Due to incessant rains in the month of April, the temporary shelters hosting early childhood development (ECD) classrooms for about 2,700 Burundian children (3-6 years) collapsed. UNICEF carried out a quick assessment and temporarily accommodated the affected children in the existing facilities. The other two ECD learning in permanent centre and home-based is continuing. Immediate funds approx. US$ 200,000 are required to find a more permanent solution to the temporary shelters.

Health and nutrition activities are ongoing with the support of the Government and implementing partners, exceeding the SPHERE standards. Child protection services are being integrated through the national child protection systems.

UNICEF’s Response with Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sect</th>
<th>UNICEF Target¹</th>
<th>UNICEF Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH: # of people provided with prepositioned materials²</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: # of children vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>2,097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: # of children admitted for SAM treatment</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early childhood development: Children aged 0 to 6 years benefiting from the provision of early childhood development (ECD) services through centre- and home-based care</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection: # of children and adolescents including UASC receiving critical child protection services</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>26,700⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection # of UASC receiving appropriate alternative care services</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: # of children accessing quality education</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>22,947</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The targets were set based on the planning figure of an expected 120,000 Burundian refugees in Mahama Camp and reception centres. Currently Burundian refugees are 47% of the planning figure.

² This activity relates to the preposition of WASH supplies that is expected to cater 10,000 new refugees. Supplies will only be used if new influx of refugees will take place.

³ Due to no change in the numbers of 0-6 years during Jan-Feb 2018, the sector has reported zero progress.

⁴ This intervention is for the most vulnerable children. Since the population has remained static, there has been no change in this indicator.

⁵ Due to no change in the number of UASC children during Jan-Feb 2018, the progress is being shown as zero.
Situation overview and humanitarian needs

According to UNHCR statistics from 31 March 2018, there are 177,369 refugees and asylum seekers in Rwanda. Of these, 92,840 are Burundian refugees, 75,162 are Congolese refugees, 8,727 are asylum seekers, and 640 are refugees from various other countries. Nearly 50 per cent of the refugees and asylum seekers are children under 18. Two refugee camps for Congolese refugees were established in 1996 and 1997, respectively, and the other three camps were established in 2005, 2012 and 2014. In 2012, UNHCR took full responsibility for the Congolese refugee response. However, as an additional 10,000 Congolese refugees are expected in 2018, UNICEF has begun contingency planning and prepositioning of supplies.

Mahama Camp currently hosts 57,407 Burundian refugees, while the three reception centres (Bugesera, Nyanza and Gatore) host a total of 2,229 Burundian refugees. For the first time, the new transit centre in Nyarushishi received 399 new arrivals from Burundi during this reporting period. In addition, there are 34,922 Burundian refugees in the urban areas of Kigali and Huye.

There are 21,451 refugees who are particularly vulnerable due to serious medical conditions, disabilities, and those who are unaccompanied or separated children according to UNHCR.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) and UNHCR are the overall coordinators of the inter-agency response to the refugee situation. For the Burundian refugees residing in Mahama Camp, UNICEF is the UN co-coordinator for the response in WASH, child protection, education, early childhood development, health (with WHO and UNFPA), and nutrition (with WFP). The main implementing partners are district and community authorities, the Ministry of Health, Rwanda Biomedical Center, district hospitals and health centres, Africa Humanitarian Action, American Refugee Committee (health, nutrition and shelter), Save the Children (child protection), the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) in ECD and education, the Ministry of Infrastructure, Rwanda Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC), Global Humanitarian and Development Foundation (GHDF), and Oxfam (WASH). In 2016, the Government of Rwanda joined the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which is to strengthen donor and Government engagement towards inclusion of refugees in national systems, while at the same time will promote an equity approach in refugee hosting areas so that development investments benefit both host and refugee communities.

Humanitarian strategy

The humanitarian strategy agreed between the Government and development partners is to provide comprehensive services to refugees and seek fulfilment of their basic rights. This includes provision of registration, shelter, household equipment, food and water, maintaining sanitation and hygiene.

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6The CRRF is a new framework adopted by all 193 Member States of the United Nations as part of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants in September 2016 that provides for a more comprehensive, predictable and sustainable response that benefits both refugees and their hosts.
health and nutrition services, education, and protection. Refugee Coordination Meetings are held each month and include donors and development partners such as the World Bank.

In Mahama Camp for Burundian refugees, UNICEF’s continuing response includes, technical assistance, screening and management of severe acute malnutrition, promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, and provision of polio and measles vaccines for children, as well as routine immunisations. In addition, unaccompanied and separated children are registered, their families are traced, and child-friendly spaces are established. Support for the prevention and response to violence against children is being provided. UNICEF is also supporting access to early learning and basic education for refugee children.

Summary analysis of programme response for refugees from Burundi and DRC

Nutrition
During the reporting period, in collaboration with American Refugee Committee (ARC), Save the Children in Mahama Camp for Burundian refugees and Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) in the five Congolese camps, UNICEF continued to provide technical support and nutrition supplies for malnourished children under five by integrating refugees into national programmes. In March 2018, UNICEF provided 70 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) to AHA through the district for distribution in Bugesera and Nyanza reception centres hosting Burundian refugees, and in Kigeme and Mugombwa Camps hosting Congolese refugees.

Mahama Camp received 150 cartons of RUTF from Kirehe District Hospital for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), as well as 75 cartons (6,840 boxes) of micronutrient powders (MNP) for the prevention of deficiencies like anaemia for children under two. The number of estimated cases children with SAM is 300 for 2018. Supplies will be replenished as needed.

Community-based activities for maternal, infant and young child nutrition continued in all villages. By March 2018, 62 cases of SAM had been identified (28 boys and 34 girls) and admitted to out-patient programmes. All of these children received treatment in the nutrition rehabilitation centre in the camp. 24 boys and 31 girls with SAM have been successfully rehabilitated and transferred to the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme. Five cases (four boys and one girl) with medical complications were admitted and treated at Kirehe District Hospital. Three boys and one girl responded to the treatment and were discharged. In late February, there was one reported death of a girl with severe anemia in the outpatient programme, who presented too late in the hospital.

Health
In March 2018, 849 children aged 0-5 years have been reached with essential vaccines-BCG, polio, DTC, Hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenza B, Rotavirus, Pneumococcal conjugate, and measles/rubella (MR) and 111 pregnant women were provided with tetanus toxoid vaccines. The procurement of the vaccines was co-financed by GAVI and UNICEF.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
Since 2015, UNHCR has and continues to provide all WASH support to Congolese refugees. While UNICEF contributed to the establishment of water supply and sanitation services in 2015-17 in Mahama Camp for Burundian refugees, UNHCR is now responsible for all WASH services.

In the event of an influx of additional refugees, UNICEF will distribute WASH supplies to affected populations. In the current context, however, UNICEF monitors the situation in all camps and provides technical assistance to UNHCR where needed. In February, UNHCR requested and received technical
support from UNICEF to determine the WASH requirements for a newly established isolation centre in Bugesera Transit Camp, which UNHCR began implementing in April. UNICEF is ready to respond with WASH services in the event of disruption of services or if there is an unexpected influx. The 2017 WFP-UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission indicated that SPHERE standards for water and sanitation services are not being met in all camps. UNICEF is assessing the current situation with partners and working to determine feasible solutions.

Child Protection
During this reporting period, UNICEF continued to work with Save the Children to provide child protection support to over 26,700 children in Mahama Camp. Child protection interventions responded to the different needs of girls and boys, especially unaccompanied and separated children based on specific protection risks. Child- and youth-friendly spaces have been established to provide a safe environment for girls and boys to play receive psychosocial support. On average, 12,476 children (6,488 boys and 5,988 girls) use these spaces on a weekly basis. In addition, UNICEF is strengthening the technical capacity of partners to appropriately manage child protection cases; 66 child protection volunteers received refresher trainings on case management of the protection needs of unaccompanied and separated children. These trainings focused on how to identify and report child protection cases, and overall case management and referral services for victims of abuse under the supervision of social work professionals.

In total, 937 children (415 girls and 522 boys) have been provided necessary protection services and continue to be monitored closely. The Child Protection services includes provision of psychosocial support, follow up of the child protection case referrals. Furthermore, Save the Children provided child and youth capacity empowerment training as part of an effort to build to vocational skills in order to build self-resilience. Community-based volunteers make daily home visits to these children living in alternative care arrangements, and monthly visits are made to those placed in foster families.

Three community sensitisation campaigns were also conducted through cultural dramas and sketches focusing on specific risks. One drama focused on the prevention of early marriages, one on teenage pregnancies and one on back-to-school campaigns.

In 2018, UNICEF began transitioning from a predominantly camp-based approach to supporting refugee children within the national child protection system. As part of a mechanism to build the humanitarian development divide, UNICEF, Save the Children and the National Commission for Children conducted two joint meetings that brought together the Child Protection workforce from the Mahama District and the Refugee camp. The meetings were organised by Save the Children and involved 30 (15 male, 15 female) host community Child and family protection volunteers known as Friends of the Family/Inshuti z’Umuryango, 6 (3 male, 3 female) administrative Sector and Cell Social Affair officers and 2 Executive Sector and Cell leaders and one officer in charge of Education. The purpose of the meetings was to increase awareness and support to refugee children in need, including support in case of referral and prevention of child labour and abuse outside the camp. Plans are underway to facilitate 30 Friends of the Family to visit the Mahama Camp in order to learn and exchange experiences with the Child Protection volunteers in the camp. This activity is important to improve collaboration and management of Child Protection referrals.

Similarly, an agreement was signed with Save the Children to intervene in 11 districts in a development setting, of which six are hosting refugees with at least 50 per cent of the population being children under 18 years. This entails strengthening the national child protection system to include refugee children for identification, management, and referral of child protection cases. This cooperation agreement covers Huye (total refugee population: 3,410), and Nyarugenge and Gasabo Districts of
Kigali City (30,632 refugees). These districts host a considerable number of urban refugees from Burundi. The agreement also covers Gicumbi and Nyamagabe Districts, which host Gihembe and Kigeme Refugee Camps, respectively, for Congolese refugees (12,418 and 14,469 respectively).

Strengthening the national child protection system will be a good opportunity to ensure appropriate inclusion of refugee children to maximize protection of their rights through more sustainable preventive and responsive actions.

**Education**

During the reporting period, UNICEF continued to support quality education in Mahama schools through the provision of teaching supplies, which included mathematic teaching kits and dustless chalks used by 386 teachers. UNICEF also maintained support to the integration of refugee children into the education system by providing learning materials, which benefits both refugee children as well children from the host community who together study in the national government school Paysannat L The school follows the national competence-based curriculum.

For the continuing functionality of ICT materials (computers and accessories) in Mahama schools, UNICEF organised refresher trainings on computer maintenance for IT technicians. Fuel was also provided to power a generator and the school computers.

**Early Childhood Development (ECD)**

A second permanent ECD centre, currently being constructed with support from the Government of Sweden, will be handed over to MIDIMAR and UNHCR by the end of May. The centre will have six stimulation rooms to accommodate 400 children attending in double shifts. The existing ECD centre is also being upgraded with two additional stimulation rooms supported by the Government of Japan (GoJ) funds. The ongoing construction of a multi-purpose play park is also funded by the GoJ Outdoor play materials have been procured and installation has begun; the play park will be operational by mid-June 2018.

ECD services are provided to children aged 0-6 in Mahama Camp through three main approaches: integrated ECD services in the permanent ECD centre; pre-primary services in temporary shelters; and home-based services through parent-led groups. In total, 5,756 children aged 0-6 have benefited from ECD services through these approaches carried out by 88 caregivers. The permanent ECD centre has 420 children (219 girls and 201 boys), and 4,730 children (2,235 girls and 2,495 boys) are in the temporary shelters. Through the 60 home-based groups managed by 120 trained parent leaders, 606 Burundian children (327 girls and 279 boys) are being benefitted. In addition to these approaches, broader outreach activities are conducted to build parenting skills of parents with children aged 0-3 years. ECD caregivers facilitate parenting sessions and organise supervision and coaching visits for home-based groups.

On 17 April, three temporary ECD structures providing spaces for over 2,400 children collapsed due to heavy rains that week. The collapse occurred at night and no casualties were reported. Two of five temporary structures had collapsed, and the three remaining structures are in a compromised condition, which poses danger to children and caregivers.
Some of the affected children have been integrated into other classrooms, while others have been taken to the nearby permanent ECD centre. This has resulted in significant overcrowding. Other structures, such as structures within child-friendly spaces and health facilities, remain vulnerable if weather conditions do not improve.

**Funding**

In 2018, UNICEF Rwanda requires a total of US$ 2,837,000 for the refugee response, including US$ 1,837,000 for the Burundian refugee response, and US$ 1 million for the Congolese response, as per the inter-agency RRRPs. Carry over resources from 2017 will be utilised by the end of June 2018, and thus UNICEF is in critical need of funding support to continue responding to the needs of refugees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirements Burundi Refugees</th>
<th>Requirements DRC Refugees</th>
<th>Total Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap****</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Funds Received Current Year*</td>
<td>Carry-Over from 2017</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>198,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>198,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>198,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health (includes C4D)</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>440,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>220,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education**</td>
<td>385,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>645,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>385,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECD**</td>
<td>297,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>537,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>500,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>297,000</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>617,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>91,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,837,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,837,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,744,533</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Carry-forward from 2017, which were committed and utilised by June 2018.

** RRRP has ECD and Education figure combined.

**** Results have been achieved through the allocation of regular resources, including carry over from 2017 to the refugee response.

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