



# Rwanda Consolidated Emergency Report 2018

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March 2019

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## Programme Summary

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Country</b>                                    | Rwanda  |
| <b>Programme Component</b>                        | Early Childhood Development   |
| <b>Donor reference</b>                            | Humanitarian Thematic Funding   |
| <b>Grant reference</b>                            | SM1899100<br>SM1899100240 (UNICEF United Kingdom)   |
| <b>Total contribution</b>                         | US\$ 239,199 <sup>1</sup>   |
| <b>Funds used -Dec 2018</b>                       | US\$ 95,259.35  |
| <b>Grant balance of funds</b>                     | US\$ 143,939.65   |
| <b>Duration of grant</b>                          | 1 January 2018 – 31 December 2021   |
| <b>Report type</b>                                | Annual Report   |
| <b>Report due date</b>                            | March 2018  |
| <b>Reporting period</b>                           | January – December 2018   |
| <b>Programme outcome and outputs</b>              | Increased number of Burundi refugee children aged 0-6 years enrolled in early childhood education services in Mahama Refugee Camp   |
| <b>Geographic focus area<br/>Focus population</b> | Burundi refugee children in Mahama Refugee Camp   |
| <b>Number of beneficiaries</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6,433 Burundi refugee children were provided access to centre- and home-based care in Mahama Refugee Camp</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Programme partners</b>                         | Ministry of Emergency Management, UNHCR, Adventist Development and Relief Agency  |
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<sup>1</sup> The CER 2018 is against SM1899100240 having received US\$ 103,567 from UNICEF UK, the other funds arrived towards the end of December 2018, which will be covered in CER 2019.



## Abbreviations and Acronyms

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| ADRA   | Adventist Development and Relief Agency  |
| CRRF   | Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework |
| DRC    | Democratic Republic of Congo             |
| ECD    | Early Childhood Development              |
| GoR    | Government of Rwanda                     |
| NGO    | Non-Governmental Organisation            |
| RRRP   | Regional Refugee Response Plan           |
| UNHCR  | United Nations Refugee Agency            |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund           |
| WASH   | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene            |

## Executive Summary

In 2018, the Eastern and Southern Africa region experienced recurrent disasters that continued to undermine the hard-fought development gains of recent years and resulted in major social and economic setbacks. By December 2018, more than 30 million people, including 17 million children (45 per cent) remained in need of humanitarian assistance due to climate-related shocks, health emergencies and displacement. At least 6.6 million remained out of school and 22 million people needed water.

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) reported as of 31 December 2018 that there are a total of 149,520 refugees and asylum seekers in Rwanda. Of these, 69,423 are Burundian refugees, 75,740 are refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), 615 are refugees from other countries and 3,742 are asylum seekers from DRC. Burundian refugee children between the ages of 0-17 years are about half of the total Burundian refugee population, of which 49 per cent are girls. The Government of Rwanda (GoR) established Mahama Refugee Camp in the Eastern Province in Kirehe District to host Burundian refugees.

The GoR has signed the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) to advocate for more inclusion and integration of refugee children in social services. Linking humanitarian and development activities, UNICEF Rwanda and other UN agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) helped the GoR coordinate the immediate provision of basic services for Burundian refugees so all children could receive the support they needed to reduce their vulnerabilities and shocks. UNICEF has committed to extend longer term programmatic support in Mahama Camp.

In collaboration with other UN agencies, UNICEF developed an inter-agency Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) in 2018 with a budget of US\$ 2,837,000, including US\$ 1,837,000 for Burundian refugees and US\$ 1 million for the Congolese response. The RRRP included all major programme sectors: health; nutrition; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); education; child protection and early childhood development (ECD). UNICEF has made concerted resource mobilisation efforts to overcome critical funding gaps across all sectors. This has been a challenge in 2018 for UNICEF to continue responding to the needs of refugees.

Access to any kind of ECD services is very low in Rwanda. Only about 10 per cent of Rwandan children between the ages of 0 and 6 years (20 per cent for children 3-6 years and 1 per cent for 0-3 years<sup>2</sup>) have access to child care and learning opportunities. ECD is a priority of the Government and UNICEF is committed to expediting access to and the provision of quality ECD services. In a refugee setting, the provision of ECD facilities for very young children is even more challenging, as the focus is usually on immediate provision of basic lifesaving services. Therefore, opportunities for initiating ECD services in Mahama Camp have been lacking, especially due to inadequate infrastructure and resources, and limited capacities of stakeholders.

UNICEF is the only UN agency with the technical and human resource capacities to deliver ECD services for children aged 0-6 years. ECD services for Burundi refugee children (3-6 years) were initiated by UNICEF through local NGOs in some temporary spaces in 2016. By 2018, UNICEF in coordination with the Ministry of Emergency Management and UNHCR supported ECD services in two permanent spaces in Mahama Refugee Camp.

<sup>2</sup> Source: The national mapping of ECD programmes for children in Rwanda, Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, Rwanda 2018

With support from various donors and mobilising UNICEF's own resources, UNICEF was able to achieve encouraging results against the RRRP in the areas of ECD, education, health, nutrition and child protection.

Some key achievements from 2018 include:

- 6,433 children (0-6 years) were provided access to centre- and home-based ECD care in Mahama Camp;
- Scholastic materials were provided for 25,341 students (over 6 years) for the new academic school year beginning in 2019;
- 9,100 children under five years were immunised with essential vaccines; and
- 941 children were placed into foster care.



UNICEF Rwanda received a total of US\$ 239,199 against the Humanitarian Thematic Fund grant SM189910 in 2018. Of this, funds received included US\$ 103,567 from UNICEF UK (Marks and Spencer). These funds arrived in June, November and December 2018 against the grant. The total amount of funds utilised from this support is US\$ 95,259.35 for ECD services. In the end of December 2018, UNICEF Rwanda also received US\$ 110,953.149 from various national committees and from easyJet. As these funds will be utilised in 2019, the results will be reported in 2019.

## Humanitarian Context

In March 2015, socio-political tensions began to rise in Burundi ahead of the Presidential and Legislative elections slated for June 2015. The political landscape was marred by polarisation and limited political space. Protests between supporters of the opposing political parties became increasingly violent, mostly in the capital Bujumbura. In the months following the tensions, a steady outflow of Burundians took place into the Republic of Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and to a lesser extent, Uganda. According to statistics from UNHCR, as of 31 December 2018 there were 149,520 total refugees and asylum seekers in Rwanda. Of these, 69,127 are individually

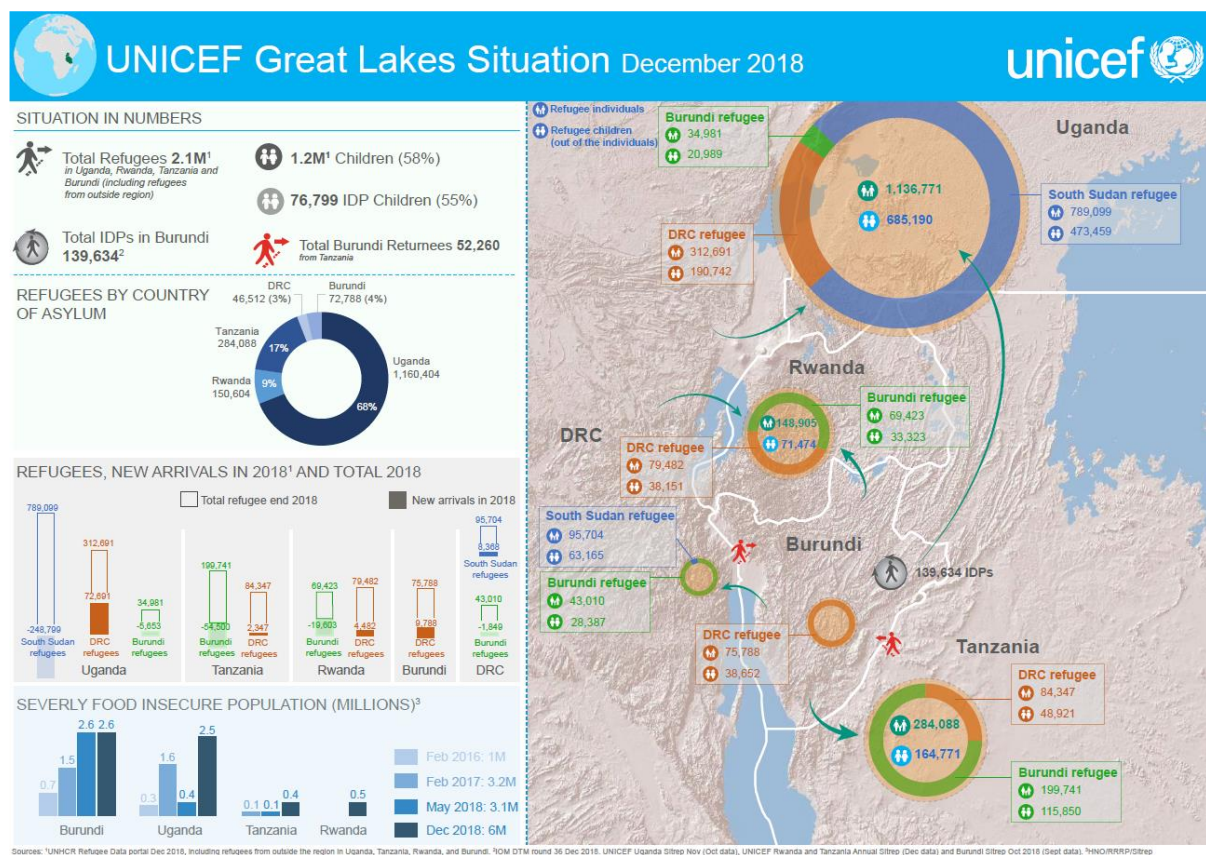


registered Burundian refugees, 75,740 are refugees from the DRC, and 615 are refugees from other countries. In addition, there are 296 group-registered Burundian refugees (total 69,423 Burundians) and 3,742 Congolese asylum seekers. Burundian refugee children (0-17 years) comprise almost half of the total Burundian refugee population (49 per cent), of which 49 per cent are girls.

In Kirehe District in Rwanda's Eastern Province, the Government of Rwanda established Mahama Refugee Camp in April 2015 to host the Burundian refugees. Currently there are 58,552 Burundian refugees in Mahama Camp, making it the largest refugee camp in Rwanda. There are three reception centres (Bugesera, Nyanza and Gatore) hosting 49 Burundian refugees. In addition, there are over 12,000 Burundian refugees in the urban areas of Kigali and Huye. Approximately 53 per cent of Burundian refugees are male, and about 47 per cent are female (0-60 years and above).

Source: UNHCR 31 December 2018: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/67560>

## The Great Lakes Situation



Refugees arriving in Rwanda from Burundi suffered physical and mental trauma, and children showed signs of severe distress. Children in general are very vulnerable during displacement, especially unaccompanied and separated children, many of them quite young and needing alternative care as well as psycho-social support. Because of the involuntary and voluntary separation of children in Burundi, they are forced to rely on strangers for support during flight. They risked sexual violence, recruitment, psycho-social distress, family separation as well as killing and maiming. The immediate needs of the refugees were shelter, food and nutrition, health, water and sanitation, and protection facilities for the most vulnerable: children and

women. Leaving their home country had a major impact on very young children (0-6 years) with inadequate parental care, lack of nutrition, no stimulation or early learning opportunities. School-going children (6-14 years) faced severe disruptions in studies and challenges adjusting to the new medium of instruction (from French to English) and to Rwanda's new competency-based curriculum introduced in 2016.

The Ministry of Emergency Management and UNHCR lead the inter-agency response to the refugee situation. For Burundian refugees in Mahama Camp, UNICEF is the UN co-lead and provides technical assistance in WASH, child protection, education, ECD, health, and nutrition, working alongside other UN agencies. The main implementing partners are government ministries, district and community authorities, and international NGOs. Rwanda is part of 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 equity in refugee hosting areas so that development investments benefit both host and refugee communities.

The influx of Burundian refugees puts a strain on existing resources and capacities among partners on the ground. There is a need to support capacity building of local partners and to provide life-saving and basic education support to refugee children. There also remains a scarcity of proper infrastructure to promote early learning, teaching and learning resources, hindering the overall learning and development of young children.

As of the end of December 2018, Mahama Camp had approximately 8,500 children between the ages of 0-6 years who needed ECD and learning programmes. UNICEF is the only UN agency with technical expertise in ECD sector and is currently supporting the Government to introduce ECD services for Burundian refugee children in Mahama. In April 2018, some temporary ECD structures collapsed due to heavy rains, affecting ongoing ECD services for 2,700 children. To address this issue, UNICEF reached out to potential donors to support construction of semi-permanent structures for the continuation of ECD services and for the safety of young children.

## Humanitarian Results

In 2018, UNICEF Rwanda contributed to the RRRP, highlighting programmatic and funding needs to address the humanitarian crisis. In 2018, UNICEF Rwanda required a total of US\$ 2,837,000 for the refugee response against the RRRP, including US\$ 1,837,000 for the Burundian refugee response, and US\$ 1 million for the Congolese response. As of 31 December 2018, only 18 percent of the funds were mobilised, including funds received for Ebola response.

UNICEF Rwanda mobilised its core resources and with support from UN agencies, the GoR and NGOs, achieved the below highlighted results for Burundian refugee children:

- A total of 9,100 children under five received essential vaccinations in Mahama Camp.
- A total of 6,433 children in 0-6 years were provided access to centre- and home-based care in Mahama, including through construction of a permanent ECD centre and play park.
- UNICEF supported the provision of scholastic materials for 25,341 students for the new academic school year in 2019.
- Through UNICEF support, 941 unaccompanied and separated children were placed in foster families and 10 were reunited with their own families.



| SECTORS  | UNICEF Target <sup>3</sup> | UNICEF Results      |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>WASH:</b> # of people provided with prepositioned materials <sup>4</sup>  | 10,000                     | 0 <sup>5</sup>      |
| <b>Health:</b> # of children vaccinated against measles  | 9,900                      | 9,121               |
| <b>Nutrition:</b> # of children admitted for SAM treatment   | 300                        | 214                 |
| <b>Early childhood development:</b> Children aged 0 to 6 years benefiting from the provision of early childhood development (ECD) services through centre- and home-based care | 1,100                      | 6,433               |
| <b>Child protection:</b> # of children and adolescents including UASC receiving critical child protection services   | 30,000                     | 29,939              |
| <b>Child protection</b> # of UASC receiving appropriate alternative care services  | 200                        | 941                 |
| <b>Education:</b> # of children accessing quality education  | 19,000                     | 25,341 <sup>6</sup> |

In 2018, a total of 6,433 children (3,282 boys; 3,151 girls) received integrated centre- and home-based ECD services. Of these, 5,315 children (2,754 boys; 2,561 girls) aged 3-6 years received integrated centre-based ECD services, including 28 children living with disabilities. Targets in ECD initially focused on children in permanent and semi-permanent ECD facilities but were exceeded due to the success of the home-based ECD programme. UNICEF supported the initial training of parents and caregivers on home-based ECD, which reached more children than expected through a ripple effect of knowledge-sharing among parents.

Age-appropriate early learning and play activities were delivered through the “essential package”, which covers early stimulation, child health, nutrition, protection and WASH. Centre-based early care, stimulation and learning activities were facilitated by 88 trained caregivers (24 male and 64 female). Parents continued to acquire skills to provide good parenting services at home, resulting in improved home environments for optimal child growth and development.

### The need for ECD in Mahama Refugee Camp

A situation analysis conducted by the Government of Rwanda and its partners of the humanitarian situation as of the end of July 2017 revealed that 7,543 Burundian refugee children were 3-6 years old, while there were about 3,200 children from 0-3 years old. UNICEF therefore offered to support the GoR to initiate ECD services in Mahama Camp for these children. Of the total number of children between 3 and 6 years in 2017, 4,600 were enrolled in early learning programmes organised in temporally shelters. Another 402 children were enrolled in a permanent ECD model centre that was constructed at the end of 2017 with financial support from UNICEF. The remaining 2,541 children were not enrolled in any form of organised early childhood programme. There was no organised ECD programme for children

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> As there was no significant influx of refugees, no pre-positioned materials were provided.

<sup>6</sup> Results in Education were achieved using Education Thematic Funds.

aged 0-3. Therefore in 2018, UNICEF aimed to increase access to ECD services through centre- and home-based care to reach more 1,100 additional children aged 0-6 years and promote physical, intellectual and emotional development not only for children under the age of six but for primary school children, reaching a total of more than 10,000 children.

In 2018, UNICEF constructed an additional permanent ECD centre to provide services to more than 600 additional children aged 3-6 years. In addition, UNICEF constructed a multi-purpose play park adapted to school-going children between the ages of 3 and 12 that would offer a play and recreational environment for those children and make a difference in their life conditions as refugees. In the second quarter of 2018, some temporary ECD structures in the camp collapsed due to heavy rains, affecting ECD services for 2,700 children. According to new instructions from the Ministry of Emergency Management, all construction of new facilities should be in the semi-permanent or permanent category, not temporary or plastic materials. UNICEF therefore committed to support the construction of 18 semi-permanent stimulation rooms to re-establish affected children in their right to early learning and education.

In 2018, eight additional permanent stimulation rooms were completed making a total of 11 stimulation rooms and 72 home-based groups run by trained parents. Both programme components reached more than 1,400 additional children. The multi-purpose play park was also completed, serving more than 10,000 children aged 3-12 years.

Key challenges included delays in construction during rainy seasons and the unexpected collapse of some temporary ECD structures due to storms. Mitigation measures included regular meetings with partners to design joint solutions, including the review of work plans and the identification of existing spaces to accommodate children affected by the collapsed structures. The decision to shift from temporary structures is one of the joint strategies agreed with the GoR to avoid similar incidents in future.

The contribution received through UNICEF United Kingdom will increase access to quality integrated early childhood development services in Mahama Camp. Construction of 18 semi-permanent rooms funded by donors and UNICEF's core resources is ongoing and expected to be completed by May 2019. These 18 rooms will accommodate 1,440 children aged 3-6 years.

## Results Table

| Indicators   | Cluster/sector 2018 Target <sup>7</sup> | Cluster/sector/UNICEF total results |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| Number of children aged 0 to 6 years benefiting from the provision of early childhood development (ECD) services through centre- and home-based care | 1,100                                   | 6,433                               |

The results achieved (reaching 6,433 children) hugely exceeds the target (1,100 children) because monitoring and capacity building for existing ECD sites (permanent and temporary) continued, and the home-based initiative for children aged 0-3 reached more children than expected thanks to the commitment of parent volunteers.

<sup>7</sup> UNICEF Rwanda did not have a standalone HAC for 2018

## Results Achieved from Humanitarian Thematic Funding

The flexible nature of the Humanitarian Thematic Funding played a critical role in allowing UNICEF to address the collapsed temporary ECD shelters. The quick commitment to build an 18-room temporary structure was possible thanks to the Humanitarian Thematic Funds. The humanitarian thematic funding from UNICEF UK came in different tranches in 2018, and there remained a resource deficit for meeting the needs of ECD facilities. UNICEF Rwanda mobilised other resources and contracted and partnered with an international NGO, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), for the construction of 18 semi-permanent stimulation rooms. This will provide opportunities for an additional 1,440 children to access centre-based ECD services. Construction is expected to commence in early 2019.

### Construction and equipment of 18 semi-permanent stimulation rooms

The construction commenced in February 2019 and is expected to be completed by the end of May 2019. The centre will also be equipped with in-door and outdoor play and learning materials including the standard UNICEF ECD Kit. The centre will also be provided with child-friendly furniture including chairs, hexagonal tables and shelves. Tables and chairs for caregivers will also be provided.

### Cross section of the Semi-Permanent ECD under construction in Mahama Camp



### Capacity building for 40 ECD caregivers

In addition to construction and equipment of the 18 rooms, 40 caregivers will be trained to better support learning and stimulation activities for young children. The training will be focused on familiarization with the government competence-based pre-primary curriculum.

As a result, this will offer an opportunity to more children accessing quality integrated ECD services in a safer and protective environment. Standardized ECD content on early stimulation, health promotion, nutrition and hygiene drawn from UNICEF and WHO Care for Child Development materials (UNICEF & World Health Organization) is used for training. Content on promoting improved family functioning, reducing caregiver conflict and family



violence and promoting resilience and enriched parent-child interactions will be an added aspect under the parenting program. Hygiene education and fostering health and hygiene seeking behaviors will be taught as part of the early childhood curriculum.

## Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation

There have been methods ways of assessment, monitoring and evaluation, including monthly meetings between emergency focal points to share updates on humanitarian actions conducted across different UNICEF programmes, programmatic visits to the refugee camp, and quarterly reports provided by the implementing partners. For the construction of ECD facilities, an engineer has been hired by UNICEF to conduct regular supervision visits to the sites and provide guidance and standard designs before the construction starts. This ensures quality and that safety measures are in place.

## Financial analysis

In 2018, UNICEF Rwanda required 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 Regional Refugee Response Plans (RRRPs). As of 31 December 2018, only 18 percent of the funds were mobilised including the Ebola response. UNICEF has made concerted resource mobilisation efforts to approach donors. Critical funding gaps across all sectors are a challenge for UNICEF to continue responding to the needs of refugees and Ebola preparedness. (details of funding status against appeal are in Annex A: Table 1)

| Funds received | Funds utilised | % spent | Balance  | Comments   |
|----------------|----------------|---------|----------|--|
| \$98,635       | \$95,259       | 97%     | \$3, 376 | Funds utilised to construct 18 semi-permanent ECD rooms, provide ECD supplies including furniture and play materials and capacity building for caregivers and parents. |

The partnership agreement concluded with the implementing partner reflects a good value for money indicator. It's a UNICEF requirement for all CSO partners to contribute at least 15 per cent to the cost of the programme. For this case, the implementing partners has contributed 20 per cent to the construction of the 18 ECD rooms.

## Visibility

To ensure full recognition of donor contributions, a comprehensive visibility is under development for 2019. Implementation of this visibility plan will begin immediately following construction completion of the semi-permanent ECD structures in Mahama Camp. Activities for donor visibility include multimedia production, social media packages and messaging, and a planned visit to Mahama Camp for the official inauguration of the new ECD structures.

## Future Work Plan

1. **In Mahama Camp:** UNICEF has supported construction of a total of 11 permanent stimulation rooms in Mahama Camp and a multi-purpose play park. Despite this investment, there is still an infrastructure gap to provide spaces for an additional 4,435 children who are using temporary structures. To reduce this gap, 18 semi-permanent spaces are under construction to be completed by June 2019 and will cater to an additional 1,440 children attending in double shifts. This investment will reduce the gap for children in need of ECD infrastructure and services to 2,995 children by mid-2019. However, an additional 36 semi-permanent classrooms are required to completely close the infrastructure gap in Mahama.
2. **In the host community:** There are 820 children aged 3-6 years in the immediate host community outside of Mahama in need of ECD services (Source- UNHCR). There is no ECD facility or service in the host community, nor are there any immediate plans to construct one. UNICEF could invest in a permanent ECD structure and programme (centre-based ECD and parenting education) in the host community, making the programme more equity focused.

## Expression of Thanks

UNICEF Rwanda is grateful to the donors who have contributed to the humanitarian thematic funding for their support and commitment to ECD and education programmes in Rwanda. ECD is a priority of the GoR, and ECD demand and need in development and humanitarian sectors is very high. There is also an expectation that UNICEF will continue to provide substantial support to government priorities. The availability of thematic humanitarian funds, which are flexible enough to respond to such expectations, have been critical to the success of the overall ECD programme. In such a context, the continued support of donors will ensure that UNICEF can support the GoR in meeting the objective of providing quality ECD for all Rwandan children.

## Annex A: Financial Analysis

Table 1: Funding status against the 2018 appeal by sector<sup>8</sup>

| Sector                      | Requirements<br>Burundi<br>Refugees | Requirements<br>DRC<br>Refugees | Total<br>Requirements | Funds available                      |                                | Funding gap      |           |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------|
|                             |                                     |                                 |                       | Funds<br>Received<br>Current<br>Year | Carry-<br>Over<br>from<br>2017 | \$               | %         |
| Nutrition                   | 198,000                             | 50,000                          | 248,000               | 0                                    | 0                              | 248,000          | 100       |
| Health<br>(includes<br>C4D) | 440,000                             | 110,000                         | 550,000               | 250,000                              | 0                              | 300,000          | 55        |
| WASH                        | 220,000                             | 240,000                         | 460,000               | 120,000                              | 0                              | 340,000          | 74        |
| Education                   | 385,000                             | 240,000                         | 625,000               | 0                                    | 0                              | 625,000          | 100       |
| ECD                         | 297,000                             | 140,000                         | 437,000               | 98,635                               | 0                              | 338,365          | 77        |
| Child<br>Protection         | 297,000                             | 220,000                         | 517,000               | 0                                    | 89,244                         | 427,756          | 83        |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>1,837,000</b>                    | <b>1,000,000</b>                | <b>2,837,000</b>      | <b>468,635</b>                       | <b>89,244</b>                  | <b>2,279,121</b> | <b>80</b> |

<sup>8</sup> As reported in the yearend SitRep of 2018. This table does not include the funds received through UNICEF UK/easyJet in late December 2018.



**Table 2: Funding received and available by 31 December 2018 by donor and funding type (in USD)**

| Donor Name/Type of funding  | Programme Budget Allotment reference | Overall Amount* |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>I. Humanitarian funds received in 2018</b>   |                                      |                 |
| <b>a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds (Details in Table 3)</b>  |                                      |                 |
| UNICEF National Committees- UK, French, Italian, Netherlands, Portuguese, Spanish, German, Swiss  | SM1899100                            | 227,808         |
| <b>Total Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>  |                                      | <b>227,808</b>  |
| <b>b) Non-thematic Humanitarian funds</b>   |                                      |                 |
| USAID <sup>9</sup>  | SM1799100155                         | 51,046          |
| <b>Total Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>  |                                      | <b>51,046</b>   |
| <b>c) Pooled Funding</b>  |                                      |                 |
| <b>(i) CERF Grants</b>  |                                      |                 |
| <b>(ii) Other Pooled funds</b> - including Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF), Humanitarian Response Funds, Emergency Response Funds, UN Trust Fund for Human Security etc. |                                      |                 |
| <b>d) Other types of humanitarian funds</b>   |                                      |                 |
| <b>Total humanitarian funds received in 2017 (a+b+c+d)</b>  |                                      | <b>278,854</b>  |
| <b>II. Carry-over of humanitarian funds available in 2017</b>   |                                      |                 |
| <b>e) Carry over Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>  |                                      |                 |
| Thematic Humanitarian Funds   |                                      |                 |
| <b>f) Carry-over of non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>   |                                      |                 |
| <b>Total carry-over non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>   |                                      |                 |
| <b>Total carry-over humanitarian funds (e + f)</b>  |                                      |                 |
| <b>III. Other sources</b> (Regular Resources set -aside, diversion of RR - if applicable)   |                                      |                 |
| <b>Total other resources</b>  |                                      |                 |

\*Programmable amounts of donor contributions, excluding recovery cost

<sup>9</sup> The funds were fully committed in 2017 and reported separately to USAID in early 2018. It is not part of CER 2018

**Table 3: Thematic Humanitarian Contributions received in 2018 (in USD)**

| Thematic Humanitarian Contributions Received in 2018 (in USD) | Grant number                  | Programmable Amount (in USD) | Total Contribution Amount (in USD) |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
|   |                               |                              |                                    |
| United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF                           | SM/18/9910/0240 <sup>10</sup> | 98,635                       | 103,567                            |
| French Committee for UNICEF                                   | SM/18/9910/0411               | 15,501                       | 16,276                             |
| Italian Committee for UNICEF                                  | SM/18/9910/0412               | 15,501                       | 16,276                             |
| Netherlands Committee for UNICEF                              | SM/18/9910/0413               | 9,042                        | 9,494                              |
| Portuguese Committee for UNICEF                               | SM/18/9910/0414               | 9,042                        | 9,494                              |
| Spanish Committee for UNICEF                                  | SM/18/9910/0415               | 3,875                        | 4,069                              |
| United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF                           | SM/18/9910/0416               | 51,669                       | 54,253                             |
| German Committee for UNICEF                                   | SM/18/9910/0417               | 9,042                        | 9,494                              |
| Swiss Committee for UNICEF                                    | SM/18/9910/0418               | 15,501                       | 16,276                             |
| <b>Total Thematic Humanitarian Funds</b>                      |                               | <b>227,808</b>               | <b>239,199.00</b>                  |

<sup>10</sup> Reporting for the CER is against this grant number as the following contributions arrived at the end of December 2018.