



KEY FIGURES

167,034

New Burundian refugees in the neighbouring countries since the beginning of April 2015

60%

Percentage of children among the Burundian population in Tanzania.

10,543

People registered biometrically in the DRC (30 June)

FUNDING

USD 152 million

requested for the situation (as at 7 July)



PRIORITIES

- **Tanzania:** Identification of additional land to accommodate refugees
- **Rwanda:** Pursue purification of Akagera river water.
- **DRC:** Relocate refugees from Uvira and Fizi territories to address main protection concerns.
- **Uganda:** Increase water provision to all new settlements and improve infrastructure to reduce water trucking.

BURUNDI SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 9

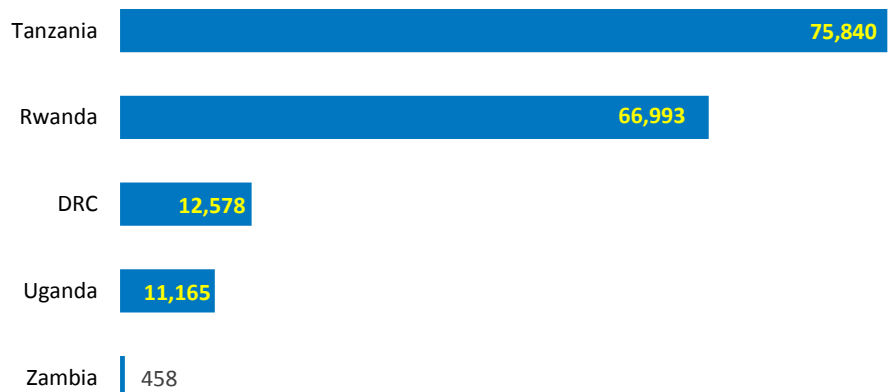
8 July 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- The situation in Burundi continues to deteriorate with reports of continued violence and intimidation against the population. Opposition groups have already declared that they will not recognize the government resulting from presidential elections due to take place on 15 July.
- The Government of Burundi has rejected the second UN mediator, Mr. Abdoulaye Bathily following the publication of a critical report citing the 29 June elections as not being “free and credible”. Regional African states of the East African Community (EAC) met in Tanzania on 6 July and appointed Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni as mediator; however, certain opposition leaders in Burundi do not recognize his role as facilitator of the crisis. The EAC called for the postponement of elections until 30 July.
- The Electoral commission (CENI) published results of parliamentary elections held on 29 June. Out of 100 contested seats, the ruling party CNDD FDD won a majority of 77, while the opposition managed to obtain 23 seats.

Population of concern

A total of **167,034** people of concern



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

- A total of 167,034 Burundian refugees and asylum-seekers have arrived in the neighbouring countries of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the United Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia. The number of arrivals is increasing on a weekly basis. According to the OHCHR, armed elements of the police and military continue to patrol the streets of Bujumbura.

Protection

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- As of 7 July, 12,578 new arrivals from Burundi had been recorded, with the majority located in the Uvira and Fizi territories, and over half of the population originating from the Cibitoke province. A UNHCR biometric registration team has been carrying out registration for new arrivals since 29 June and a total of 11,645 persons have been registered biometrically by UNHCR and the Government's National Commission for Refugees (CNR). The majority are being hosted by Burundian refugee families in South Kivu. As of 5 July, 5,982 Burundian refugees had been relocated to the Lusenda regrouping site.

RWANDA

- By 7 July, the number of new arrivals had reached 66,993 with 29,431 relocated to Mahama camp. The registration of urban refugees is ongoing in Kigali with 9,735 registered. Registration of some 3,000 refugees in Butare is due to begin next week.

UGANDA

- The number of new arrivals into Uganda had reached 11,165 as of 9 July, according to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). The increased numbers arriving in Nakivale camp has led to the opening of a new refugee-hosting site in the village of Misiera. A total of 720 Burundian refugees have been settled in Misiera, Kabahinda C and Kashojwa B villages.



Mwamini and her children carry their belongings to their tent in Mahama camp, Rwanda. UNHCR/K. Holt.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- A total of 75,840 Burundian refugees had arrived in Tanzania by 8 July. The main border entry points used by new arrivals are Kagunga, Manyovu, Kilelema, Ngara and Kibirizi.
- Some 60% of the refugee population is composed of children (below the age of 18) with 11,229 children below the age of 5. Among 50,708 biometrically registered refugees, 67% originate from Makamba, 12% from Bururi and 4% from Rutana provinces in Burundi. Close to 6.5% come from Bujumbura.

Education

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) is constructing a centre for children at the Lusenda site. The establishment of the centre represents a key initiative to reinforce the efforts to protect children.

Children below the age of 5 represent 25% of the refugee population. War Child has also announced the beginning of its activities at the Lusenda site; it will establish a child friendly space through mobile teams, reinforce refugee children's access to psychosocial support and organize catch up courses for 600 children at primary school.

RWANDA

- A total of 7,809 students at the primary and secondary levels are enrolled in orientation classes. Notebooks, pencils, pens and book bags were distributed. Classes will be double-shifted in the mornings and afternoons to accommodate the large number of students whilst additional classrooms are to be constructed to provide sufficient capacity for the high attendance.
- A total of 48 Burundian and 37 Rwandan teachers have so far been hired in Mahama camp.

UGANDA

- A total of 52 Burundian students were registered at Nakivale secondary school this reporting period. The main challenge for these students is the language barrier, as the majority of the students do not speak English. Windle Trust Uganda plans to establish an accelerated learning centre to address this gap.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- A total of 7 child friendly spaces (CFS) are available and being used for the Burundian refugee population with 7,089 children enrolled. Construction of informal education facilities is ongoing. As of 2 July, 27,463 individuals were registered for basic and secondary school education. A total of 88 teachers and four incentive workers have been trained in pedagogical skills, peace education and awareness of sexual exploitation and abuse.



Health

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- Under the framework of the Rapid Response to Movements of Population (RRMP) project (UNICEF/WHO/IRC), free healthcare is provided to refugees and hosting families in Kamanyola, Luvungi, Kasenyi and Lubarika.

RWANDA

- This past week, 1,339 refugee patients were treated at Mahama camp health centre and 1,322 were treated at Bugesera and Nyanze reception centres with the support of American Refugee Committee (ARC) and Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA).

UGANDA

- An average of between 100 and 150 patients per day are receiving treatment at the health outpost at Kabazana reception center. The most common diseases recorded are malaria, diarrhea, respiratory tract infections and skin infections.
- Medical Teams International (MTI) conducted an integrated health outreach on immunization, nutrition assessment, family planning and voluntarily counselling and testing on HIV in Misiera village.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- Preparations are underway for the second round of the Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign to begin on 18 July.
- A total of 8,071 consultations were registered for Burundian refugees, 98% of these new visits. The number of consultations per clinician stands at 128 patients per day. The main illness in Nyarugusu camp remains malaria (35%). This is related to the lack of Long Lasting Insecticide nets (LLIN).

- 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.



Food Security and Nutrition

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- Nutritional screening is conducted in Lusenda site for all children below the age of 5. A total of 85 cases of moderate malnutrition (MAM) and 27 cases of severe malnutrition (MAS) have been identified. MAM cases are treated at Lusenda health centre and MAS have been referred to the Nundu General Hospital. Nutritional treatments for MAM (therapeutic milk F75, Plumpy Nut and Plumpy Sup) are provided.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- During the month of June 2015, some 61,000 beneficiaries received 880 metric tons (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 programme. On 30 June, the 5th general food distribution targeting 62,000 beneficiaries started.
- In the month of June 2015, 150 HIV/ART patients, 875 pregnant and lactating women, 255 children with MAM, and a daily average of 105 hospital in-patients, were assisted with 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).

UGANDA

- From 3-9 July, a total of 720 individuals were given monthly dry food rations by WFP and Samaritan's purse.
- The dry ration food that is distributed is not enough to sustain the refugees for a month and they particularly request to be given land for cultivation so that they can supplement their monthly food ration.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- Potable water at the transit centre in Kavimvira and the reception centres of Sange and Lusenda is provided by OXFAM, the *Agence de Développement Economique et Social (ADES)* and the *Regie de Distribution d'eau de la Republique Democratique du Congo (REGIDESO)*. The average consumption per person meets the emergency standard of 15 litres per person per day (l/p/d).

RWANDA

- In addition to water trucking, surface treatment has begun in Mahama camp to help resolve the water situation. Once the first phase is completed, it is expected that 120m³ of water will be provided per day, which represents 25% of the daily requirements. Although this is a temporary attempt to find water, another effort at digging boreholes will commence by the end of the week, following the hydrogeology surveys on the camp site.

UGANDA

- There are water shortages in Kabahinda C, Kashojwa B and Misiera villages where Burundian refugees are settled. Water trucks are delivering water on a daily basis but this is not sufficient to meet the current demand.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu have access to some 8.5l/p/d, below the emergency standard of 15l/p/d.

- The rehabilitation of borehole 1 in Zone 8 of Nyarugusu is ongoing and will enhance the l/p/d. Provision of water for Zone 8 and its extension will increase with additional storage tanks installed. Construction of shelter in Zone 7 with adequate WASH facilities is a challenge and the WASH sector is exploring solutions to address this matter.
- A total of 1,218 latrines have been constructed for the Burundian refugee population in Nyarugusu indicating a ratio of 26 persons per latrine. A total of 643 showers are now complete indicating a ratio of 63 persons per shower.

Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- UNHCR and the CNR assign family shelters to refugees arriving at the Lusenda site. All refugees spend at least 3 days in community shelters where hot meals are provided and receive food and non-foods items before their relocation. In Lusenda site, 1,737 shelters have been constructed, 1,477 are operational and 29 are under construction. A total of 1,853 land parcels have been prepared.

UGANDA

- During the period of 3-9 July a total of 720 Burundian refugees (284 households) were assisted with poles for the construction of shelters. Each household received 5 poles, plastic sheets and household items.

TANZANIA

- 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.
- In June 2015, 28,551 refugees were provided with mosquito nets, blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, soap, kitchen sets and buckets. To date, NFIs have been distributed to a total of 79,351 beneficiaries. The NFI sector anticipates the delivery of an additional 1,000 tents, 18,900 solar lamps, 80,000 sanitary towels and NFIs (including blankets, plastic sheeting, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, buckets, jerry cans and mosquito nets) for 20,000 beneficiaries.



A Burundian family waiting for a ferry to transport them from Kagunga to Kigoma in Tanzania. UNHCR/B.Loyseau.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

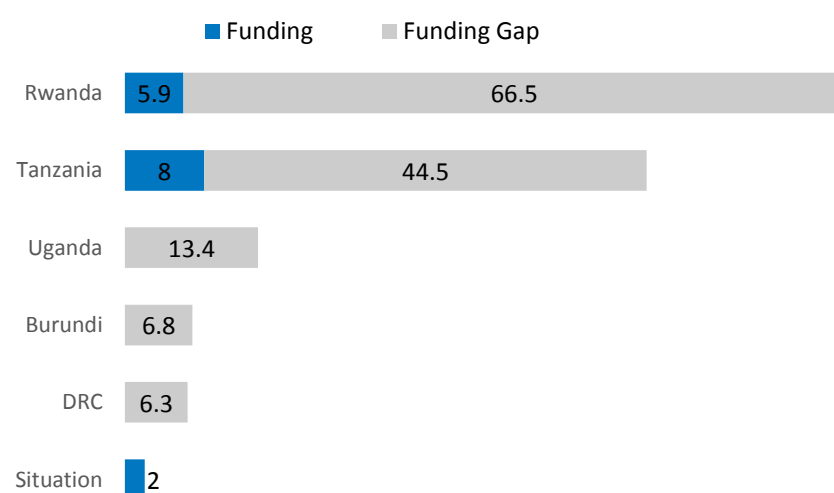
On 28 May, UNHCR released a Supplementary Budget Appeal for the Burundi Situation, which includes needs for Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. UNHCR's total financial requirements for the Burundi Situation currently amounts to **USD 151.7 million**, including USD 131.4 million for the response in the DRC, Rwanda and Tanzania from April to September 2015, as presented in the Regional Refugee Response Plan launched on 22 May. UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors, particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds, as well as for those who have already contributed to the Burundi situation. **The organization's overall needs for this situation are currently funded at 11%.**

Donors:

CERF, Denmark, Germany,
Private donors Spain, United Kingdom

Funding:

A total **USD 16 million** has been funded



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BURUNDI SITUATION: Displacement of Burundians into neighbouring countries | As of 08 July 2015

