees and migrants. Migrants and refugees may easily be targeted or misrepresented in terms of political persuasion and it is therefore important to ensure that they are not left behind, as the country goes through this phase. As more refugees arrive, more cases of large, single-headed households with children, elderly, and survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) are settling in the country, requiring more comprehensive social protection.

COORDINATION

Regional: IOM is actively participating in the inter-agency DRC RRP coordination mechanisms established by UNHCR at national levels and closely coordinates with the UNHCR Regional Bureau for Southern Africa in the implementation of the RRP through prioritized multi-stakeholder responses for the benefit of refugees and host communities, as identified with governments and partners.

Angola: IOM Angola actively supports UNHCR and the Government of Angola to ensure adequate and effective responses to the needs of Congolese refugees in regards to logistic/movement assistance support and participates in monthly inter-agency coordination meetings held in Luanda and in the field to ensure that various agencies across sectors respond to needs in a coordinated manner, with specific contributions on logistic and movement assistance of refugees.

Burundi: IOM, in coordination with UNHCR, has been responsible for the safe voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees, mostly from the United Republic of Tanzania, between 2017 and 2020. IOM will be working with UNHCR within the framework of providing services and support to the refugees especially with regards to Shelter/NFI (for which IOM is the co-lead) and social cohesion activities. IOM together with UNHCR and the Government of Burundi (through the Ministry of Interior, Community Development and Public Security) as well as other relevant stakeholders hold regular coordination meetings/workshops to discuss progress made, problems and solutions envisaged with regards to the repatriation and reintegration of returnees and the DRC refugee caseload and their wellbeing in Burundi. IOM coordinates with other UN agencies in providing such support to refugees. IOM, together with other partners, works in collaboration with the Durable Solutions Technical Working Group established under the auspices of the Ministry for Human Rights and Social Affairs, to discuss appropriate responses or preventive measures, a hallmark mechanism to promote flexible responses to problem-solving in the camps.

Rwanda: The Refugee Coordination Model in Rwanda is co-coordinated by the Government (MINEMA) and UNHCR and includes a range of UN Agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and operational and development partners. IOM is involved in the planning of the refugee response through the contribution to the participatory needs' assessment and other interagency assessments, under UNHCR's leadership. Refugee Coordination Meetings (RCMs) are organized every second month to keep all stakeholders updated on developments to brainstorm collectively on how best to handle challenges encountered and to chart a way forward. IOM also attends regular field coordination meetings following up on sectoral activities. IOM is also implementing a COVID-19 response project targeting refugees and host communities in close coordination with MINEMA and UNHCR.

Uganda: IOM is an active member of the Inter-Agency National Coordination Group as well as national-level WASH meetings. IOM has acted as Secretary of the WASH coordination meetings in Bidibidi refugee settlement and has an active role in coordination efforts in Palorinya settlement. IOM is an active member of the Water Supply Working Group (WSWG), Sanitation Working Group (SWG) and Operation and Maintenance Working Groups (O&M). IOM is a member of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and has close working relationships with other UN agencies and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC). Since April 2020 IOM has supported the Government of Uganda to address gaps in coordination and establishing an information exchange mechanism. IOM has served as co-lead of the National Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) platform under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister, Disaster Risk Management unit (OPM-DRM unit). Based on the group's strategic objectives, IOM has been coordinating periodical data collection on the impact of disasters across the country, compiling the data, processing the information and sharing with government entities, the broader humanitarian community, crisis response communities, agencies working on post-disaster recovery and durable solutions in the form of infographic sheets. The information shared highlights the adverse gaps identified within the affected populations, including refugees, in order to improve stakeholder coordination while promoting and advocating for improved coordination mechanisms and tailored interventions.

United Republic of Tanzania: Cooperation and coordination follow the existing model in place concerning refugee management in the country. In close collaboration with the government, UNHCR maintains the overall coordination role in the refugee response. IOM will continue to ensure active participation and involvement in relevant inter-agency and inter-sector working groups, namely the Refugee Operations Working Group that meets regularly to effectively attain the operational objectives.

Zambia: IOM Zambia works closely with the Government of Zambia, through relevant line ministries, in its programme implementation. Through close cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, including the Zambia UNCT, under the Leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, as part of Delivering as One, based on the principle of Leave No One Behind, IOM Zambia supports the Government and people of Zambia in their efforts to realize the long-term 2030 national vision. The UN Sustainable Development Partnerships Framework (SDPF) for Zambia and its coordination structures have been aligned to the pillar of Zambia's 7th National Development Plan (7NDP). IOM Zambia contributes to the delivery of the 7NDP through its participation in these UN governance structures. IOM Zambia is also represented in the local interagency structures and closely coordinates with UNHCR for all activities targeting refugees.

IOM CAPACITY

Angola: IOM has substantial experience in movement assistance activities, including assisting the voluntary repatriation of refugees and voluntary return of vulnerable migrants to their countries of origin. In addition, the organization has a well-established relationship with the Government of Angola, civil society organizations (CSOs), NGOs, and UN agencies and has been working in close collaboration with partners on a range of migration issues, including the management of mixed migration flows and strengthening health controls at key entry points. IOM COVID-19 response activities are implemented with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization. **Burundi:** IOM has been present in Burundi since 2010 and has been a key partner in supporting the Government of Burundi in providing a wide range of activities for the sustainable reintegration of Burundian refugees, IDPs, host communities and vulnerable migrants, as well as the resettlement of refugees overseas starting from pre-departure activities (e.g. pre-departure cultural orientation, medical check-ups, etc.). IOM Burundi has successfully implemented similar activities and has a solid presence in the designated areas of high refugee return. Therefore, IOM is working in collaboration with other UN agencies and relevant actors to respond to the rising needs of returning households. As borders with the United Republic of Tanzania are heavily frequented by returnees, IOM is providing administrative and sensitisation training for border officials, as well as improving border point infrastructure so as to support safe, orderly and humane migration. Since January 2018, IOM has been providing shelter and reintegration assistance to vulnerable migrants in their communes of return. IOM's reintegration activities are improving the ability of host communities to absorb large numbers of returnees by creating platforms for dialogue, strengthening existing basic service infrastructure, and providing opportunities for short-term employment and job training. **Rwanda:** IOM Rwanda has vast experience in finding long-term sustainable solutions for individuals who have spent years living in refugee camps. IOM Rwanda works with the government to provide both humanitarian assistance and long term durable solutions to migrants and refugees, 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 human trafficking, and other vulnerable groups, in particular those who lost their livelihoods due to the economic effects of COVID-19. **Uganda:** IOM has been extensively working in providing humanitarian responses to refugees from the DRC, Burundi, and South Sudan, mainly in the WASH, shelter, and NFI sectors. Besides, IOM has supported health surveillance for Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) and COVID, including supporting the enhancement of preparedness measures at designated points of entry (PoEs) along borders. IOM Uganda has decades of experience supporting the government of Uganda to combat trafficking in persons and providing protection and assistance, including psychosocial support to victims of human trafficking and GBV. **United Republic of Tanzania:** IOM operates within the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II) 2016-2021, focusing upon active delivery within the Social Protection and the Refugees Programme Working Groups. IOM has experience in the implementation of various programmes, including humanitarian support to refugees in western Tanzania, resettlement, mixed migration as well as migration and health. IOM Tanzania has a very large presence in the Kigoma region of the United Republic of Tanzania, the region which borders Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo, across Lake Tanganyika. **Zambia:** IOM has had a presence in Zambia since 1990. IOM has substantial experience in movement assistance activities, notably focusing on refugee resettlement. IOM Zambia's programming follows a human rights-based, gender-sensitive and participatory approach. The IOM mission has supported the national response to human trafficking, which centred around the four 'Ps': protection, prosecution, prevention and partnerships.

SAVE LIVES AND RESPOND TO NEEDS THROUGH HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

Funding Required

\$12,100,000

People Targeted

428,772

People Targeted Description

Vulnerable Congolese refugees in need of immediate humanitarian assistance in the following countries of asylum neighbouring the DRC: Angola, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.



MOVEMENT ASSISTANCE

IOM in close coordination with UNHCR will provide safe and orderly and humane transportation assistance to the refugees in need. **Angola:** To support the safe, voluntary and dignified repatriation of Congolese refugees expressing willingness to return to their country of origin, IOM will:

- Provide logistical/movement assistance, including the hiring of buses and trucks;

Funding Required

\$3,250,000

- loading/offloading; escorting of convoys to reception centres in DRC; and labelling, transporting and handing over of luggage;
- Provide separate and specific transport services for vulnerable returnees.



Burundi: To support vulnerable refugees in Burundi, IOM will:

- Support the safe, orderly and humane transportation from border entry points to assigned refugee centres and camps (e.g. logistical and transportation support by bus);
- Support comprehensive resettlement operations for eligible refugees to programmes overseas, including pre-departure activities (e.g. cultural orientation, medical check-ups).

Tanzania: To support the safe, orderly and humane transportation from border entry points to assigned refugee centres and camps, IOM will:

- Provide logistical and transportation support.

Zambia: To support vulnerable refugees in Zambia, IOM will:

- Provide safe, orderly and humane movement assistance to refugees from hosting centres of the government and border points to refugee settlements and other designated sites;
- Provide support to in the process of resettlement, including logistics, transportation, fitness-to-travel checks, and provision of NFI kits, including COVID-19 supplies as needed.



SHELTER, SETTLEMENTS AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Burundi: IOM will provide shelter and NFI kits to refugees in the camps and upgrade some of the dilapidated shelters through repair kits implemented by construction committees involving the beneficiaries. The activities will be monitored after distribution through evaluations and will include but not be limited to:

Funding Required
\$1,900,000

- Provision of standard shelter and shelter repair kits (SRKs) in line with SPHERE standards to vulnerable refugees living in a shelter needing repair, after field assessment and selection through vulnerability criteria. The implementation will be through construction committees (involving the beneficiary households), supported by cash-for-work grants, adaptable to cash-for-labour in case of people with specific needs unable to participate in construction works;
- Provision of rental support grants, for refugees/asylum seekers who have the opportunity to reside outside of the refugee camps (including financial assistance in the host communities to alleviate the economic pressure linked to hosting households);
- Provision of NFI kits for vulnerable households, the composition of which will be aligned with the standards in-country approved by the relevant government counterparts and the Shelter/NFI sector.



PROVISION OF WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN EMERGENCIES

IOM will contribute to the effort of WASH partners to respond to the increased pressure on resources such as water and the access to sanitation and hygiene facilities, resulting in a strong influx of refugees inside the camps. Activities will include: **Burundi:**

Funding Required
\$3,200,000

- Improving the access to safe water and reducing water-borne diseases with improved access to clean water in accordance with SPHERE standards (20L of potable water per person and per day);
- Contributing to the access to hygiene and sanitation facilities through the provision of gender-segregated, communal and/or household level (based on needs assessment) latrines and bathing facilities, as well as adequate handwashing stations in key areas of the camps;
- Providing context-appropriate hygiene items, inclusive of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) items for girls and women of reproductive age based on



needs assessments, contextual recommendations from the GBV sub-sector (led by UNFPA), and in-country standard compositions approved by the relevant Ministry;

- Contributing to promoting improved hygiene practices among the supported households and communities through community sensitization and awareness-raising activities, also ensuring GBV mitigation risks into the provision of WASH services, through consultation of women and girls in their daily challenges accessing these services. Awareness-raising activities and community dialogues will take into consideration recommended in-country COVID-19 preventive measures.

Rwanda:

- Contributing to improving access to hygiene and sanitation facilities at the institutional level through the construction of gender-segregated latrines facilities and adequate handwashing stations with hand-soap in key areas of the camps.

Uganda:

- Constructing a water supply scheme in Rubondo (Nakivale) to enable new arrivals to have access to a reliable and safe water supply;
- Supporting the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the three water supply networks to ensure the sustainability of water supply in Kyaka II, Kyangwali settlements;
- Supporting the formation of WASH governance structures in Kyaka II and Kyangwali settlements to facilitate the transition to a Utility System, in which equitable access to safe water by the marginalised and vulnerable groups, and gender consideration well-streamlined;
- Conducting hygiene and sanitation promotion and Risk Communication Social Mobilization and Community Engagements (RCSM-CE), actions to raise awareness of the affected communities regarding the importance of safe hygiene and sanitation practices, COVID-19 prevention and risk communication for malaria, cholera, and other diseases;
- Conducting an assessment in selected districts to define the environmental risks, developing environmental risk mitigation plans considering the specific vulnerabilities of each district or area, and finally sharing the findings and the mitigation plans to concerned stakeholders for funding and implementation of the plans;
- Supporting catchment protection initiatives in Kyaka through the empowerment of the communities residing near the catchment areas to pursue ecologically-friendly livelihood practices;
- Conducting community awareness and sensitization sessions while focusing on creating a collective management approach on all catchment management activities, developing bylaws, adopting local operational rules and mechanisms that reward residents for practising stewardship for the environment as well as putting measurable environment action monitoring tools in place.



PROTECTION

IOM will contribute to the efforts of UNHCR and other protection partners to support the protection response to refugees and host communities. Activities will include: **Burundi:**

- Supporting the mainstreaming of GBV and gender through all sectors, thematic areas of intervention and partners;
- Raising awareness on trafficking in persons in humanitarian settings among the refugee community and service providers on prevention and referral of human trafficking cases;
- Providing immediate assistance and specialised case management services to GBV survivors and victims of human trafficking (including referrals to shelter, MHPSS, health, livelihoods, legal and durable solution actors; information and referrals to other relevant services);
- Undertaking protection risk assessments and protection monitoring to ensure a

Funding Required
\$3,100,000



systematic identification of protection risks and concerns, in order to strengthen evidence-based programming;

- Ensuring that protection is mainstreamed in all of IOM's interventions through training of staff and partners on protection principles;
- Ensuring a solid approach to preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), including appropriate investigation and response mechanisms, and ensuring that all staff and partners are trained on case identification and referral mechanisms.

Uganda:

- Fostering community engagement of all genders at all social levels will be carried out to tackle the root causes of GBV and gender inequalities, harmful social and cultural norms;
- Engaging and empowering persons of all genders across all sectors of society to discuss, identify and change social norms that create power imbalances;
- Supporting the mainstreaming of GBV and gender through all sectors and partners by building the capacity of the pre-existing networks including refugee welfare committees and community activist groups to facilitate survivors' access to care services;
- Strengthening the coordination with other agencies working on protection and traditional communities' structures, and information exchange system to identify and protect children at risk, conduct awareness-raising and capacity building sessions for protection partners and communities to enhance the referral of at-risk children through community-based child protection mechanisms;
- Conducting mass sensitizations to increase community awareness of existing MHPSS services and where to seek assistance.

Zambia:

- Awareness-raising amongst the refugee and host communities on human trafficking and GBV to be prioritised;
- Enhancing the capacity of stakeholders working with refugee populations on the prevention of trafficking in persons and GBV and protection of victims of trafficking and survivors of GBV, including screening, identification, and referral of victims of trafficking and those at risk to appropriate service providers;
- Activities will support the establishment of a referral mechanism, which will aim to ensure the rights of trafficked persons are expected and provide an effective way to refer victims of trafficking to services, and will include: (1) development and implementation of a district/community referral mechanism for human trafficking and GBV which is aligned to the national referral mechanisms; and (2) development of information, education and communication (IEC) materials, GBV and counter-trafficking information campaigns and outreach sessions with the refugee community and service providers on prevention and reporting of human trafficking and GBV cases.



MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT IN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Burundi: Upon the arrival of refugees, health and mental health and psychological support (MHPSS) will be provided, including referrals as needed, to returnees to ensure continuity of care. IOM Burundi will provide MHPSS with a focus on services which ensure a strengthened protection environment in the community by:

- Facilitating access to services and other measures to ensure social cohesion and safety of beneficiaries;
- Strengthening family and community support for people who can maintain their mental health and psychological well-being if they receive help in accessing this level of assistance;
- Provision of psychological first aid as well as focused MHPSS through individual and group counselling;
- Providing psychiatric consultations and clinical psychological consultations to people with pre-existing and/or emerging forms of severe stress, behavioural and relational problems, and mental disorder conditions;

Funding Required
\$650,000



- Strengthening the capacity of civil society and government partners in the field of MHPSS;
- Building and strengthening referral mechanisms, in collaboration with protection/GBV actors, similarly to health system strengthening activities.



ADDRESS THE DRIVERS AND LONGER TERM IMPACTS OF CRISES AND DISPLACEMENT THROUGH INVESTMENTS IN RECOVERY AND CRISIS PREVENTION

Funding Required
\$3,400,000

People Targeted
50,000

People Targeted Description

Refugees who have been affected by the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including through reduced access to livelihood opportunities and limited trade exchanges between the camp population and the host community in Rwanda and Burundi.



ADDRESS THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF HEALTH CRISES

Rwanda: IOM Rwanda will support livelihoods opportunities for refugees and host communities involved in cross-border trading and impacted by displacement to help build resilience to the negative impacts of, and recover from health crises such as COVID-19, through:

Funding Required
\$1,000,000

- Building trading capacities based on market needs through business and vocational training and linkages with associations/cooperatives to improve access to economic resources, household asset building, value addition through value-chains establishment and market linkages intended to reduce poverty.
- Ensuring individual mentorship for selected beneficiaries who lost their livelihoods as a result of COVID-19 and provide them with start-up kits/start-up capital to re-engage in commercial activities and increase stocks for agro-inputs to address interrupted supply chains and a disrupted planting/harvest season, hence ensuring that cross-border market dynamics can play a strong role in addressing the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19.



DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Burundi: In alignment with IOM’s framework for the Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations (PRDS), IOM Burundi will support the refugee and host communities to address challenges due to the sudden influx of refugees and restore stability and inclusive access to essential services, through social cohesion and

Funding Required
\$2,400,000

livelihood activities. Activities will include:

- Community dialogues amongst refugees, asylum seekers and host communities (including IDPs) will be organized to foster social cohesion and tackle social integration challenges;
- Projects aiming to enhance the peaceful coexistence with host populations and promote social cohesion, through inclusive theatre plays and quick impact projects;
- Projects that aim to promote social cohesion;
- Provision of livelihood toolkits and activities, specific to the experiences and needs of the refugees.



CONTRIBUTE TO AN EVIDENCE BASED AND EFFICIENT CRISIS RESPONSE SYSTEM

Funding Required

\$1,750,000

People Targeted Description

UNHCR, government counterparts and partners in Burundi.



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

Burundi: The DTM tool will enable IOM to pursue mobility tracking, flow monitoring, registration and surveys. DTM will be used to collect, process and disseminate regular information and data disaggregated by sex and age on:

Funding Required

\$1,750,000

- Refugees' movements in and out of the camps, as well as in the host communities, to provide a better understanding of the movements and needs of affected populations to partners to plan, facilitate, orient and improve assistance provided to the affected populations;
- Refugees who are affected by disasters related to natural hazards. IOM will also utilise its Emergency Event tracking to track emergencies in the camps and refugee settlements in order to provide necessary information for a tailored response thereafter.



IOM's DTM activities in Burundi will also include:

- Conducting flow monitoring year-round at the border between Burundi and South Kivu, to ascertain the flow in and out of refugees and the reasons behind;
- Production of DTM products and sharing of information;
- Tracking locations refugees and providing the necessary information for recovery and crisis prevention programming;
- Activating its Emergency Event tracking, which provides timely data on the number of individuals displaced due to an emergency or secondary displacement.