



## KEY FIGURES

**112,594** (as of 22<sup>nd</sup>

November 2015)

Number of Burundian refugees registered (biometric) in Nyarugusu camp

**63,764**

Number of Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu camp

**60%**

Percentage of children among the Burundian population

**30,221** (as of 20<sup>th</sup>

November)

Total Enrollment of Burundian children in schools

## PRIORITIES

- Relocation of some 50,000 refugees to the new camp sites between the month of October to December 2015
- Strengthening health facilities
- Enhancing protection monitoring activities

*\*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 (80,632). As of 30 July, 97% of the newly-arrived population has been registered.*

## INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

### BURUNDI SITUATION

20 NOVEMBER 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

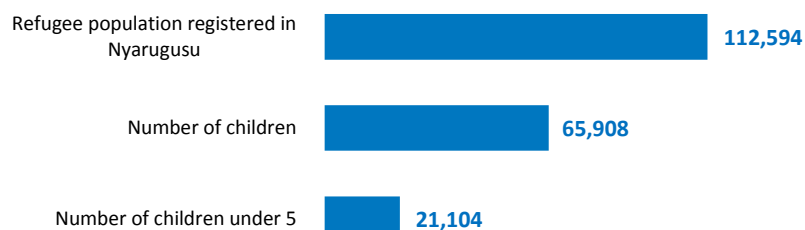
- More than 114,052 Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since early May 2015 and are living in Nyarugusu camp.
- A total of 1,230 refugees arrived in Tanzania between 16<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> November; the most used entry points are Mabamba, Manyovu, Kilelema, Kitanga, Bihalu and Bukiriro
- The average daily rate of arrivals into Tanzania during the week was below 175 individuals. All new arrivals are now received at Nduta camp.



*The UNHCR Deputy High Commissioner Kelly T. Clements with the children during her visit to mass shelters at M2 in Nyarugusu Camp, November 2015.*

### Population of concern (new arrivals)

Some **114,052** refugees arrived in Tanzania from the beginning of May this year to date



# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

## Operational Context

Security situation in Burundi remains tense as more incidents including killings have continuously been reported. On Monday 23<sup>rd</sup> November, the attack took place in the town of Gisuru left two people dead. Burundi descended into violence in April after President Pierre Nkurunziza launched a now successful bid for a third consecutive term in office, despite concerns over the legality of such a move. At least 240 people have been killed and more than 200 000 have fled the country since. The opposition has warned that peace can only be restored if Nkurunziza steps down and calls fresh elections.



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

## Achievements and Impact

### Registration

- As of 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2015, the total arrivals (influx) stand at 114,052 individuals. Among these, 112,594 individuals or 97% have been biometrically registered. The Nyarugusu camp is now host to a total of 155,858 persons of concern from Burundi (64.3%), DR Congo (35.5%), and other countries (0.1%).
- The rate of new arrivals into the country is below 175 individuals per day during the week of 16<sup>th</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> November, the most used entry points are Mabamba, Manyovu, Kilelema, Kitanga, Bihalu and Bukiriro. 50% of the refugees are coming from Makamba region and 11% from Bururi region.

### Protection

- Protection working group has agreed to launch a community consultation to shape up the Jointly Complain Mechanism, mainly regarding communication channels and ways to provide feedback.
- Communication with communities (CwC) has been strengthened. As of 20th November, there are 74 CwC volunteers in Nyarugusu, and 15 CwC volunteers in Nduta. A reporting mechanism system was established to enhance CwC and the volunteers to be able to refer cases to UNHCR via short messages. Moreover CwC volunteers continue to educate the community through different key messages that are designed by UNHCR CwC team.
- Some cases of Congolese that came from Burundi during the influx were assessed during the last National Eligibility Committee (NEC) session. These Congolese did not have refugee status in Burundi and therefore could not benefit on the prima facie recognition.

### Child Protection

- A cumulative total of 1,444 (Girls: 525 | Boys: 919) unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and 2,042 (Girls: 969 | Boys: 1,073) separated children (SC) have been identified.
- 113 (52F, 61M) best interest assessment (BIAs) were conducted this week bringing to a total of 1,833 BIAs conducted for children within the new population. The major concerns identified through the BIA include lack of material needs such as clothes and sleeping mats. Poor relationship between the spontaneously fostered children and their foster families and illness also are of great concern.
- 6 (3 girls, 3 boys) children were reunified with their legal guardians this week.
- Case workers conducted individual and group counseling session with 126 (Female: 111 | Male: 15), children on issues including, family relationship, self-acceptance, peer pressure, and the importance of education. The case workers also conducted monthly home visits to 263 (134F, 129M) children and 12 (8F, 4M) foster parents. Some of the major concerns identified during home visits include lack of clothes, shoes and sleeping mats.

- 40 (Female: 17 | Male: 23) UAMs were placed in foster care this week. This includes children who were left behind by foster parents who were relocated to Nduta and children who were split from current foster care arrangement due to protection concerns of physical abuse and denials of food.
- Child protection training was conducted to 59 new animators. The aim of the training was to fill the gap of child friendly spaces (CFS) volunteers but also to replace those who relocated to Nduta. The training covered the following topics; Meaning of Child Protection, the rights of children, Main principles of child protection in emergency and behaviors which can be risk to children.
- Child protection partners participated in conducting body mapping exercise for the Child Protection assessment. During the reporting week, a total of 5 FGD was conducted. 51 children (20 boys, 31 girls) from age group of 6-10 years participated during the exercise.
- A total number of 13,763 children (Boys 6,892 | Girls 6,871) attended at 12 CFS and during the same reporting week 149 (Boys 88, Girls 61) were newly registered in some of the CFS.

### Identified Needs and Challenges

- Heavy rains have affected the shelters conditions in the CFS and this has further affected activities taken place including the attendance of children.
- There is a need to provide visibility to the Child Protection committees for the Burundian case load.
- There remains a challenge of shortage of water in CFSs (Kungenzi, Peace and Dukundane).
- Mental health issues are also a significant gap in the response. More child-specialised mental health activities are needed to support children and parents cope with their experiences both in Burundi and the new environment and life in the camp.

### Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

- The GBV team screened 190 women and girls and also conducted follow-ups for 73 previously reported incidents.
- The 16 days campaign will start on 25 November. The theme is about prevention violence and also making education safe.
- Training for communicating with communities volunteers on safe identification and referrals was conducted.
- Community consultations took place with 549 (Female: 346F and 203 Male) participants.
- Reported cases during the week were as follows: In the country of origin three (3) cases; two (2) rape and one (1) physical assault. During flight three (3) rape cases and in the country of asylum 32 cases were reported; eight (8) rape, two (2) sexual assault, seven (7) physical assaults, four (4) denial of resources, 11 psychological/emotional abuse
- The incidents that occurred in the country of asylum, in Nyarugusu were due to various reasons including; alcoholism, tribalism and family conflict. Of the 4 denial of resources, services and opportunities; the abuses were linked to tribalism, issues of denial of conjugal rights, divorce and stigma related to a past experience of rape. 11 Psychological / emotional abuse incidents happened in the camp were mostly linked to polygamous arrangements; inter clan inheritance, family conflicts, early pregnancy and lack of trust between couples

### Identified needs and Remaining gaps

- The conditions of the mass shelters continue to pose protection risks. The level of tension among community members living in these facilities is perceived to be increasing and is linked to the increase in psychological and emotional abuse incidents.
- There is a need for periodic visits by specialist gynecological services to women survivors since many of survivors reported suffering from gynecological complications.
- Zone 8 residents complain that medical services are inadequate to cater for their needs and that there are very long queues.



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

### Achievements and Impact

- A cumulative total of children in Pre-school, Primary and Secondary school is 30,221 (Female: 14, 614, Male: 14, 421); Pre-school: 2,564 (Female: 1,317 | Male: 1,277); Primary school: 22, 214 (Female: 11,326 | Male: 10,888); Secondary School: 5, 443 (Female: 2, 622 | male: 2,821).
- As of 20<sup>th</sup> November 1,774 (895 Female, 874 Male) students have been relocated to Nduta.
- Classrooms that were affected by heavy rain were rehabilitated.
- Procurement of materials for construction of additional 10 classrooms and repaired broken benches in schools was done.
- Centre management committees continued with community mobilization for early childhood education. The improvement of attendance was noted in two centers closer to the zones that the campaign has been conducted.
- The construction of new toilets is going on at Elimu primary school and Fratenite secondary school.

### Identified Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- There remains a challenge of insufficient classrooms to accommodate all students in primary and secondary Burundian schools.
- Lack of recreational materials in schools
- Shortage of water in Burundian schools remains a challenge.

### Community Services

- A total of 81 (36 Female, 45 Male) cases were attended to and provided with physiotherapy treatment at the CBR center I and II for old and new populations with multiple disabilities.
- A total of 716 (450 Female, 266 Male) Persons with specific needs (PSNs) were supported with different items including 494 (320 Female, 174 Male) PSNs who were supported with cooking pots 1pc per person and 105 (68 Female, 37 Male) supported with clothes (dark blue) 1pair per person. Seven (7)(1 Female,6 Male) were supported with soap 4 bars per person, 101(54 Female, 47 Male) were supported with plastic buckets 1pc per person, 1 separated child was supported with open shoes 1 pair per person, , Five (5)(3 Female,2 Male) supported with sun screen case with albinism and one (1) F case supported with eye glass.
- A list of 55 households with 79 individual eligible women and girls who missed sanitary pads and underpants were litigated and submitted to partner responsible for provision of the same materials.

### Youth Programming

- Five (5) peer (2 Female: 3 Male) educators in collaboration with youth representatives facilitated Adolescent and Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH)/HIV/AIDS session to 137 (56 Female, 81 Male) adolescent at Mass shelters M2 in zone 7.
- Two incentive workers organized three ASRH/HIV/AIDS meetings with 97 (58F, 39M) adolescents and youths in zone 9 and 10 HIV/AIDS prevention, the importance of Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT).
- Planning meeting for organizing awareness-raising programs during the World AIDS was organized by three (3) youth community based association (Youth Leaders, Youth Educator Community Network and Learn From Me. A total of 70 (17 Female, 53 Male) participated and contributed ideas.
- A total of 61 (25 Female; 36 Male) youths and adolescent were mobilized and received VCT services at youth center I.



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

### Achievements and Impact

- 10 days training for 245 Health Information Team (HIT) members continues. The training is to build their capacity in health education, awareness, usage and importance of nets among others.
- Mosquito net distribution continued with the old refugee case load during the week.
- A total of 9,348 consultations were done. The main causes of morbidities were Respiratory Tract Infections, Malaria and Urinary Tract Infection.
- During the reporting week there were a total of 104 deliveries.
- Under five and Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) for the week were 0.03/10,000/day and 0.06/10,000/ day respectively.
- 6,169 children (6-24 months) benefited from the blanket supplementary feeding program from the main hospital as well as 3,678 pregnant women and 2,854 lactating women.
- A cumulative total of 1,192 MAM children are now in the program.
- 300 HIV/AIDS patients received supplementary feedings.
- Vitamin A and deworming campaign is scheduled to take place December 5-6 in Nyarugusu camp.
- Construction of the supplementary feeding distribution site is on-going at health post 4 in zone 8.
- Vaccines from Nyarugusu camp stock was shipped to Kibondo district to be used in Nduta camp.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Most pregnant women who are referred from Nduta come along with their children who have to be admitted along with them in the ward with risk of nosocomial infections. There is a need to speed up commencing of delivery services in Nduta
- Condom stock is insufficient.



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

### Achievements and Impact

A total of 933.5 metric tonnes of food commodities were distributed to over 119,727 beneficiaries for the week ending on 20th November 2015. This included:

- 28.5 metric tonnes served as hot meals to over 7,521 refugees at Nyarugusu camp, Nduta camp and Reception/Transit Centres;
- 1.311 metric tonnes of dry rations provided to 180 new refugees as a bridging ration to next general food distribution in Nyarugusu and Nduta Camp. Dry rations include maize meal, pulses, oil, salt and Super Cereal;
- 0.232 metric tonnes of High Energy Biscuits distributed to 2,033 refugees in transit to Nyarugusu and Nduta camps from reception/transit center's;
- 5.203 metric tonnes of various food commodities provided to 688 hospital in-patients, 170 HIV/ART, 3248 PLW and 354 under MAM.
- Furthermore 3.683 metric tonnes of Super Cereal Plus were provided to children between 6-23 months and additional CSB to 24 -59 Burundians under WFP's Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme to prevent malnutrition.

### Identified Needs and remaining Challenges

- Missing cases and no-shows are still encountered and are mostly of family size one.
- Lost card cases for a still remain a big challenge.



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

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## **Achievements and Impact**

### **IN NYARUGUSU**

#### **WATER**

- Installation of bore hole number 4 is completed and anticipated to start pumping by Monday, Currently the process of linking the distribution network with the new borehole going on.
- Inspection of main lines and tap stands in the whole camp was done.
- Monitoring of water quality (turbidity) is ongoing.

#### **Sanitation**

- 60 latrines have been constructed as replacement of filled ones during the week.
- Fumigation at departure center number 3 and 4 and M2 latrines.
- Latrine decommissioning at the camp especially O3 is on progress.

#### **Hygiene promotion**

- Ongoing Hygiene promotion is concentrating on drainages around latrines and shelters.
- Cholera precaution messages are being disseminated at A1, D1, E2 and brick making areas.

#### **Identified Needs and remaining Challenges**

- Breakdown of water bowser
- Shortage of lime for latrine decommissioning.



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

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#### **In Nyarugusu Camp;**

- The rehabilitation of the shelters in the camp is still on progress. 27 mass shelters were rehabilitated at zone 9, 20 mass shelters at zone 11, 3 mass shelters at E3 and 1 mass shelter at departure 5. Next week the rehabilitation of mass shelter will be done in zone 10 and 11. This work has already commenced.
- A total of 10 kitchens were constructed during the week; three (3) at zone 11, four (4) at zone 9, two (2) at B1 and one (1) at departure three. This work is also on is still ongoing.
- Six (6) mass shelters at M2 were demolished.

#### **Identified Needs and Remaining Challenges**

- There is a need to add another layer of plastic sheets on the roofs in all partitioned mass shelters in zone 10 and 11.



## Working in partnership

- The UN and partner agencies work in close collaboration with the Government of Tanzania (GoT) 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 to address cross-cutting issues such as information sharing and 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), Medecins sans Frontières (MSF Belgium & Switzerland), OXFAM, Plan International, Relief to Development Society (REDESO), Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross Society (TRCS), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS), Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA), UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, Women's Legal Aid Center (WLAC), WFP, World Vision.

**PREPARED BY UNHCR KASULU, TANZANIA**

### Contacts:

Agnes Mwangoka, External Relations Associate, Kasulu, [mwangoka@unhcr.org](mailto:mwangoka@unhcr.org), Tel: +255 718 985200  
Amah Assiama-Hillgartner, Head of Field Office Kasulu, [assiama@unhcr.org](mailto:assiama@unhcr.org), Tel: +255 787 730 449

### Links:

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