UNICEF’s Response with Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>UNICEF Results</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH: # of people provided with pre-positioned materials</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: # of children vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>9,900</td>
<td>4,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition: # of children admitted for SAM treatment</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>105</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>6,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection: # of children and adolescents including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) receiving critical child protection services</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>29,535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection # of UASC receiving appropriate alternative care services</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>930</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.
2 This activity relates to the pre-positioning of WASH supplies for 10,000 new refugees. Supplies will only be used if new influx of refugees occurs. Since no new influx has taken place between January and June 2018, no supplies have been distributed.
3 With no new arrivals, there has been no progress on this indicator.
Situation overview and humanitarian needs

According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) statistics, as at 30 June 2018 there are 144,623 refugees in Rwanda. Of these, 68,306 are Burundian refugees, 75,726 are Congolese refugees, and 591 are refugees from other countries. In addition, there are about 6,400 asylum seekers. Refugee children under the age of 18 make up 50 per cent of the total refugee and asylum seeker population.

Two refugee camps for Congolese refugees were established in 1996 and 1997, respectively, and 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 ensured contingency planning is in place and supplies are pre-positioned if support is required.

Mahama Camp currently hosts 57,627 Burundian refugees while the three reception centres (Bugesera, Nyanza and Gatore) host 88 Burundian refugees. In addition, there are 12,425 Burundian refugees in the urban areas of Kigali and Huye, which is 22,497 less than the previously reported figure in April. There was a 36 per cent increase in arrivals from Burundi in the month of May. In 2018, an average of 35 new arrivals per month have been registered.

There are 21,353 refugees who are particularly vulnerable due to serious medical conditions, disabilities, and those who are unaccompanied or separated children.

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 (with UNHCR), child protection, education, ECD, health (with the World Health Organization/WHO and the United Nations Population Fund/UNFPA), and nutrition (with the World Food Programme/WFP). The main implementing partners are district and community authorities, the Ministry of Health, Rwanda Biomedical Centre, 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 aims to strengthen donor and government engagement towards the inclusion of refugees in national systems, while also promoting an equity approach in refugee hosting areas so that development investments benefit both host and refugee communities.

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5 The 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.
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, 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 (SAM), promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and provision of routine immunizations. Polio and measles vaccines for children are provided on arrival and at reception centres. In addition, unaccompanied and separated children are registered, their families are traced, and child friendly spaces are established. Support for prevention of, 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

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 2015-2017 in Mahama Camp for Burundian refugees, UNHCR is now responsible for all WASH services.

In the event of an influx of additional refugees, it has been agreed that 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 implemented in April. UNICEF is ready to respond with WASH services in the event of a disruption of services, or if there is an unexpected influx. The 2017 WFP-UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission indicated that Sphere standards for WASH services are not being met in all camps and since then UNHCR reports little change in service levels. UNHCR and UNICEF are both seeking funds to address these gaps.

Health
UNICEF continues to support immunization in Mahama Camp. Since 2015, at the onset of the Burundian refugee influx, UNICEF has provided essential vaccines to eligible children based on the Rwandan immunization schedule. From January to June 2018, 4,330 children under 5 years of age were reached with the following essential vaccines: BCG, polio, DTC, Hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenza B, Rotavirus, Pneumococcal conjugate and measles/rubella. Additionally, 335 pregnant women were provided with the tetanus toxoid vaccine. For Congolese refugees, health services, including immunizations, are provided by UNHCR and the Government of Rwanda.

With support from the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), UNICEF has sufficient essential vaccines to cover 2018 and will continue to advocate for the inclusion of Burundi refugees in the Government estimation for sustainability of immunization services to the refugee population.

Nutrition
UNICEF continued to provide technical support and nutrition supplies for malnourished children under-5 by integrating refugees into national programmes.

From January to June 2018, Mahama Camp received 200 cartons of ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) from Kirehe District Pharmacy for the treatment of SAM, as well as 79 cartons of micronutrient powders (MNPs) for the prevention of deficiencies like anaemia for children under-2.
Community-based activities for maternal, infant and young child nutrition continued in all villages in all camps. The 105 cases of children with SAM were treated with a cure rate of 94 per cent, a defaulter rate of 5.7 per cent and a death rate of 0.9 per cent. A total of 7,382 children under-2 received MNPs.

In May 2018, UNHCR conducted a Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) in all Congolese and Burundi refugee camps, which showed that 83 per cent of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) admissions and 78 per cent of SAM admissions from the past year were in Mahama, although Mahama hosts just 44 per cent of the total refugee population. This means that case identification is higher in Mahama than in the Congolese camps.

To date, in 2018, the total prevalence of anaemia among children under-5 is above the critical level in Mahama and Nyabiheke, and above the serious level in the other four camps. All camps trended negatively since 2017 except Mugombwa. Since there has been no significant improvement in any camp since 2015, home fortification using MNPs has been introduced in the camps since January 2018.

**Early Childhood Development (ECD)**

As depicted in the photos below, a second permanent ECD centre was constructed with funds from the Government of Sweden. The centre, which has six stimulation rooms that can accommodate around 400 children attending in double shifts, is ready to be handed over to camp authorities. Upgrading of the existing ECD centre is in the final phase, with two additional stimulation rooms. The construction of a multi-purpose play park is also under way; fencing and ground-laying has been completed; installation of playground equipment is ongoing and will be completed by July 2018.
Provision of ECD services to children aged 0-6 years has reached 6,104 children in total (2,904 girls; 3,200 boys) 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.

Through the centre-based integrated services, 530 children (240 girls; 290 boys) are enrolled in the permanent ECD centre, through the pre-primary services 4,681 children (2,266 girls; 2,415 boys) are enrolled in the temporary structures and through the home-based services intended for children aged 0-3 years, 893 children (398 girls; 495 boys) are benefitting from child care services. Due to efforts from parent leaders, the number of home-based settings have increased from 60 in April 2018 to 72 at the end of this reporting period.

Following the incident in April 2018 where some temporary structures collapsed due to heavy rains, some of the affected children are still distributed in other classrooms, while others have been taken to the nearby permanent ECD centre while waiting for a definitive solution.

In May 2018, as part of the current partnership agreement, ADRA conducted training for 14 ECD caregivers, both existing and newly recruited, to serve in the new permanent ECD centre and two additional stimulation rooms. During the same period, 72 parent leaders received a refresher training to improve delivery of child care services in the 72 home-based settings.

To equip the newly completed permanent ECD centre and two rooms added to the existing centre, procurement of child-friendly and caregiver furniture was completed by ADRA.

**Child Protection**

Between January and June 2018, UNICEF continued to work with Save the Children to provide child protection support to 29,535 children in Mahama Camp. Interventions responded to the different needs of girls and boys, especially unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) based on specific protection risks. By the end of June, 395 unaccompanied children (106 girls; 289 boys) and 535 separated children (291 girls; 244 boys) resided in Mahama camp. Forty-five of these UASC include 21 boys and 24 girls who have been fostered or reunified with families. In total, 792 families have been identified as foster carers and provided with basic training on positive parenting.

UNICEF is strengthening the technical capacity of partners to manage child protection cases. Sixty-six child protection volunteers received refresher trainings on identifying and reporting cases, case management of UASC and referral services for victims of abuse under the supervision of social work professionals, and youth resilience. Furthermore, 30 facilitators were trained on psychosocial first aid.

In total, 32 child protection cases were recorded of 19 boys and 13 girls. Campaigns were conducted on preventing sexual- and gender-based violence, including on early marriage and child defilement.

Two of the child- and youth-friendly spaces (CYFS) providing a safe environment for girls and boys to play and receive psychosocial support, which were previously destroyed by heavy rains, were rehabilitated and upgraded. An average of 7,005 children (45 per cent girls) use CFYS on a weekly basis; the decrease in participation is because this reporting period falls during the school term.

Additional community sensitization campaigns on the role of the community to protect children, and the protection roles of parents and caregivers were conducted through cultural dramas and sketches. Dramas also focused on prevention of early marriages, teenage pregnancies and back-to-school campaigns. Meetings were held with community leaders to promote child-positive disciplining and to prevent child abuse and exploitation within and outside of the camp.

In 2018, UNICEF began transitioning from a camp-based approach to supporting refugee children within the national child protection system. To bridge the humanitarian-development divide, UNICEF, Save the Children and the National Commission for Children conducted two joint meetings that convened the child protection workforce from Kirehe District and Mahama. These meetings involved
30 child and family protection volunteers known as Inshuti z’Umuryango (“Friends of the Family”). The meetings were also attended by social affairs officers from the administrative sectors and cells. These meetings aimed to increase awareness and support refugee children in need, including in cases of child labour and abuse outside the camp. Plans are under way to facilitate 30 Friends of the Family to visit Mahama Camp to learn and exchange experiences with the child protection volunteers there.

An agreement was also 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 the urban districts - Huye District and Nyarugenge and Gasabo Districts of Kigali City, hosting urban refugees from Burundi. The agreement also covers Gicumbi and Nyamagabe Districts, which host Gihembe and Kigeme Refugee Camps, respectively, for Congolese refugees.

**Education**

UNICEF continued to support quality education in Mahama schools through technical support to MIDIMAR and the Ministry of Education, monitoring the use of learning materials that were provided as part of the back-to-school campaign, and inclusion of refugee children into the national education system. Support in implementing the competency-based curriculum and maintaining the functionality of information and communications technology (ICT) materials provided in previous months continues.

**Funding**

In 2018, UNICEF Rwanda requires a total of US$ 2.8 million for the refugee response, including US$ 1.8 million for the Burundian refugee response, and US$ 1.0 million for the Congolese response, as per the inter-agency Regional Refugee Response Plans (RRRPs). The appeal is currently 97 per cent unfunded and UNICEF Rwanda is in critical need of funding 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>248,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>248,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health (includes C4D)</td>
<td>440,000</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>460,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>460,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education**</td>
<td>385,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>625,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>625,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECD**</td>
<td>297,000</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>437,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>297,000</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>517,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>89,231</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>90,943</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.

For more information:

**Ted Maly**
Representative
+250 788 302 716
tmaly@unicef.org

**Michael Banda**
Deputy Representative OIC
+250 788 304054
mbanda@unicef.org

**Rajat Madhok**
Chief of Communications, Advocacy and Partnerships
+250 788 301 419
rmadhok@unicef.org