



KEY FIGURES

76,007 (as of 26 July)

Number of Burundian (new arrivals) refugees registered (biometric) in Nyarugusu Camp

61,817

Number of Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu camp

8,450

Number of Persons with Special Needs

60%

Percentage of children among the Burundian population

33,110 (as of 15 July)

Number of school aged children identified in Nyarugusu among new arrivals.

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
- Relocation of new arrivals from education facilities to pave way for the resumption of schools.

**Note: this is an estimated population based on MHA recorded entries into Nyarugusu camp. UNHCR conducts an initial registration (household level) followed by an in-depth individual biometric registration of the refugee population (76,007). As of 24 July, 93% of the newly-arrived population had been registered biometrically.*

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

BURUNDI SITUATION

27 July 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

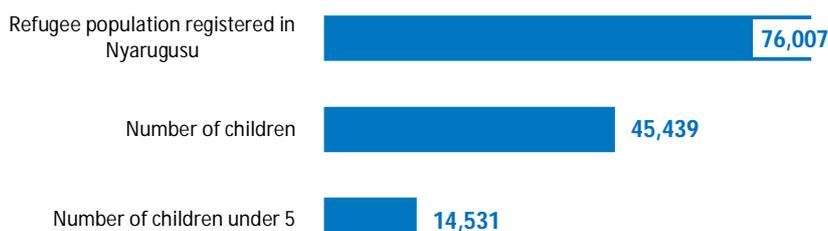
- More than 82,000* Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since early May 2015 and are living in Nyarugusu camp.
- Some 60% of this population is from Makamba, 14% from Bururi and 5% from Muyinga provinces in Burundi. 5.6% of the refugees originate from the Bujumbura area. The total number of refugees in Nyarugusu camp stands at 146,776 individuals mainly from Burundi (58%) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (42%).
- The second round of the oral cholera vaccination campaign took place from 20 to 23 July.



Newly arrived Burundian refugees Nyarugusu camp, Tanzania, July 2015

Population of concern (new arrivals)

82,004 arrived in Nyarugusu Camp from the beginning of May this year to date.



UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

The President of Burundi, Pierre Nkurunziza, has won the country's disputed elections held on 21 July 2015. Opposition parties boycotted the elections. However, the country's electoral commission announced that the President had won by gaining some 60 percent of the votes. The UN and East African Community described the elections as not free and fair. Before the announcement of the result on 24 July, the Government said it would be open to a power sharing arrangement with the opposition. This followed a call by Burundi's leading opposition leader for the president to hold talks with rival groups and form a national unity government to prevent the risk of a civil war. According to a report by OHCHR, more than 70 people were killed during the protests against the president's disputed third term bid including assassinations of key opposition figures in the capital Bujumbura. The African Union has sent military observers and human rights experts, to check on an agreement to disarm militias, and human rights experts to investigate allegations of rights abuses in the country. To date, over 82,000 Burundians have arrived in Nyarugusu camp with 76,007 (93%) of those individuals going through biometric registration.

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

Achievements and Impact

- The total population of newly arrived Burundian refugees stands at **82,004** individuals. Among these, 76,007 individuals or 93% of the population has been biometrically registered. Household registration is on-going in the camp as well as in Manyovu, Kilelema, Migongo, Biharu and Kibirizi entry/collection points to obtain initial population estimates. As of 26 July, the total population of Nyarugusu camp stands at 146,776.
- Transportation: Between 18 May and 26 July, 47,548 refugees have been relocated to Nyarugusu camp among these 8,691 individuals in July.
- The Protection Working Group (PWG) is strengthening protection mechanisms during distribution, registration and identification of Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) and unaccompanied (UAM) and separated children (SC).
- A community-based approach is promoted by strengthening leadership capacities. A list of community leaders was prepared and shared with members of PWG.
- Activities targeting environmental protection and peaceful co-existence between the host community and the refugee population were identified as main priorities for the PWG. During the reporting week, the issue of firewood collection was raised by the government with concerns that the Burundian refugees were traversing beyond the camp boundaries to collect firewood. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) announced that refugees would be guided as to where to collect firewood.
- Relocation from Schools: So far, four schools (Matunda, Umoja, Rehema, Uhuru) have been evacuated and relocated to Zones 10 and 11. The 12 remaining schools will be relocated in the following order: Neema, Charite, Hekima, Amitie, Elimu, Amani, Tumaine, Mapendo, Lycee de la Paix, Faraja, Hodari, Fraternite. The rate of relocation will depend on the pace of shelter and latrine construction.
- Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV): On 22 July, a meeting was held to discuss the clinical management of rape survivors. Three dedicated medical staff will be handling cases of SGBV cases.
- Discussions on SGBV and the collection of firewood recommend greater engagement with host communities to reduce protection risks affiliated to this activity.
- A total of 6,989 women and girls have been screened for SGBV since the beginning of the influx. Among these there are 229 cases of rape (90% having occurred in the country of origin), 28 cases of sexual assault, 69 cases of physical assault, 3 cases of forced marriage and 369 cases in need of psychological assistance.

- During the reporting week a total of 72 GBV related cases were reported including 2 cases of rape to 8 physical and 1 sexual assault, 10 denial of resources, 38 psychological abuses and domestic violence. In addition 13 cases of rape were recorded to have occurred in the country of origin (Burundi) prior to flight. Survivors received appropriate medical attention including surgical treatment, PEP kits, sexually transmitted infections (STI) prevention and contraceptives. Construction of a Women's Support Center in Zone 8 (new arrivals) is being finalized. Sessions on awareness raising against violence including sexual violence and the referral pathway. An SGBV Activities' Manager has been recruited to assess current SGBV systems and identify gaps for intervention.
- Distribution of over 1,000 sanitary kits (sanitary materials and khangas) began on 25 July and is ongoing; women and girls and vulnerable groups living in reception centers are prioritized as beneficiaries in this first round of distribution.
- **Community Services/Child Protection:** A team of researchers from John Hopkins University (USA) and Muhimbili Hospital (Tanzania) arrived this week to start a research project on psychological support for survivors of intimate partner violence. The team was requested to extend the research to the newly arrived Burundian population women in particular.
- A total of 2,684 separated and unaccompanied children have been identified. 952 are unaccompanied (girls 356; boys 596); and 1,732 are separated children (girls 834; boys 898). Over 90% of UAMs are currently in foster care; there are a number of children between the ages of 15 and 17 who do not wish to be fostered by families unknown to them. Protection sector is exploring alternative group arrangements for this group. Family reunification takes place to ensure that children with families in the camp are reunited with them.
- 9,758 children attended 7 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS). The group participated in creative and recreational activities including traditional dances, football, volleyball, and life skills.
- **Persons with Specific Needs (PSN):** A total of 8,450 Persons with Specific Needs have been identified in Nyarugusu camp. Among these 2,914 PSNs have been identified under the following three categories: Persons with Disabilities (1,613 persons), Serious Medical Conditions (704) and Elderly persons (597).
- 20 individuals (11 women and 9 men) were provided with physiotherapy treatment at the Community Based Rehabilitation center. Mobility aids will be distributed to individuals with functional disabilities. So far 25 cases of persons with functional disabilities have been assessed in the past week. 5 cases (4 women and 1 men) with disabilities have been supported with mobility aids, including axillary crutches, elbow crutches, etc.
- There was a mental health clinic attended by 162 individuals (88 women and 74 men). Cases with mental illness such as, depression, psychosis, cerebral palsy, schizophrenia, and epilepsy were attended to.
- NFIs were distributed to the Congolese population and Burundian elderly persons over a period of two weeks. Among the Congolese refugees population 500 mattresses, mosquito nets, blankets, sweaters, basins and 2 pieces of soap each were distributed to 500 individuals (280 females, 220 males). 1,302 households comprising 1,500 Burundian persons of concern received the same NFIs.
- 20 Commode chairs and crutches were received for distribution to beneficiaries who will be identified after functional assessments. In addition, 250 beneficiaries have been earmarked to benefit from walking sticks.
- It was noted in a post-distribution monitoring report that many refugees wish to receive energy saving stoves, clothing and shoes in addition to mattresses, blankets, mosquito nets and sweaters. This should be considered for future procurement and distributions targeting elderly persons.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Need to improve coordination between the sungu-sungu (community watch teams), community leaders and police to ensure safety in the camp and security of the refugee population.
- Limited areas identified for the collection of firewood; to date one community located 15 km from the camp has been identified as a source of firewood collection.
- While distribution of sanitary materials has begun there is need for further distribution; there is also need for the distribution of clothes.
- Strengthening of information to beneficiary communities regarding SGBV and referral pathway.
- Strengthening working relations between community leaderships and SGBV social workers for effective identification of cases.

- There is need to assess and strengthen monitoring of child protection activities and overall situation in Nyarugusu camp; this includes lack of proper addresses on shelters which continues to pose challenges to monitoring of unaccompanied and separated children in alternative care.
- Need for greater support to the elderly and disabled such as mobility and hearing aids
- Need for additional Community Based Rehabilitation specialist to assist the needs of a growing population
- Need to strengthening reception and support to PSNs upon arrival; at present late arrival of buses to the camp makes it difficult to attend to PSNs immediately upon arrival; there is also a need for the presence of medical partners at the time of arrival of buses in the camp.

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

Achievements and Impact

- As of 15 July 2015, 33,110 school aged children have been identified in preschool 4,613; primary 19,436; and secondary school 5,240. There were also 3,821 new / out of school children identified.
- Preparation of sites assigned as Temporary Learning Spaces has begun and installation of 50 tents for classrooms is planned for the coming week. Distribution of 250 school-in-the-box kits will begin next week. Distribution of 900 textbooks, including for Grade 6 students, is on-going.
- Development and field testing of monitoring tools for education, youth and child protection activities has started.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 92 additional teachers and more scholastic material support and learning spaces are required as the number of targeted school going children continues to increase.



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

Achievements and Impact

- The total number of medical consultations in the camp stands at 10,116 with 98% new visits and 37% under the age of five. Daily consultations per clinician was 115 during reporting period (18 - 24 July) and bed occupancy rate in the inpatient department (IPD) stood at 102%.
- The main three causes of morbidity in the camp are Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infection and Watery Diarrhea. Crude mortality and under 5 mortality rates: 0.16/10,000 per day and 0.5/10,000 per day respectively. Both are within the emergency standards.
- Construction of the second health post in Zone 9 (new arrivals) has started. A 30-bed capacity IPD facility in Zone 8 health post has been operational since 24 July. This will ensure improved bed occupancy rate.
- The second round of the Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign was conducted from 20 to 23 July for those who received the first dose while the first dose for refugees who arrived after the initial exercise was conducted on 25 and 26 July.
- Mobile clinics are operating in Zones 7 and 9 with a plan to also cover Zone 4. Each mobile clinic is performing 100 consultations a day with referrals to the camp hospital as required.
- The Stabilization Centre for the Severely Malnourished with medical complications was temporarily transferred to the Cholera Treatment Center (CTC) in Zone 8 with 10 new admissions during the week.
- An Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programme (OTP) is scheduled to begin after the OCV campaign.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- While the construction of the second health post and additional services provided through mobile clinics has greatly improved access to health care, health facilities in Nyarugusu remain largely inadequate for the growing population they aim to serve.
- Need to strengthen Infant Young Child Feeding programs, gaps in counselling due to inadequate staffing for this program.
- Need for Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for children of 24 -59 months of age.

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

Achievements and Impact

- Some 80,000 refugees have received some 609 metric tons (mt) of assorted food commodities. 79,000 beneficiaries received dry rations for 14 days to cover the remaining days until the next General Food Distribution (GFD) circle and the distribution of rations for 28 days.
- 5,000 new arrivals received wet feeding in Nyarugusu, Ngara, Lake Tanganyika Stadium and Manyovu. Over 500 beneficiaries were provided with high energy biscuits (HEB) while in transit from Kagunga and Ngara transit facilities.
- The supplementary feeding to children from 6 months to 2 years old covered 1,200 young beneficiaries receiving 2mt of super cereal plus. In addition, 72 HIV/ART patients, 1,860 pregnant and lactating women, 390 moderately malnourished children, and 255 hospital in-patients were assisted under the supplementary food programme with a total of close to 3 mt of food commodities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Challenges continue with regard to registration, issuance of ration cards, family size, missing names, etc. Partners together with MHA are reviewing the situation to resolve these issues as soon as possible. Registration of all refugees will resolve many of these concerns.
- A number of refugees were not present during the last food distribution. There is need to explore reasons and circumstances surrounding no shows at food distribution.

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

Achievements and Impact

- ZONE 8 to Zone 11 - water: 12 l/p/d; sanitation: 30 persons/ latrine; Hygiene: 35 persons/ shower
- ZONE 7 - water: 9.2 12 l/p/d; sanitation: 56 persons/ latrine; Hygiene: 105 persons/ shower
- Zone 4 – water: 6 l/p/d; sanitation: 34 persons/latrine: 122 persons/shower
- The drilling of two new boreholes are underway in Nyarugusu camp. Water trucking to Zone 7 was stopped following the installation of a 30,000 liter-reservoir. 100,000 ltrs of water is now being pumped directly from the River Kaga on a daily basis for treatment and distributed at the rate 10.6 l/p/d. Water trucking continues in Zone 4; with an increased number of refugees, the daily distribution rate stands at 6.2 l/p/d. In Zone 8, storage capacity for 130,000 ltrs of water is in place. The water supply has been connected directly to the existing network for improved access. Daily water distribution rate is 8.2 l/p/d in Zone 8.
- In Zone 4, 178 latrine drop holes have been constructed and are currently in use. A further 10 drop holes are being finalized. 49 bathing shelters were completed. In Zone 7, 192 drop holes are constructed while 48 latrines were decommissioned. 66 bathing shelters are in use.

- In Zone 8, 1,433 latrines have been constructed, while 854 bathing shelters have been completed and 644 hand washing facilities installed.
- In Kagunga, negotiations for land on which to construct 2 latrines with 3 drop holes each yielded positive results; these facilities are now in use.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Insufficient water for the current and rising population in Nyarugusu camp to meet the minimum standard of 15L/P/D
- Insufficient WASH monitoring equipment.
- Slow rate of construction of bathing shelters.
- The current drainage pits constructed to absorb waste water from showers and tap stands are not sufficiently effective; a new and more effective system has been introduced and will be replicated throughout the camp.



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

- Since 17 July, 999 tents (for 6-8 individuals each) were pitched and 937 family shelters have been erected. The relocation of 695 families (5,411 occupants) from four schools to Zones 8, 9 and 10 is completed.
- A total of 4,214 tents have been erected. In total 6,253 family units and 504 4-family units and 184 reception and mass shelters have been constructed in Nyarugusu Camp.
- After discussions with MHA, a new zone south from Zone 8 was identified and a topographical survey completed; the area has a capacity to accommodate some 1,000 additional families.
- Some roofs of the reception and family shelters were destroyed or damaged due to winds. There is need to preposition materials for the rehabilitation and strengthening of structures in Nyarugusu. Preparations have begun on mitigation measures ahead of the rainy season.
- Core Relief Items (CRI) / Non-Food Items (NFI): From 1 to 20 July, 15,921 individuals received CRI/NFIs.
- In Kagunga I, the newly constructed reception centre is completed. All the facilities are in place to receive arriving refugees.
- Kigoma - closure and handing over of Lake Tanganyika Transit Center (Stadium) was completed. All reception activities in this location are discontinued and new arrivals are transported to Manyovu transit centre for temporary accommodation ahead of their relocation to Nyarugusu camp. The regional authorities in Kigoma have provided land for construction of a Kigoma-based transit centre that needs to be completed in the next two weeks for resumption of necessary reception and response activities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 9,340 additional shelters are needed for the current population in Nyarugusu camp.
- Additional kitchen facilities are required in Zones 4 (M2) and 7 (O3).
- There is need to strengthen the technical skills of partner staff; there is also need for the provision of construction materials
- The road between the Makere junction and the entrance of the camp is deteriorating due to heavy use; similarly, the access roads to the main office area, and within the camp are in need of rehabilitation and/or repair as access to some areas is a challenge for the passage of trucks.
- There is need to construct shaded (waiting) locations at the reception areas of Zones M2 and O3.
- CRI/NFIs: there continues to be gaps in materials distributed including adequate sanitary kits, solar lamps, energy saving stoves, etc.

Coordination

- There were remarks by five International NGOs (IRC/HelpAge/Plan International/Save the Children/OXFAM) on improvement of coordination of response to the Burundi refugee situation at the field and Dar Es Salaam levels. It was agreed at the inter-agency coordination meeting that sectorial meetings initiate a review of sector leads and co-leads including the Terms of Reference, capacity and leadership structures.
- A new Logistics and Core Relief Items (CRI) sector has been established to ensure improved oversight, monitoring and reporting of stocks, distribution and items in the pipeline for the refugee response in Nyarugusu camp. The Sector will be led by WFP with AIRD as Co-lead.

Working in partnership

- Discussions with partner agencies and MHA have been completed. A preparedness plan on the roles and responsibilities of each partner and its respective sector(s) of intervention will be finalized in the next days in the event that government authorities allocate a site for the newly arrived population from Burundi. A complementary relocation plan is already in place to ensure the orderly, safe and dignified transfer of the population from Nyarugusu to the new site.
- 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. Sectorial meetings take place in Nyarugusu camp on a weekly basis. The inter-sectorial 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.
- 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, 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), Medicines sans Frontières (MSF Belgium & Switzerland), OXFAM, Plan International, Relief to Development Society (REDESO), Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross Society (TRCS), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Society (TCRS), Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA), UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, Women's Legal Aid Center (WLAC), WFP, World Vision.

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Links:

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