



INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

BURUNDI SITUATION

8 June 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 53,000 Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since early May. The majority of this population have arrived through Kagunga a fishing village, along the shores of Lake Tanganyika. More recently however a shift is noted towards arrivals from points further north. An average of 200 refugees continue to arrive from Burundi on a daily basis.
- Nyarugusu camp is close to full capacity and there is need to identify a new location to accommodate any additional refugees.
- Following an outbreak of cholera on 18 May, the situation has now stabilized with no new cases of cholera since 4 June. A newly-established Cholera Treatment Center (CTC) in Nyarugusu has started receiving patients.
- In preparation for an additional influx of refugees from Burundi, a preparedness and capacity assessment matrix has been compiled mapping partner interventions in way-stations and a new refugee site (to be identified); a draft has been shared.
- As of 8 June, the UNHCR Regional Refugee Response Plan for the Burundi situation has received 9% of total funding required; the Tanzania response has received 12% of the required USD 91 mln funding.



KEY FIGURES

48,007 *(as of 6 June)*

Number of Burundian refugees registered in Nyarugusu camp, Kasulu.

18,232

Number of Burundian refugees arrived through border entry points other than Kagunga & transported to Nyarugusu camp

25,061

Number of Burundian refugees transported to Nyarugusu *(since 18 May)*

3,451 / 38,968

Number of emergency shelters built (including mass shelters)

1,504 / 1,785

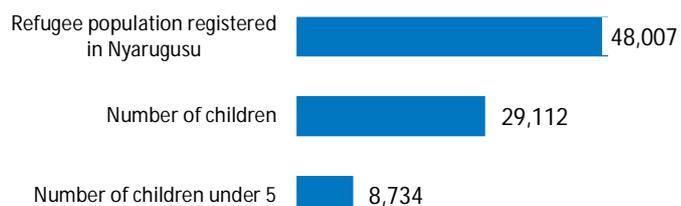
Number of latrines / showers built in Nyarugusu

PRIORITIES

- Strengthening health facilities, staff and capacity
- Enhancing protection monitoring activities
- Construction of shelters in Nyarugusu to accommodate Burundian refugees
- Finalizing Preparedness & Capacity Assessment of partners in the anticipation of an additional influx of refugees from Burundi

Population of concern

A total of **53,000** people of concern



UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- Diplomatic discussions to resolve concerns regarding the Presidential elections in Burundi continue. Two members of the national independent Electoral Commission have resigned and fled the country citing unfavorable conditions to hold elections. While it was agreed to postpone the exercise, no date has been announced. The situation in Bujumbura is reportedly calm but tense with heavy military presence in the city. Refugees from Burundi continue to arrive in Tanzania; they indicate that others will follow. Since the start of the unrest in early May, over 53,000 refugees from Burundi have arrived in Tanzania. The main border entry point has been Kagunga, a small village along Lake Tanganyika, accessible by boat from Kigoma. However there has been a noted change in the axis of arrivals to entry points North at an average rate of 100 persons per day. The profile of refugees reflects largely women and children with elderly persons and often with very little baggage. Many refugees have fled through secondary roads due to imposed restriction and road blocks along the major.

Achievements

 Protection (UNHCR, UNICEF, IRC, TRCS, IFRC, ICRC, WLAC, Plan International, IOM, HelpAge, OXFAM, UNFPA, World Vision)

Achievements and Impact

- As of 4 June, there some 48,007 Burundian refugees registered in Nyarugusu camp including 23,712 male and 24,295 female. 61% of the refugee population is composed of children; 18% of the total population is under 5 (30% of all children).
- While a small number of refugees continue to arrive in Kagunga (under 50/day), there is an increase in arrivals through other border entry points to the North along the Ngara-Kibondo axis. Since 18 May, 25,061 refugees who have arrived through border entry points, other than Kagunga, have been transported by bus to Nyarugusu camp.
- Protection sector has screened 6,307 persons including 4,155 Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs). Sectoral partners have identified cases of rape (109 individuals) the majority of which occurred during flight, sexual (16) and physical assault (38), psychological abuse (220) and denial of resources (65). A total of 1,444 cases composed of 453 Unaccompanied Minors (UAM) and 991 Separated Children (SC) have been recorded; 202 out of 449 UAMs referred have been placed in foster families. Monitoring of these children is ongoing. In addition 6,575 'safe & well' phone calls were placed to Tanzania and Burundi.
- 35 Community volunteers have been recruited and trained to carry out child protection assessment. Partners are planning establishment of 5 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in the coming week.
- On 5 June, a multi-functional team with the participation of UNHCR, HelpAge, OXFAM, IRC, Plan International and WLAC was conducted in Nyarugusu's Zone 8 where the Burundian refugees are accommodated. Five groups including men, women, children, the youth and the elderly participated. Initial findings point to, among other issues, a greater need to boost access to health, food, NFIs and information on services provided. The final report will be shared.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Strengthening information sharing with refugee communities.
- Boosting capacity for more in-depth protection monitoring including border monitoring.
- Need for psychosocial counselling and support for refugees. The sector continues to explore partners who can provide such services.

- Need to strengthen activities on peaceful coexistence between the Congolese and newly arrived Burundian population.
- Need for identification and documentation for the newly arrived some 400 Congolese asylum-seekers from Burundi in Tanzania.

Education (UNHCR, UNICEF, IRC, Plan International)

Achievements and Impact

- Some 15,000 children are to be registered for school in May-July and 25,000 school-aged children are planned for enrolled by end of September
- Among the 88 teachers required, the sector has funding for 44; an appeal for further funding is in place. Tents have been procured for 40 out of the 60 school required in Nyarugusu.
- Five sites identified for temporary learning spaces/school have been cleared.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is need for additional school equipment including more tents for classrooms, school supplies and teachers. Sector partner are exploring ways to provide for appropriate needs.
- Additional tents are required to ensure an adequate number of schools in place prior to the start of the new academic year; back to school programmes are also needed



Health & Nutrition (Ministry of Health, UNHCR, TRCS/IFRC, WFP, MSF, WHO, UNICEF, IRC, HelpAge, UNFPA)

Achievements and Impact

- There have been no new cases of cholera reported since 4 June. A decrease in cases of AWD has also been noted. A Cholera Treatment Center (CTC) with a capacity of 50-100 beds is operational and a temporary health post is under construction in Zone 8 with a focus on prevention and immediate identification and treatment of cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and cholera.
- There is a noted increase in cases of malaria; health partners are working to address the issue; distribution of mosquito nets started in Nyarugusu.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is need to strengthen facilities and staff to improve access to health facilities in Nyarugusu. Current health facilities are stretched with clinicians seeing over 100 patients per day.
- Additional Health Information Teams (HIT) needed in the camp
- More proactive programme to identify cases of SAM and MAM among children.

Food Security (UNHCR, WFP, ADRA, TWESA, TRCS, Plan International, UNICEF)

Achievements and Impact

- Some 951 mt of food (various commodities) have been distributed to 52,000 Burundian refugees since the start of the response operation. In Nyarugusu, 47,500 refugees received dry rations (composed of corn flour, pulses, fortified super-cereal, flour, oil, and salt) and 5,000 persons received wet ration (cooked food) last week. Food has also been distributed in the form of wet rations to 300 refugees in Ngara and High Energy Biscuits (HEB) distributed to 100 individuals in Kagunga.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Due to ongoing registration and other activities in the camp a number of refugees are not yet part of the ongoing General Food Distribution (GFD), but continue to receive food assistance under the wet-feeding programme. Partners are following up to ensure practical timing of interventions and adequate information to address any logistical issues

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (UNHCR, OXFAM, IRC, TRCS/IFRC, UNICEF, HelpAge, Plan International, TCRS/LWF, TWESA)

Achievements and Impact

- Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu have access to some 12 l/p/d of water.
- WASH partners have constructed 1,504 latrines to address the needs of the refugee population in Nyarugusu, leaving a gap of 281 (for a standard of 18 persons /latrine).
- Construction of 961 showers has been completed out of the 1,785 required (leaving a gap of 775 showers).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need to establish a waste management system including garbage collection and disposal mechanism in Nyarugusu. Logistical capacity should also be strengthened to optimize WASH activities.
- Need to increase the number of tap stands and hand-washing facilities in Nyarugusu.

Shelter and CRIs (UNHCR, TWESA, AIRD, DRC, IRC, Plan International, CEMDO, TCRS/LWF, World Vision)

- Shelter sector has revised its construction plan to include accommodations for the additional refugee population in Nyarugusu. Over 3,300 family shelters have been completed together with 80 mass shelters accommodating close to 40,000 refugees.
- Allocation of additional land in Zone 7 and 8 has been granted. An assessment is underway for the construction of shelters, installation of WASH facilities and relocation of refugee families from mass shelters. Mass shelters will remain in place to address the needs of a possible new influx and pending identification of a new site.
- Distribution of Core Relief Items (CRIs) including soap, buckets, jerry cans, blankets, solar lamps, sleep mats, mosquito nets and kitchen sets is ongoing.
- A map of Nyarugusu camp has been completed and will be shared.

- A relocation plan has been drafted to ensure the vulnerable population is transferred from mass shelters to an existing structure (e.g. unoccupied primary school) to address potential protection and health concerns.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- An additional 3,000 family shelters are required to address the needs of the remaining population.
- With a view to the preservation of the environment and sustainability of energy, there is need for the distribution of additional solar lamps as well as energy saving stoves to the refugee population.
- There is need to install fire-fighting equipment and to ensure training of the population in case of a fire during the upcoming dry months.

Working in partnership

- The UN and partner agencies work in closely with the Government of Tanzania to respond to the needs of the newly arrived refugees from Burundi. Weekly inter-agency coordination meetings continue in Kasulu with the participation of over 25 agencies (UN, I/NGOs) and government representatives. Sectoral meetings also take place in Nyarugusu weekly. Inter-sector meetings are also scheduled to ensure cross-cutting themes such as information sharing with beneficiaries, SGBV related to interventions, etc.
- A 4Ws matrix of activities in Nyarugusu by sector has been compiled and shared. To ensure preparedness and adequate capacity of partners on the ground in the event of a new influx, a matrix of interventions by location, partner and sector has also been shared.
- Partners engaged or committed to the humanitarian response in Tanzania: The Government of Tanzania's Ministry of Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Health as well as African Initiatives for Relief & Development (AIRD), CARITAS, Community Environmental Management and Development Organization (CEMDO), Concern Worldwide, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), HelpAge, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Medecins sans Frontières (MSF Belgium & Switzerland), OXFAM, Plan International, Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross Society, Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, Women's Legal Aid Center, World Food Programme, World Vision.

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Links:

<http://tracks.unhcr.org/2015/05/rescue-on-lake-tanganyika/>