Rwanda

As of mid-June, more than 30,000 refugees, 77 per cent of whom were children and women, had crossed into Rwanda fearing violence due to political instability in Burundi. With the continued volatility related to forthcoming elections in Burundi, it is estimated that 100,000 refugees may enter the country by September 2015. Refugee children are arriving in poor health, some severely malnourished and highly vulnerable to disease. There are also heightened protection concerns as children are at a greater risk of exploitation, particularly the more than 1,100 children who have arrived in Rwanda separated from their families or unaccompanied. Immediate support is required for refugees arriving in the reception centres and refugee camps, including access to shelter, food, safe water, sanitation and hygiene, and essential health services in order to mitigate the risk of disease outbreaks. The large number of severely malnourished children (SAM) urgently require treatment. Children also require protection services and immediate psychosocial support, as well as access to educational and recreational activities.

Humanitarian strategy
UNICEF’s strategy for Burundian refugees in Rwanda is in accordance with the inter-agency Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP). The emergency response is coordinated by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) and UNHCR, with UN agencies and international Non-Governmental Organisations. Under the leadership of UNHCR, UNICEF is the UN’s coordinator for the response in WASH, child protection, early childhood development (ECD), education, health (with WHO and UNFPA), and nutrition (with WFP). Refugees are initially hosted in two reception centres (Bugesera district in Eastern Province and Nyanza district in Southern Province) and then moved to Mahama refugee camp in Kirehe district in Eastern Province. Jointly with partners, UNICEF will provide access to critical services for women and children arriving from Burundi, as per the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCCs) including access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and supplies for all refugees; screening and treatment for SAM; immunization campaigns; and the distribution of large tents for health and nutrition services, as well as for the establishment of child friendly spaces. UNICEF is establishing programmes for early childhood development (ECD) and supporting basic education in Mahama camp. With additional support from partners, including donors, these various services will be expanded to reach the entire anticipated refugee population of 100,000 people.

Results to date
Since the start of the new influx of Burundian refugees in April 2015, UNICEF with UNHCR and partners have provided WASH services to more than 30,000 people in the two reception centres and the Mahama refugee camp. UNICEF is supporting partners in conducting continuous nutritional screening of all children, and in the treatment and follow-up of all identified SAM cases, which to date includes 323 children under five treated. Sufficient Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) has been procured. Community Health Workers are being trained on nutrition and health promotion. In the last week of May, UNICEF supported a successful mass vaccination of more than 10,000 children at Mahama camp (children under 5 for polio, under 15 for measles). With UNICEF’s support, more than 1,195 unaccompanied and/or separated children were registered and provided with alternative care while their families are being traced. Approximately, 258 children have been reunified with their families, relatives or caregivers. Seven child-friendly spaces have been constructed, with 850 children regularly participating in recreational activities. Protection outreach to prevent and respond to violence against

Humanitarian Action for Children

Total affected population: 100,000
Total affected children (<18): 60,000
Total people to be reached in 2015: 100,000
Total children to be reached in 2015: 45,000

2015 programme targets

Nutrition
- 2,000 children aged 6-59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treated

Health
- 50,000 children and pregnant women immunized against measles, rubella, polio, tetanus (includes 45,000 children under 15 vaccinated against measles)

WASH
- 100,000 people provided with a minimum of 10 litres of clean water per day

Child Protection
- 9,050 children affected by emergencies provided with psychosocial support
- 3,050 unaccompanied/ separated children reached with tracing and alternative care arrangements

Education
- 30,000 School-aged children with access to education programmes
children is being provided along with psychosocial support. As the emergency continues, UNICEF is prioritising access to early learning and basic education for refugee children.

## Funding requirements

UNICEF total humanitarian requirements from April to September 2015 are US$7,400,000, in line with the UN Regional Refugee Response Plan for 2015. As of mid-June, UNICEF had received only US$351,573 or 5 per cent of its requirements. Without immediate funding, UNICEF and partners will not be able to effectively provide life-saving support to children and families from Burundi seeking protection and humanitarian support in Rwanda’s reception centres and residing in the refugee camp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>2015 HAC Requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funds Received Against 2015 HAC (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap (as of 10 June 2015)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and EDG</td>
<td>1,050,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,050,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health (including HIV/AIDS and C4D)</td>
<td>2,550,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>242,112</td>
<td>257,888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>109,461</td>
<td>390,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>7,400,000</td>
<td>351,573</td>
<td>7,048,427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 UNHCR Rwanda Emergency Update – Burundi Refugee Influx. 16 June 2015.
2 Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is above the World Health Organisation’s ‘serious’ threshold, current rate of 10.3 per cent among refugee children, as per the findings from first Standardised and Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) at Mahama.
3 UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO.

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