Highlights

- Through COVAX facility, UNICEF supported the delivery and distribution of COVID-19 vaccine doses in Rwanda. Over 4.3 million people (one third of the population) have received two doses of vaccine in Rwanda.
- With UNICEF support, 7,959 children aged 0-6 years (51 per cent girls) were enrolled in ECD services in Mahama refugee camp in 2021.
- Over 2 million people were regularly reached with key messages on COVID-19 prevention and access to services.
- In 2021, UNICEF mobilized US$ 2.1 million, representing 35 per cent of the funding needed to address the urgent needs of women and children.

UNICEF’s Response and Funding Status

- **Health & Nutrition**
  - Children vaccinated against measles in refugee camps: 88%
  - Funding status: 58%

- **WASH**
  - Number of Children reached with HP: 16%
  - Health facilities with adequate hygiene facilities: 27%
  - Funding status: 36%

- **Child Protection**
  - People with access to safe channels to report sexual…: 99%
  - UASC reunified with their primary caregiver or…: 79%
  - Funding status: 24%

- **Education**
  - Refugee children reached with quality, inclusive education: 100%
  - Funding status: 34%

- **C4D**
  - People reached through messaging on prevention…: 100%
  - People engaged on EVD through RCCE actions: 100%
  - Funding status: 15%

**UNICEF Appeal 2021**

US$ 6 million

- **Funds received**: $1.7 M
- **Funding gap**: $3.3 M
- **Carry forward**: $0.4 M
**Funding Overview and Partnerships**

UNICEF Rwanda, as part of its 2021 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), appealed for US$ 6 million to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and to support the Government of Rwanda’s response to health crisis, including the response to the COVID-19 pandemic and to risks of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) affecting the neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo.

In 2021, UNICEF Rwanda mobilized US$ 2.1 million, representing 35 per cent of required amount, which enabled UNICEF to deliver life-saving services to refugees – more than half of whom are women and children – as well as children and families affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and its socio-economic impacts.

**Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs**

In 2021, two EVD outbreaks were declared in the Province of North Kivu, eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), neighbouring Rwanda. Since 2018, three EVD outbreaks have been declared in the same zone, the 2018-2020 EVD outbreak was second deadliest in Africa. Although Rwanda has so far managed to remain Ebola-free, the recurrence of EVD outbreaks in neighbouring DRC poses a significant health risk due to intense population movements between the two countries and a large cross-border community with shared culture and connections. Rwanda continues to maintain its Ebola preparedness plan.

Rwanda continues also to enforce preventing measures throughout the year to control the spread of COVID-19. Apart from January when the Government closed schools in the City of Kigali in response to an increase in COVID-19 cases, schools remained open throughout 2021. In June-July, the country recorded the largest increase in COVID-19 cases leading to a lockdown in the city of Kigali and in 8 out of 30 districts of the country from 17 to 31 July. Since the start of the pandemic, Rwanda has conducted around 3.7 million tests and registered 1,344 deaths related to COVID-19. The country has managed to monitor confirmed cases and trace their contacts. With the support of the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) facility, more than 6.9 million people have received at least one dose of the vaccine of whom 4.3 million (33 per cent of the population) are fully vaccinated.

As the pandemic continues with emerging new variants, significant gap persists with regards to the coverage of WASH services in the refugee camps and host communities. Despite funding constraints, UNICEF continued to support the Government of Rwanda (GoR) to mitigate the secondary effects of COVID-19 on children and families, including by supporting remote learning during closure of schools, providing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for community health workers (CHWs) and child protection volunteers, providing mental health and psychosocial support to children including those with disabilities, as well as by supporting the construction of handwashing facilities in schools.

In 2021, Rwanda continued to host tens of thousands of refugees as in the past two decades, mainly from Burundi and DRC. From 147,000 refugees in late 2020, the number of refugees decreased slightly during the year due to movements of return, especially among Burundian refugees. The latest statistics by UNHCR reports that 127,382 people, 49 per cent of whom children, are currently refugees in Rwanda, including 77,412 from DRC (61 per cent) and 48,234 (38.6 per cent) from Burundi. Nine refugees out of ten in Rwanda live in refugee camps and 10 per cent in urban areas.

In addition to refugees, Rwanda hosted during a short period around 8,000 people who crossed the border from DRC following the eruption of the Volcano Nyiragongo in June 2021 in the North Kivu province. UNICEF participated in the emergency response to volcano affected people in Rwanda under the coordination of the GoR and UNHCR. The GoR, World Bank and other partners conducted a post disaster needs assessment that revealed hundreds of house damages and families needing relocation.

Part of the UNHCR-UNICEF Blueprint for Joint Action for Refugee Children (Blueprint), UNICEF also continued to support the GoR to respond to refugees living in refugee camps and their host communities throughout 2021.

**Summary Analysis of Programme Response**

**Health**

In 2021, UNICEF continued to provide technical and financial supports to the GoR to respond to COVID-19 pandemic. UNICEF provided funds to pay the remuneration of 169 staffs working daily in the covid-19 surveillance team during the first quarter of the year, and supported the procurement of PPE including 70,107 hand sanitizers and 25,568 boxes of surgical masks (over 1.2 million units) for all 58,567 Community Health Workers (CHWs) as

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1. Rwanda Biomedical Centre (RBC), COVID-19 Update as of 14 December 2021, https://www.rbc.gov.rw
3. IFRC, Operation Update, DRC/Rwanda Emergency Appeal
one of the means to protect health workers and to enable them to continue working safely especially as they are supporting COVID-19 surveillance and case management at community level.

UNICEF also supported the procurement and delivery of 27,000 kits of COVID-19 tests as well as an oxygen project to the tune of US$ 500,000 and facilitated the identification of needed items to enhance the GoR oxygen system. To fill the gap on syringes for vaccination, UNICEF procured 3 million auto-disable syringes of 0.5ml which permitted the country to maintain childhood immunization and Covid-19 vaccination campaign. Further, UNICEF also procured 50 refrigerators to support the GoR effort to enhance vaccines storage at health facility levels.

Through health promotion and routine immunization supply chain management activities, UNICEF continued its support to maintain the maternal, new-born and child health (MNCH) services despite the secondary impact of COVID-19 pandemic. UNICEF advocated continuously with the GoR to maintain a high-level commitment to essential health services.

In response to refugees, UNICEF continued to support children in Mahama refugee camp. Rwanda Ministry of Health (MoH) in partnership with Gavi provided vaccine doses to maintain immunization services for refugee children. In 2021, a total of 8,848 children under five years were reached with vaccination services, and all vaccination data were integrated into the District Health Information Software 2 (DHIS2) system. In 2021, the number of vaccinated under five children in Mahama refugee camp decreased compared to the previous year. This is mainly due to the ongoing returning movements of Burundi refugees from Mahama refugee camp.

Refugee camps were included in the GoR COVID-19 response plan. In 2021, all health workers intervening and eligible people living in Mahama refugee camp were included in COVID-19 vaccine rollout and received the first and second doses of vaccine.

**Nutrition**

Throughout the year, UNICEF continued to reinforce its interventions in the COVID-19 context to ensure continuity of nutrition specific and sensitive programmes in all 30 districts through multisectoral collaboration. Integrated supportive supervisions were conducted from the central level to district hospitals, health centres down to the community to ensure the continuity and quality of nutrition services with financial and technical supports from UNICEF.

The screening of malnutrition for children under the age of five continues at the community level through the support of CHWs. Parents were encouraged to bring their children at a previously designated site in their respective villages with respect to all COVID-19 prevention measures. Throughout the year, 1,503,705 pregnant and lactating women participated received key messages on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in the COVID-19 context. Those messages included the promotion of good nutrition, optimal breastfeeding in the context of COVID-19, hygiene, handwashing, and the preparation of balanced diet through cooking demonstration wherever possible.

UNICEF also continued to provide technical, financial and supply support to health structures for the management of severe acute malnutrition (SAM). According to Health Management Information System, 5643 under five children were admitted for SAM (out and in patient), including 4621 who were treated and cured, and 110 who defaulted.

In response to refugees, UNICEF continued its technical support to SAM programme in the Mahama refugee camp where 168 children (including 87 boys and 81 girls) were admitted for SAM. A total of 144 (74 boys and 70 girls) were treated and cured, and three defaulted (2 boys and 1 girl).

In 2021, UNICEF planned to train 31,000 health staff and CHWs on maternal, infant and young child feeding including in the context of COVID-19 and EVD. However, due to funds constraint, only 1,602 have been trained.

**Education**

UNICEF supported the implementation of the UNHCR-UNICEF Blueprint Plan 2021 to ensure continuing access to quality education to refugee children and those affected by the health crisis. In this regard, UNICEF has delivered scholastic materials that benefited to approximately 52,000 learners (55 per cent boys) in six refugee camps. In addition, 663 story books and relevant stationaries were provided to pre-primary schools that are hosting refugee children. The supplies for refugee children in pre-primary and in basic education levels were identified in consultation with UNHCR and the headteachers of local schools and UNICEF delivered the supplies through NGOs ADRA and World Vision, which are UNHCR implementing partners in education area in refugee camps.

In addition, UNICEF and UNHCR supported the GoR through Rwanda Basic Education Board (REB) to conduct a "Comprehensive Assessment on the Impact of COVID-19 on Girls Education". Planned to be completed by end of 2021, the assessment findings will inform on how COVID-19 has impacted the learning for girls (including vulnerable girls); will provide details on how girls learners form their choice and possible pathway at each level; and will propose strategic recommendations to address issues.
Further, UNICEF, REB and stakeholders have been conducting the Back-to school campaign around the theme “Don’t lose your dream, Go back to school”. Such a campaign was required as school closures and concerns about the impact of COVID-19 on the safety of children have raised fears that many vulnerable children may drop out of school without a concerted effort by school personnel and education authorities. This campaign is aimed to support the return to school of all children including vulnerable children for the new school year.

As co-chair of the education sector in Rwanda, UNICEF supported the Government’s efforts to fully reopen schools in early 2021 and ensure learning continuity. However, remote learning remained a priority for the education sector, particular for lower grades and for Kigali schools where in-person learning activities were disrupted in January-February 2021. UNICEF’s support to distance learning targeted young children( especially vulnerable children) whose parents were more reluctant to send them back to school. In Kigali, during the lockdown, an estimated 309,712 students accessed remote learning.

In 2021, UNICEF in partnership with Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA), UNHCR and ADRA supported early childhood development (ECD) programme in Mahama refugee camp. With the support from the Government of Japan, 10 additional semi-permanent ECD stimulation rooms were built, taking the total number of ECD simulation rooms to 39, including 11 permanent and 28 semi-permanent rooms. The additional rooms were officially launched in June. The provision of early learning, childcare and stimulation services for children aged 0-6 years was scaled up through centre-based and home-based approaches. Given the pandemic, compliance with COVID-19 prevention measures was enforced in the camp through behaviour change communication interventions and provision of supplies.

Throughout the year, a total of 7,959 children aged 0-6 years (4,032 girls and 3,927 boys) benefited integrated ECD services in Mahama refugee camp, including 1,950 children (965 girls and 985 boys) who fulfilled the school readiness criteria and graduated from ECD to grade 1 of primary school in October. Of the total, 6,583 children aged 3-6 years (3,267 girls and 3,316 boys) were supported by trained caregivers in the 39 stimulation rooms of ECD centres, while 1,376 children aged 0-3 (765 girls and 611 boys) were supported in the 88 home-based ECD settings by trained parent leaders. The new school year that started on 11 October 2021 has registered a total of 6,009 children aged 0-6 years (3,067 girls and 2,942 boys) enrolled in both centre-based and home-based settings. Compared to the previous school year, there is a slight decrease in the numbers of children enrolled in ECD which is attributed to ongoing return of Burundian refugees. UNICEF in partnership with Kirehe district and ADRA envision to respond to the identified gap in ECD services for the host communities of Mahama refugee camp.

During the last quarter of 2021, UNICEF Rwanda has procured and delivered PPEs and COVID-19 prevention supplies to ECD centres for all refugee settings. These supplies will support enhancement of COVID-19 prevention mechanisms in the ECD settings across refugee camps in Rwanda for the benefit of 9,781 children aged 3-6 years (4,954 girls and 4,827 boys) enrolled in those ECD settings, as well as their caregivers.

Child Protection

The GoR continued to enforce social distancing and movement restrictions measures in 2021 to control the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. These measures however contributed to reducing access to protection services for children. To address potential protection issues during periods of lockdowns, home visits were intensified to ensure continuity of support to children and families in need. In 2021, a total of 739 visits were carried out by trained volunteers to support unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), to prevent child protection risks and to identify, monitor and report cases of abuse, neglect, and violence. In total, 29 child protection cases were reported, including 24 (10 boys and 14 girls) cases of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). Support was also provided to 267 separated children (178 boys and 89 girls) and 93 unaccompanied children (73 boys and 20 girls), including placement of nine (4 boys and 5 girls) of them in foster care. During this period, coordination meetings between camp and host communities were initiated, to ensure effective management of CP cases affecting children in the host communities.

As part of the Blueprint for Joint Action with UNHCR, UNICEF in collaboration with the National Child Development (NCD) Agency and World Vision supported the roll-out of trainings of the child protection workforce. The training aimed to increase the capacity of child protection workforce to support refugee children through strengthened child protection system. The cascade training reached 2,148 coordinators of child protection volunteers (IZUs) throughout the country. The effectiveness of training was demonstrated during the child protection response to the influx of displaced people from DRC following the eruption of Nyiragongo volcano. The community-based structures composed of IZUs and led by the Child Protection and Welfare Officer (CPWO) in Rubavu district supported the identification and emergency/temporary placement of 788 UASC (400 boys and 388 girls) in foster families. These children were reunited with their families and returned back to DRC. Psychological first aid support was also provided to locally displaced families in Rubavu district whose houses were damaged as a result of
earthquakes. UNICEF also provided Child and Youth Friendly Spaces (CYFS) recreational materials as part of the immediate child protection response to the Nyiragongo crisis.

In Mahama refugee camp, UNICEF supported child protection activities in collaboration with Save the Children International (SCI) and UNHCR. The support goes mainly to strengthening the capacity of IZUs to assist children at risk in the camp including outreach support. Given COVID-19 restriction measures and subsequent closure of CYFS and the library in the camp, there were limited entertainment opportunities for the 23,437 children (11,854 boys and 11,583 girls) living in the camp. This had some effects on their mental health and psychosocial wellbeing. In total eight Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) were renovates between October 2020 and November 2021. This improved accessibility and promoted inclusive sports for all children including children with disability during reopening of CFS. A total of 13,717 children (7,517 boys and 6,200 girls) participated in recreational activities in November. With the reopening of CYFS, UNICEF provided hygiene and additional recreational materials to ensure that entertainment are respecting COVID-19 prevention measures, like distancing and hand hygiene.

Support for mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) was prioritized with outreach and home-based recreational opportunities created in line with COVID-19 prevention measures. This support is provided as part of the Blueprint for joint action with UNHCR. Recreational and learning materials were distributed to 270 OwD (156 boys and 114 girls) for home-based play and games. Other inclusive sports were also conducted outside the CYFS which remained closed due to COVID-19 containment measures. Activities carried out included athletics, arts, painting and reading books resourced from the camp library. In total, 285 Child Protection Committee (CPC) members (195 males and 90 females) were trained to facilitate home-based and outreach recreational activities within agreed COVID-19 prevention measures. Also, the claim desk has been expanded to increase the confidentiality of victims during interviews, and to improve ventilation as per COVID19 measures.

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and previous lessons from both the EVD preparedness in 2019 showed the great need to integrate child protection response into health response to pandemics. UNICEF worked with the MoH and NCD Agency to build the capacity of child protection social workforce to effectively handle child protection issues during pandemics. The situation analysis report based on lessons learnt from COVID-19 was validated. The comprehensive and simplified guide for child protection and health professionals are being developed.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

In 2021, UNICEF interventions in WASH sector focused mainly on supporting Rwanda’s Response Plan to the COVID-19 pandemic, including by constructing handwash facilities in schools and health centres, providing technical support to the GoR on Infection Prevention and Control (IPC), and conducting decontamination interventions while reinforcing the capacity on IPC through awareness sessions and training in a wide range of institutions.

UNICEF completed the construction of permanent handwashing facilities in 27 health centres in Rubavu, Rusizi, Karongi and Nyamagabe districts that provide health services to over 620,000 people. In addition, work is ongoing on construction of handwashing facilities in additional five health centres in Bugesera district to enable patients, staff, and visitors to wash hands with soap during the provision of health care services.

As part of the Blueprint for Joint Action with UNHCR, UNICEF, in partnership with WaterAid, supported the construction of permanent group handwashing facilities in 85 schools in the host communities of Kiziba, Kigeme, Gihembe, Nyabiheke, and Mahama refugee camps located in Karongi, Nyamagabe, Gicumbi, Gatsibo, and Kirehe Districts, respectively. These handwashing facilities are benefitting estimated 82,249 children, 51 per cent of whom are girls.

Throughout 2021, UNICEF supported the GoR in infection prevention and control (IPC) for COVID-19 through secondment of an IPC Specialist in the MoH. The IPC Specialist provided critical technical support for effective IPC and COVID-19 response, including training of a total of 1,996 people on IPC, and continued technical support for decontamination of households, facilities, vehicles, burial management and monitoring of IPC measures compliance. The IPC specialist also supported a knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) survey on the prevention of healthcare-associated COVID-19 infections in Kicukiro and Gasabo districts. Based on the survey findings, an IPC remedial action plan was developed to reduce the infections acquired during the process of receiving health care in health facilities in these districts.

UNICEF also supported a mass IPC prevention measures awareness session for 600 students of Riviera high schools in Gasabo district. In addition, UNICEF in partnership with WaterAid supported the dissemination of COVID-19 prevention and sanitation and hygiene messages to over 88,000 people in Karongi, Nyamagabe, Gicumbi, Gatsibo, and Kirehe Districts districts.

During Nyiragongo volcano crisis, UNICEF provided critical supplies to support provision of emergency WASH services to 3,000 people who crossed the border and were hosted in Busasamana transit camp in Rubavu district.
These supplies included granular chlorine, bathing and washing soap, a water storage tank of 10,000 litres capacity, hand washing stations, and water purification tablets.

**Communication for Development (C4D), Community Engagement and Accountability**

Throughout 2021, UNICEF and partners continuously reached over 2,000,000 people (52 per cent female and 48 per cent male) with key messages on COVID-19 prevention and access to services. This was done through mass media (radio, TV, print and online), as well as social media, messengers, Internet of Good Things, WhatsApp Tree, and various community engagement mechanisms.

Over 200,000 people participated in COVID-19 engagement activities directed at feedback collection and rumour tracking, including in and around refugee camps. The partnership with the national NGO helped to engage community members in cross-border districts of Kirehe, Nyamasheke, Rubavu and Rusizi on prevention measures, including interactive handwashing demonstrations, through a network of 114 youth volunteers (60 female and 54 male). Worth noting that in the Community Rapid Assessment round 2 (CRA, April 2021), 59 per cent of the respondents indicated youth volunteer groups as the most trusted community actors for COVID-19 prevention.

Through UNICEF partnership with a popular FM radio station (KissFM), more than 2,000,000 young people and celebrities have continued to be mobilized as agents of change and engaged in COVID-19 prevention, vaccine acceptance, mental health awareness and education, tackling stigma towards children with disabilities, as a crucial means to reducing the burden of the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences.

Regarding leveraging the use of technology and innovation to respond to COVID-19, UNICEF, WHO and Rwanda Health Communication Centre (RHCC) contributed to building the capacity of 60 Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) task force members at district level. They were trained on the use of Internet of Good Things and WhatsApp Tree to reach masses with information. They were also trained on community participation/engagement and adverse events following immunization (AEFI). The expectation is for the trainees to continue to mobilize communities at the grassroots level and regularly share updated information with their audiences.

UNICEF in collaboration with RHCC and Rwanda Media Council, trained 25 journalists from community radios on media and community engagement roles in strengthening COVID-19 recommended behaviours and addressing vaccine hesitancy. The purpose was to enhance their knowledge so that they can undertake community sensitization through their various channels.

UNICEF in partnership with RHCC, Association of Rwandan Journalists and WaterAid, organized two strategic communication workshops: 1. on the role of the media in reinforcing COVID-19 recommended behaviours and addressing vaccine hesitancy; and 2. on media support to mental health, “Back-to-School” and disability campaigns in the context of the pandemic. As a result of this initiative, 30 key journalists have written and published various stories from all over the country. The stories focus on ongoing COVID-19 prevention, vaccine communication efforts, mental health, importance of uninterrupted education as well as COVID-19 pandemic impacts on children and parents, including the most vulnerable, like children and persons with disabilities.

Change in the national campaign slogan #SINDOHOKA” - “I will never give up” calls for more of individual accountability, this significantly contributed to building more trust in the RCCE and COVID-19 vaccine communication efforts. According to the July community rapid assessment report on COVID-19 undertaken by UNICEF, nearly 89 per cent of the respondents of the survey said they are willing to get vaccinated, if the vaccine is available to them.

UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the MoH in producing multi-media and print communication assets under the #SINDOHOKA campaign. Partnerships with Rwanda Red Cross Society and “Easy and Possible NGO contributed to regular rumour tracking, feedback collection and maintaining a two-way dialogue with the communities at grassroots level. Partnerships with Aflink and Izuba radio supported community engagement and risk communication efforts in the Mahama refugee camp and host communities.

UNICEF developed and adapted materials for persons with disabilities and they were disseminated through the ongoing partnership with UPHLS and other partners. Approximately 10,172 persons with disabilities (5,565 females) were reached with this information across 20 districts.

**Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination and Strategy**

The Ministry of Emergency Management and UNHCR continue to be the overall coordinators of inter-agency efforts. 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.

UNICEF and UNHCR also finalised a new agreement “The Blue Print” which aims to strengthen their current collaboration in 2021 and 2022 to address the needs and rights of refugees, and build new synergies including to support advocacy, fundraising and inclusion of refugees in national policies and strategies.

The MoH continues to lead the COVID-19 response with the support of WHO and all UN and development partners. UNICEF is supporting the COVAX roll out, risk communications efforts, and children access to essential services including education, child protection, WASH and health and nutrition.

UNICEF alongside WHO, WFP, UNHCR and IOM contributed to establishing COVID-19 technical coordination mechanisms, with groups focusing on health, social protection, food security, and the socio-economic impact of COVID-19. UNICEF has been actively involved in the first three of these groups, co-leading the group on social protection. These mechanisms are keeping development partners informed on the COVID-19 response, collect and share feedback for the Government, and coordinate the development partner response to COVID-19.

In the capacity of Co-Chair of RCCE Technical Working Group, UNICEF in collaboration with RHCC organized six technical meetings during the reporting period. The purpose of the monthly meetings is to share updates for SINDOHOKA and other ongoing related RC initiatives as well as learning from each other’s innovative ways related to RCCE. UNICEF also used this platform to widely disseminate findings of surveys and qualitative research around behavioural insights, and continue advocacy for better data visualization and use, as well as leveraging Internet of Good Things as a two-way communication channel through organizing the regular polls.

Human Interest Stories and External Media

In 2021, UNICEF Rwanda produced three videos: a video on the arrival of the COVID-19 vaccine through the COVAX facility; a parenting month campaign’s video to promote parenting tips on how to build children’s brains through play; and a video on students sitting for their National Exams in Rwanda, a milestone achievement despite COVID-19 disruptions. The last video gained widespread popularity and was shared on the UNICEF regional and global platforms.

In addition, UNICEF Rwanda also produced a number of human-interest stories (HIS) and social media posts to support and publicize the humanitarian response in Rwanda. The links to HIS and social media posts are provided below.

- **Human Interest Stories produced in 2021:**
  1. Fighting the spread of COVID-19, one house at a time
  2. Press release: 340,000 doses of COVAX vaccines due in Rwanda today
  3. Press release: Government of Rwanda, UNICEF and other partners launch parenting month campaign to promote positive parenting amid COVID-19
  4. From the frontlines: the battle against COVID-19 misinformation
  5. Press Release: Launch of Internet of Good Things in Rwanda
  6. Students Sitting in National Exams in Rwanda, a milestone achievement despite COVID-19 disruptions
  7. Despite COVID-19 disruptions, Marie Chantal aspires to finish her education and achieve her dreams
  8. Learning by Playing - a powerful approach to help children deal with the uncertain times of COVID-19

- **Social Media posts in 2021:**

**Twitter:**
  1. https://twitter.com/unicefrw/status/1429475735098560517
  2. https://twitter.com/unicefrw/status/1438030019947896832
  3. https://twitter.com/unicefrw/status/1414836997944905728
  4. https://twitter.com/unicefrw/status/1437695238966071302
  5. https://twitter.com/unicefrw/status/1430124072608882688
  6. https://twitter.com/unicefrw/status/1405821964829310977
  7. https://twitter.com/unicefrw/status/1380095251243753474
  8. https://twitter.com/unicefrw/status/1406598215689027585
  9. https://twitter.com/unicefrw/status/14047771020087640070
Facebook:

Instagram:
1. https://www.instagram.com/p/CTy71zKgRGE/
2. https://www.instagram.com/p/CTY6zN2Nm4D/
4. https://www.instagram.com/p/CRVeF3cA7q1/
5. https://www.instagram.com/p/CNaB1HnLFQF/
7. https://www.instagram.com/p/CO7gmyFAKrX/
10. https://www.instagram.com/p/CMAN51SAqOw/
11. https://www.instagram.com/p/CJGoQKQgZAh/

Next SitRep: RCO SitRep in 2022 will be part of Eastern and Southern Africa regional SitRep


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### Annex A

#### Summary of Programme Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Overall needs</th>
<th>2021 target</th>
<th>Total results</th>
<th>Change since last report</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health &amp; Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children vaccinated against measles in refugee camps</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>8,848</td>
<td>▲ 2,863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted for treatment</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>5,643</td>
<td>▲ 1,315</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health care facility staff and community health workers trained on infection prevention and control</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>55,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No Change</td>
</tr>
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<td>Facility staff and community health workers trained on maternal, infant and young child feeding, including in the context of COVID19</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>1,602</td>
<td>▲ 1,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children reached with hygiene promotion$^4$</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>82,249</td>
<td>▼ 3,231$^5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facilities with adequate hygiene facilities$^6$</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>▼ 27$^7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women and Children accessing gender-based violence risks mitigations prevention/response</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with access to safe channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse$^8$</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>29,674</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied and separated children reunified with their primary caregiver or provided with family-based care/alternative care services$^9$</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,572</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee children reached with quality, inclusive education</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)</td>
<td>8,145</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Communication for Development (C4D)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People reached through messaging on prevention and access to services</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People engaged on EVD through RCCE actions</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>▲ 20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^4$ Target for hygiene promotion was increased to 500,000 children based on the needs

$^5$ A slight a slight decrease linked to data cleaning during consolidation

$^6$ Target for WASH was increased to 100 health facilities based on the needs

$^7$ This decrease is due to the fact that 27 handwashing facilities whose construction straddled between 2020 and 2021 were included in last year report. They are taken off to avoid double counting.

$^8$ Includes all IZU trained on VAC + professionals

$^9$ This includes unaccompanied and separated children in camps
## Annex B

### Funding Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Total Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available 2021</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Funds Received</td>
<td>Carry-Over from 2020</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>1,750,000</td>
<td>879,840</td>
<td>128,967</td>
<td>741,193</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>245,962</td>
<td>22,840</td>
<td>481,198</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection, GBVIE and PSEA</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>241,054</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>758,863</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>141,054</td>
<td>195,872</td>
<td>663,074</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication for Development,</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>183,284</td>
<td>48,947</td>
<td>1,267,768</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,691,194</strong></td>
<td><strong>396,709</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,912,097</strong></td>
<td><strong>65%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>