



## INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

### BURUNDI SITUATION

6 July 2015

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 73,000\* Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since the beginning of May, some 12,000 of them since 26 June.
- The number of arrivals from Burundi has decreased to a total of 2,640 refugees from 1 to 15 July reflecting an average daily arrival rate of 528 individuals. Kagunga, Manyovu, Kilelema, Ngara and Kibirizi remain the main border entry points.
- The growing population in Nyarugusu camp continues to highlight the critical need for additional land.
- A joint mission was conducted with government authorities from 29 June to 3 July to assess the main border entry points. Main findings point to the need for the provision of shelter, WASH, health and food at a number of key way stations/entry points. Technical assessments are underway.
- Preparedness: On Wednesday 1 July, a meeting was held with the Kigoma Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) to harmonize the Government's Contingency Plan with that of the humanitarian community. Details will be reviewed in the next meeting scheduled for Thursday 9 July.



Nyarugusu, cholera vaccination campaign, June 2015

### KEY FIGURES

**67,472** (as of 6 July)

Number of Burundian refugees registered in Nyarugusu camp

**61,640**

Number of Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu

**40,049**

Number of Burundian refugees transported to Nyarugusu (18 May-2 July)

**1,503**

Number of Persons with Disabilities

**60%**

Percentage of children among the Burundian population

**29,787**

Number of school aged children identified in Nyarugusu

\*statistics of 27 June with available breakdowns.

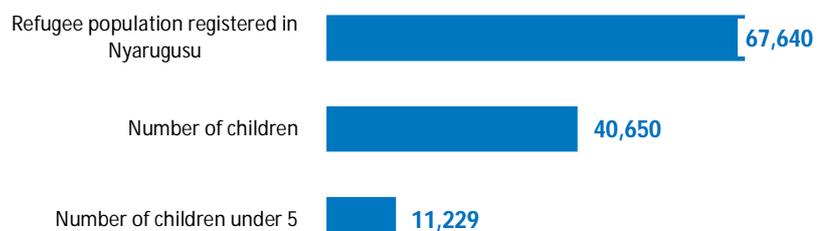
### PRIORITIES

- Identification of additional land to accommodate refugees
- Strengthening health facilities
- Enhancing protection monitoring activities
- Construction of family shelters in Nyarugusu to house new Burundian refugees

\*Note: this is an estimated population based on MHA recorded entries into Nyarugusu camp. UNHCR conducts an initial Level I household registration (65,646) and a more in-depth level II individual biometric registration of the population (50,708 refugees)

### Population of concern

A total of some **73,418**



# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

## Operational Context

The situation in Burundi continues to deteriorate with reports of explosions, targeted grenade attacks and violence against the population. Opposition groups have declared that they will not recognize the government resulting from the elections. The Government of Burundi has rejected the second UN mediator after publication of a critical report citing the 29 June elections not to have been “free and credible”. The general leading the coup against President Nkurunziza has vowed to fight on to topple the government. Between 26 and 30 June, a significant rise was noted in the number of Burundian refugees arriving in Tanzania (9,388 individuals) reflecting an average daily arrival of 1,878 individuals. The highest rate of arrivals was recorded on Sunday 28 June with the registration of 3,074 refugees through the various border entry points. Arrivals from 1 – 5 July have decreased totaling 2,640 individuals or an average daily arrival of 528 persons. Arrival of additional Burundian refugees into Tanzania is anticipated.

## Achievements

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

### Achievements and Impact

- As of 2 July, there are 67,472 registered Burundian refugees in Nyaragusu camp composed of 34,112 girls/ women and 33,360 boys/men. Some 60% of the refugee population is composed of children (under 18) with 11,229 children under 5 years of age. Among 50,708 biometrically registered refugees, 67% originate from Makamba, 12% from Bururi and 4% from Rutana provinces in Burundi; Close to 6.5% hail from Bujumbura (Mairie and Rural).s
- Transportation: Between 18 May and 2 July, 40,049 refugees were transported from various border entry points to Nyarugusu camp.
- A total of 9,494 women and girls have been screened for gender-based violence. Findings point to 614 cases of GBV, 184 cases of rape (mainly prior to arrival; no rapes in the camp over the past week), 27 cases of sexual assault, 1 case of forced marriage, 79 cases of denial of resources and 277 cases of emotional and/or psychological abuse. A workshop was held on 2 July on the SGBV referral pathway with the participation of partners with the aim to review, assess and improve referral mechanisms currently in place. Protection sector is following up to ensure implementation of recommendations.
- Child Protection: Seven Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) are operational in Zone 8 and its extension. 7,089 (3,590 boys and 3,499 girls attend the CF. Activities include creative and recreational life skills, sensitization on CP and Child rights relates topics, sports.
- A total of 6,601 Persons with Specific Needs have been identified; 1,503 persons with disabilities, 446 elderly persons, 2,277 single parents, 501 individuals with a serious medical condition and 2,105 Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children. For the latter group, 20,739 re-establishment of family links (RFL) have been conducted and 4,382 cases of maintenance of family links (MFL). There were also 2,275 calls place by UAMs & SC to their families.
- Older Persons Committees have been established to monitor and ensure protection of elderly persons. To date 3,673 elderly persons have been registered for distribution of NFIs such as commode chairs, walking sticks, mattresses etc. In parallel, vulnerability assessment for the elderly is ongoing.
- A total of 22,434 individuals mainly PSNs, children, men and women from both the Congolese and the newly-arrived Burundian community have been provided with clothing items.

- To enhance security in the camp, temporary leaders have been appointed to serve as Neighborhood Watch Teams in each area.
- Mass Information / Communicating with Communities: On 29 June, a monitoring exercise was conducted of the 35 information volunteers recently recruited and trained in Nyarugusu camp. The overall feedback was positive with much appreciation for messages drafted for refugees in four languages (Kiswahili, Kirundi, French and English). The volunteers also provided feedback on refugee informational needs such as more information for use prior to arrival in the camp (i.e. information on the camp, refugee rights and responsibilities, entitlements and services available).

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Strengthen protection monitoring in the camp such as the registration center, etc. but in particular Zone 7 (most recent arrivals), Zone 8 and mass shelters.
- Enhance capacity to identify and register Persons with Specific Needs. There is an increase noted in the number of mentally challenged persons and the lack of adequate support including insufficient hygiene materials provided to PSNs among them persons with disabilities.
- Need for dissemination of key messages on GBV including male survivors of GBV. To improve information dissemination among the Congolese population, identification and training of more Congolese refugees including women is required.
- The firewood collection mechanism implemented in three reception centers with men and male youth escorting women to ensure their security needs to be extended to all centers and the impact assessed.

## Education (UNHCR, UNICEF, IRC, Plan International, Save the Children)

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### Achievements and Impact

- A total of 29,787 school-aged children have been identified; 4,137 in pre-school, 17,603 in primary and 4,783 in secondary school as well as 3,264 out of school children.
- 88 Teachers and 4 incentive workers have been trained in pedagogical skills, peace education, awareness on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Pre-school programs have begun in Zone 8; Printing of text books are on-going with 6,225 printed to date.
- Construction of informal education facilities is ongoing. As of 2 July, 27,643 individuals have registered for basic education and secondary school.
- A total of seven Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) are operational for the Burundian population with 7,089 (3,590 boys and 3,499 girls) enrolled.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Lack of adequate school furniture
- Inadequate sanitation & hygiene facilities at the temporary learning centres
- Limited materials to support sports and games for children



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

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### Achievements and Impact

- 8,071 consultations were registered for Burundian refugees, 98% of these new visits. The number of consultations per clinician stand at 128 patients per day. The main morbidity rate in Nyarugusu camp remains Malaria (35%). Mortality for children under five (<5) is 0.5/10,000 per day and the crude mortality rate stands at 0.1/10,000 per day.

- Among the Congolese refugees, 5,339 consultations took place with 96% new visits with 50% of the morbidity due to Malaria. Crude and under 5 mortality rates stand at 0.2/10,000 day
- One health post in Zone 8 is currently operational with more than 500 consultations a day. Construction of a 30-bed in-patient facility in Zone 8 has been completed, however the facility lacks beds and basic equipment to start functioning.
- The Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) for children 6-23 months has begun for children 24 -59 months old this exercise is yet to begin mainly due to supply issues.
- Stabilization centre for the severely malnourished is now separated from the paediatric ward to ensure adequate care
- The last positive lab sample for cholera was on 4 June; nonetheless strong surveillance is urged as there are ongoing cases in the host communities.
- While delivery of medicines and supplies for a period of 6 months has eased the pressure on medical services, there is need to obtain more, especially in view of an additional influx from Burundi.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need to boost the current health facilities for the increasing population in the camp.
- Delays experienced in the construction of a second health post in Zone 8.
- Lack of Long Lasting Insecticide nets (LLIN) as Malaria remains a main challenge; need for distribution of LLIN soonest
- Need for Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) counselling which remains a gap due to human resources; also need for Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) for children of 24-59 months.
- Need for boat for referral of cases identified in Kagunga.

### Food Security (UNHCR, WFP, ADRA, TWESA, Plan International, UNICEF, Caritas and Rodeso)

#### Achievements and Impact

- During June 2015, some 61,000 beneficiaries received 880 mt of food commodities as dry rations, through the general food distribution (GFD) each covering 14 days, or as a bridging measure to cover the number of days pending the next GFD. During the same period 10,500 beneficiaries received 32 mt of food assistance under the wet feeding program. On Monday 30 June, the 5<sup>th</sup> general food distribution started to a planned 62,000 beneficiaries.
- On 1 June, food distribution was planned for some 47,000 beneficiaries; on 30 June the caseload had reached around 69,000 individuals. During the month, 150 HIV/ART patients, 875 pregnant and lactating women, 255 moderate malnourished children, and daily an average of 105 hospital in-patients were assisted with a total of close to 4 mt of food commodities. In addition, some 2,500 refugees from Kagunga and Ngara on transit to Nyarugusu camp received in total 500 kg of high-energy biscuits (in transit).

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- With the significant increase in the number of refugees arriving in Nyarugusu, there is need for information sharing (time and place) on (wet) food distribution and improved coordination on the number of beneficiaries to ensure newly arrived refugees receive their rations in a timely manner.

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

#### Achievements and Impact

- A total of 1,218 latrines have been constructed for the Burundian population in Nyarugusu reflecting a ratio of 26 persons/latrine. A total of 643 showers have also been completed reflecting a ratio of 63 persons/shower. WASH

sector continues the construction of these structures to improve the standard of hygiene for the growing refugee population in Nyarugusu.

- The water storage capacity in Zone 8 stands at 235,000 ltrs, with 70 taps or 400 persons/tap; Water distribution per person per day stands at 8.5 l/p/d.
- The rehabilitation of Borehole 1 in Zone 8 is ongoing which will enhance the l/p/d in the Zone. Provision of water for Zone 8 and its extension will increase with additional storage tanks installed.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Construction of shelter in Zone 7 with adequate WASH facilities poses a challenge as proximity of the area to the river poses a health risk. WASH sector is exploring solutions to address this matter.
- There is need for an increase in the number of taps as well as additional water storage tanks in Nyarugusu.
- The need for Quantitative and Qualitative analysis of WASH activities in Nyarugusu continues.
- Need to increase the number of hygiene promotion volunteers to ensure coverage of 1:200 refugees.



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

- As of 2 July, construction of 456 new family shelters in Zone 8 extension has been completed. To accommodate the surge of newly arriving refugees from Burundi, 20 mass shelters have been constructed in Zone 7 with plans to build an additional 15. In parallel, 40 mass shelters are planned in various areas of Nyarugusu to ensure provision of shelter to all refugees arriving in the camp.
- As existing structures housing refugees are close to full, newly arrived Burundians are received and temporarily accommodated in mass shelters in Zone 7.
- CRIs/NFIs: In June 2015, 28,551 refugees were provided with mosquito nets, blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, soap, kitchen sets and buckets. To date, CRI/NFIs have been distributed to a total of 79,351 beneficiaries. The CRI/NFI sector anticipates the delivery of an additional 1,000 tents, 18,900 solar lamps, 80,000 sanitary towels and CRIs (including blankets, plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, buckets, jerry cans and mosquito nets) for 20,000 beneficiaries.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Overcrowding of community shelters and schools continue to pose a protection challenge and a risk to public health.
- Refugees continue to arrive in Nyarugusu increasing the need for additional shelter.
- Access roads to Zone 8 extension are to be improved.
- Construction of latrines in Zone 7 remains a challenge due to rocky ground surface and proximity to the river Kaga, however WASH sector is pursuing options to address this concern.

## Working in partnership

- The UN and partner agencies work in close collaboration with the Government of Tanzania to respond to the needs of newly-arrived refugees from Burundi. Weekly inter-agency coordination meetings are held at the UNHCR Office in Kasulu with the participation of over 25 agencies (UN, I/NGOs) and government representatives. Sectoral meetings take place in Nyarugusu camp on a weekly basis. The inter-sectoral meeting serves to address cross-cutting issues such as information sharing & communication with communities as well as issues targeting relocation, PSNs and SGBV. Other urgent concerns are addressed at Emergency Response Meetings, as needed, to ensure timely response and follow up action.
- The Kigoma Regional Administrative Secretary has called for weekly meetings with the humanitarian community responding to the Burundi refugee situation in order to coordinate and harmonize the Government of Tanzania's (GoT) contingency plans and ensure monitoring of activities and outputs. The first of these meetings was held on Wednesday 1 July 2015 during which the GoT presented its contingency plan and priorities (with particular attention to health) and

partners updated RAS and regional authorities on current activities in Nyarugusu. A second meeting has been scheduled for next week to harmonize the two contingency plans.

- A joint border monitoring mission together with government authorities was held from 29 June to 3 July to assess needs at key border entry points/way stations. Findings point to the need for the provision of shelter, WASH, health and food in identified locations as well as improved coordination and information sharing with local communities and authorities. A technical assessment of identified locations is underway.
- 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, Rodeso, Tanzanian Red Cross Society, Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA), UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, Women's Legal Aid Center (WLAC), World Food Programme, World Vision.

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### Links:

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