



Rwanda

Humanitarian Situation Report



DATE OF SITREP – July 1st

IN NUMBERS

Highlights

The total number of Burundian refugees has now reached 56,308

- The past week saw a surge in the rate of Burundian refugees arriving at reception centres, with 6,491 new arrivals in the past five days due to fear of violence ahead of the Parliamentary elections on 29 June.
- Construction of additional water and sanitation facilities was scaled up in Mahama camp to meet increased demand
- Immunization activities expanded at reception centres and Mahama camp (against polio and measles).
- Recruitment of 48 Burundian refugee teachers will be completed this week, and a six-month basic education orientation programme for Burundian children is underway, with English to be the official language, along with planned induction sessions for recruited teachers.
- Almost 6,000 children are now benefitting from activities in Child Friendly Spaces; 281 have been reunited with caregivers.
- The gap in **UNICEF Rwanda's** funding for its work to respond to the Burundian refugee crisis remains significant.

UNHCR figures as of 29 June 2015

56,308

Recently-arrived Burundian refugees now in Rwanda

28,507

Hosted at Mahama refugee camp
51% are children and women

Main issues

- Increased demand for health and WASH services
- Malnutrition and health status of children
- Child protection cases

Key targets and results – UNICEF with partners, according to Refugee Response Plan

Sector	Target*	Results
WASH: People provided with minimum 10 litres clean water daily	100,000	>36,000
Health: Children under-15 vaccinated against measles and children under 5 against polio	45,000	>16,000**
Nutrition: Severely malnourished under-5s being treated	2,000	301
Child Protection: Unaccompanied/separated children reached with tracing and alternative care arrangements	3,050	1,225
Education: Children with access to education programmes	30,000	0***
ECD: Children 0-59 months receiving ECD services	30,000	4,367

* Targets based on RRP calculation of 100,000 refugees over six months

** Vaccination activities are being carried out daily as the refugee children (<15 and <5s register, and includes children vaccinated during two campaigns.

*** Education services will start once on-going needs assessment is completed

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As the Refugee Coordination Committee predicted, there has been a second major influx of refugees with as many as 6,491 Burundians arriving during the five days leading up to the Burundian parliamentary elections held on 29 June. The numbers have been significantly increasing each day; 28 June, the day before the Burundian elections, had the largest influx in recent weeks with 1,691 Burundians arriving at the reception centres. This trend could continue as Burundi's presidential elections, scheduled for 15 July, approaches. New arrivals talk of an increase in politically-motivated violence and intimidation. They have also reported that Burundi has closed the border, although Rwanda's border is open. UNHCR reports that most refugees are coming in from rural areas, often by foot through the forests. Refugees from the capital, Bujumburu, usually cross the official border and travel to urban areas in Rwanda.

UNICEF and its partners, under the overall coordination of the Government of Rwanda and UNHCR, continue to put structures and services notably health, water and sanitation services, in place in order to support as many as 100,000 Burundian refugees in Rwanda over a six month period.

During this reporting period, UNHCR and UNICEF have been facing a challenge to meet the demand for WASH due to the increased number of refugees. However, UNHCR and UNICEF continue to improve water and sanitation services in Mahama camp as well as in Bugesera and Nyanza reception centres in partnership with World Vision and PAJER. Construction of additional water and sanitation facilities also continues in Mahama camp.

The number of children screened for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) remains stable. UNICEF is prioritising support for malnutrition prevention activities as well as providing treatment with life-saving Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)

Identifying child protection cases, especially children who arrive unaccompanied; and ensuring they have their needs met, is a priority.

Registered refugees – UNHCR figures to 29 June			
	Total	Male	Female
Total registered refugees	38,711	18,900	19,811
Children affected (Under 18)	19,891	10,049	9,842
Children under five	6,589	3,352	3,237
Children 5 to 11	7,394	3,699	3,695
Children 12 to 17	5,908	2,998	2,910
Refugees not yet registered	17,797		

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The Rwandan Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) and UNHCR are the overall coordinators of the inter-agency response to the refugee situation. Humanitarian partners' priorities were initially to provide life-saving emergency protection and assistance, including building and managing the Mahama camp. Under the leadership of UNHCR, UNICEF is the UN Co-Coordinator for the response in WASH, Child Protection, Early Childhood Development, Education, Health (with WHO and UNFPA), and Nutrition (with WFP). The main implementing partners are: district and community authorities; the Ministry of Health and the Rwanda Biomedical Centre, district hospitals and health centres; AHA, ARC (Health and Nutrition); Plan International (Child Protection); CARE (ECD), ADRA (Education); shelter (ARC) and the Ministry of Infrastructure, Rwanda Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC), and World Vision Rwanda (WASH).

Humanitarian Strategy

The initial focus is to register refugees, provide them with shelter, household equipment, food and water, maintain sanitation and hygiene, and give emergency health and nutrition services. UNICEF is providing WASH supplies and technical assistance; screening, treating and managing severe acute malnutrition; providing polio and measles vaccines for children; and distributing tents for health and nutrition services, and for child-friendly spaces. Unaccompanied and separated children are registered and helped, while their families are traced. Support to prevent and respond to violence against children is provided. UNICEF is supporting access to early learning and basic education for refugee children.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

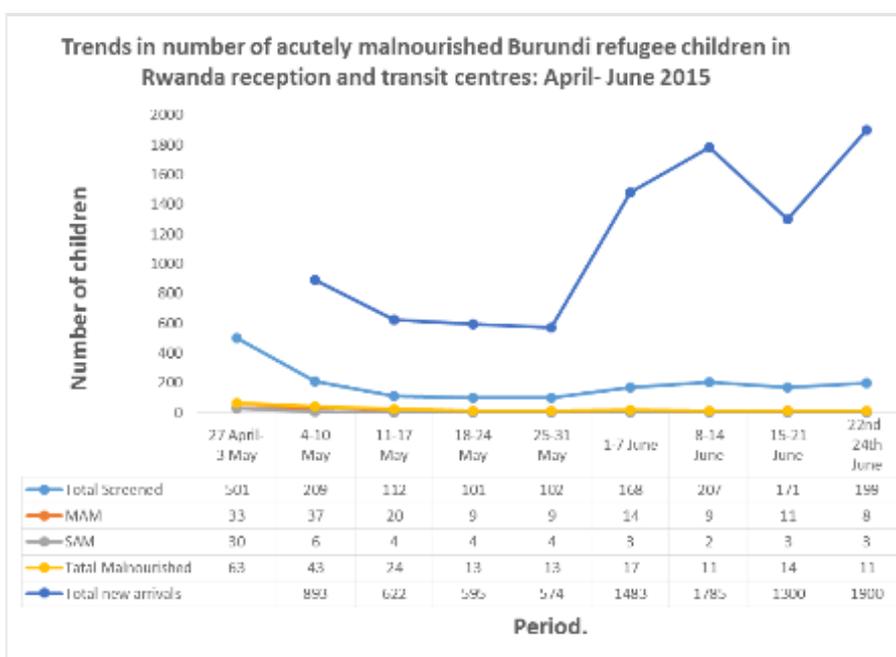
UNHCR and UNICEF continue to provide WASH services catering for over 36,000 people in Mahama camp as well as in Bugesera and Nyanza reception centres in partnership with World Vision and PAJER. Construction of additional facilities continued in Mahama camp to meet the increased demand due to a surge in the influx of refugees. So far, a total of 1,226 latrines (22 refugees per latrine) and 851 showers (32 refugees per shower) have been constructed in Mahama camp. In addition, 282 hand-washing stands and 208 dustbins have also been installed. However, water



supply in Mahama camp still remains a challenge, with refugees each getting only 14.4 litres per day as opposed to the recommended minimum daily allowance per refugee of 20 litres. To improve the water supply in the camp, UNHCR and UNICEF, together with World Vision, plan to construct a temporary water treatment plant on the Akagera River. UNICEF is in the process of procuring supplies including water tanks, pipes and water treatment chemicals. At the reception centres, refugees are getting WASH services as per the Sphere standards except for water supply in Bugesera which has decreased to just eight litres per person per day following the recent surge in the influx. Additional water tankers are being deployed to increase the water supply in Nyanza.

Nutrition

Despite the increase in new arrivals, the numbers of children being screened for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) remains low and within the normal range, *see figure below*. Overall, UNICEF is supporting 301 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM); 25 children have access to treatment at the reception centres; 263 children are receiving treatment in the refugee camp's Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) and 13 children with SAM are being treated as in-patients at Kirehe District Hospital.



UNICEF continues to maintain a consistent flow of life-saving supplies through the weekly dispatch of 50 cartons of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) to Mahama refugee camp. Reception centres receive a monthly consignment of about 30 cartons of Plumpy'nut. Additionally, technical support and monitoring has been maintained through two UNICEF field-based nutrition consultants as well as weekly visits by national level nutrition specialists. There is also a nutrition component in the community health worker training, which includes malnutrition prevention and treatment followup activities (see C4D).

Health

Immunization activities are being carried out daily at the reception centres as children register. Around 95 per cent of children aged 0-5 years are being vaccinated against polio and 95 per cent of children aged 9 months to 15 years are being vaccinated against measles.

At Mahama camp, during a second vaccination campaign on 20-21 June 2015, a second dose of polio vaccine was given to 4,077 children under five and a catch up dose for measles and rubella was given to 1,111 children aged between 9 months to 15 years. At the same time, 833 children under five years received the first dose of the polio vaccine. In addition, UNICEF has also committed to introduce routine vaccination for children under one at Mahama camp.



During the reporting period, 12 deliveries were reported in the camp's health centre, all of which were attended by skilled health staff.

Child health consultations were mainly due to respiratory infections (38 per cent), watery diarrhoea (25 per cent) and malaria (11 per cent). No deaths have been registered at Mahama camp during this reporting period.

Prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) services are ongoing with one out of 46 pregnant women diagnosed as HIV positive. Six out of 65 clients tested positive for HIV through Provider Initiative Testing/ Voluntary Counselling and Testing (PIT/VCT) with 28 starting antiretroviral (ARV) treatment. The cumulative number of patients on ARVs has reached 97.

UNICEF has designed community health worker training materials to facilitate quality and timely responses to the evolving emergency (see C4D section).

Child Protection

There are now 1,225 unaccompanied and separated children (809 unaccompanied and 416 separated children) who were registered and at the reception centres and received support. Out of these, 281 have been reunited with their families or caregivers so far. The number of registered child protection cases has risen to 30 and they are receiving support. Almost 6,000 children are now benefitting from activities in Child Friendly Spaces.

Education/ECD

The registration of children aged between 1-6 years into the Early Childhood Development (ECD) and preschool programme in Mahama refugee camp will begin this week. Currently there are 2,711 children aged between 3-6 years (1,311 boys and 1,400 girls) and 1,656 children aged between 1-3 years (803 boys and 853 girls) in Mahama camp. This number is expected to increase due to the ongoing relocation of refugees to Mahama camp from the reception centres and the recent influx of refugees.

The children who are enrolled in ECD/preschool are currently gathered in child-friendly spaces and buildings in the mornings which, although just a temporary arrangement, works well as the Child Friendly Spaces (CFS)

programme is only being implemented in the afternoon. The temporary tarpaulin ECD/preschool facilities will be ready by July 14.

The children continue to use the ECD kits provided by UNICEF under the guidance of 60 ECD caregivers who have been trained by UNICEF and Care International. Each child receives an ECD package that includes nutritional support in the form of a cereal plus porridge, which is provided by the American Refugee Committee (ARC) and supported by WFP.

In terms of education for children at primary and secondary level, the construction of 68 temporary classrooms is ongoing. The recruitment of 45 Burundian refugee teachers was completed this week, and a six-month orientation programme is also due to start this week. This will be run by ADRA, supported by UNHCR, in preparation for the integration of Burundian refugee children into the Rwandan educational system, which will start in January 2016.

Furthermore, induction sessions for recruited teachers are planned for this week. Save the Children has already delivered educational materials including stationery. UNICEF is planning to send 60 School-in-a-Box kits this week as part of the orientation programme.

Communication for Development (C4D)

The technical team from the Ministry of Health supported by UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA and partners will facilitate the orientation of district trainers and 100 community health workers on key family health practices within the refugee community. UNICEF has provided the training materials and job aids which were developed by the Ministry of Health with UNICEF technical assistance. The training is scheduled to start in the week of 6 July 2015, and will be organized in different sessions for a duration of two weeks.

Media and External Communication

On 20 June, Rwandan media joined a large group from the Government of Rwanda and senior staff from UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and partners to commemorate World Refugee Day in Mahama Refugee camp– organised by MIDIMAR and UNHCR. As part of the event, a vaccination drive supported by UNICEF including polio vaccines, measles and rubella were administered to the children. The news on the event and the Burundi crisis was featured and continues to be in the Rwandan print and online media. Social media posts are being updated to official UNICEF Rwanda channels ([Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#)) on a regular basis. Human interest stories on immunisation and community health workers was posted generating increased traffic to the country office [website](#). Other materials including photo essays and stories on nutrition, health and child protection are being finalised for onward sharing with the regional office, National Committees and the Division of Communication.

Funding Requirements

Significant funding gaps remain, despite welcome approvals of parts of UNICEF's applications to the CERF Rapid Response Mechanism for Child Protection and Nutrition totalling \$270,000, and a further \$80,000 from the French National Committee. In addition, EPF funds amounting to \$800,000 was approved on 8 June *as a loan arrangement*. According to the inter-agency Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP), UNICEF's requirements for its share of the response – in WASH, Nutrition, Health, Education/ECD and Child Protection – is US\$7,400,000 of which **84% or US\$6,248,427 remains unfunded**. Funding for WASH, Education and routine vaccination is a key emerging priority. Total funding received so far accounts for a little under 16 per cent of the total required.



Sectors	2015 Requirements (US\$)	Funding Received (US\$)	Funding Gap (US\$)	Funding Gap (%)
Nutrition	500,000	\$292,112.24	\$207,887.76	42%
Health (including HIV/AIDS and C4D)	2,550,000	\$450,000	\$2,100,000	82%
WASH	2,800,000	\$150,000	\$2,650,000	95%
Education and ECD	1,050,000	\$150,000	\$900,000	86%
Child Protection	500,000	\$109,461	\$390,539	78%
Total	7,400,000	1,151,573	6,248,427	84%

Next UNICEF Rwanda SitRep: 14 July 2015

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