



INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

BURUNDI SITUATION

13 July 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- Some 78,000* Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since the beginning early May 2015, with the majority relocated to Nyarugusu camp.



Registration of Burundian refugees at Manyovu border point, July 2015

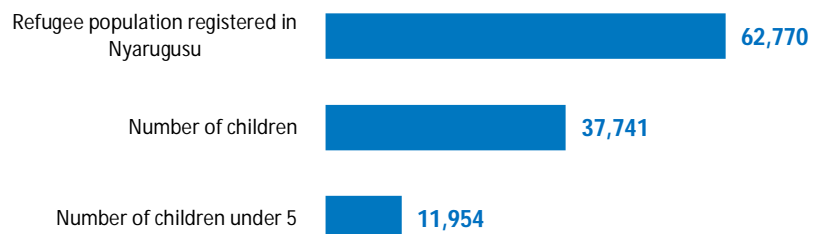
A total of 4,220 refugees arrived in Tanzania between 7 and 12 July, with Kagunga, Manyovu, Kilelema, Ngara and Kibirizi

remaining the main border entry/reception points.

- As of 12 July, Nyarugusu camp is host to 142,410 refugees mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo. This underscores the need for additional land to accommodate an increasing number of refugees.
- Preparedness: Weekly meetings with the Office of the Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS) in Kigoma are held to review ongoing interventions and to harmonize the Government's Contingency Plan with that of the humanitarian community

Population of concern

A total of some **78,056**



KEY FIGURES

62,770 (as of 12 July)

Number of Burundian refugees registered (biometric) in Nyarugusu camp

61,697

Number of Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu camp

43,988

Number of Burundian refugees transported to Nyarugusu (18 May-12 July)

8,143

Number of Persons with Special Needs

60%

Percentage of children among the Burundian population

31,241 (as of 9 July)

Number of school aged children identified in Nyarugusu

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 registration (household level) followed by an in-depth individual biometric registration of the refugee population (62,770). As of 12 July, 81% of the newly-arrived population has been registered.*

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- The situation in Burundi remains volatile. Additional political demarches including the appointment of the Ugandan President Museveni as the East African Community's lead negotiator for the Burundi crisis and the call for the immediate disarmament of 'Imbonerakure' has not yielded results. However presidential elections have been postponed by one week from 15 July to 21 July. Bujumbura remains under heavy military presence; in the north, fighting between government and opposition forces was reported in the Kayanza region near the border with Rwanda. To date, close to 78,000 Burundians have arrived in Tanzania. As the presidential elections approaches, the arrival of additional Burundian refugees into Tanzania is anticipated.

 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 77,638 individuals. Close to 81%, or 62,770 individuals have been (biometrically) registered. Household registration is on-going in the camp as well as in Manyovu, Kilelema, Migongo, Biharu and Kibirizi to obtain initial population estimations.
- Transportation: Between 18 May and 12 July, 43,988 refugees have been relocated to Nyarugusu camp; Among these, 5,131 were transferred between 1 and 12 July compared to 3,121 during the same period in June.
- Protection sector continues its efforts in identifying risks, incidents and vulnerabilities in the camp. The systematization of these elements will serve to improve planning and monitoring of individual cases received.
- Coordination is ongoing with partners/protection sector members to improve Community Based Protection. Information dissemination, leadership development and community organization is becoming a core component of the Protection strategy. The strategy aims at promoting a community based approach by strengthening leadership capacities within the community management structures.
- Child Protection: A total of 2,228 Unaccompanied Minors (UAM) and Separated Children (SC) including 790 UAMs and 1,438 SCs, were identified. A total of 150 foster families have been identified and are undergoing training on basic parenting skills. Case management tool for child protection has been reviewed and launched.
- 07 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) are operational with a total of 7,222 children enrolled. Several activities are on-going at the CFS including information on personal and food hygiene. Child protection cases are also identified at the CFS and referred to the appropriate partners. 2,000 children benefited from second hand clothes. 731 pieces of khangas and 4,817 bars of soap were distributed to refugee girls and boys. A child protection desk has been set up at the registration center to attend to child protection issues.
- Community Services: As of 10 July, there are a total 8,143 Persons with Specific Needs, including 5,583 women/girls and 2,560 men/boys. Mattresses, commode chairs, walking aids and other non-food items have been provided to 380 vulnerable elderly persons. 800 dignity kits, 500 sanitary towels and soap, in addition to khangas and underwear will be distributed to women of reproductive age in Zone 8 and a number of reception centers. Further distribution will take place additional supplies are received.
- Gender-Based Violence (GBV): 834 persons were screened by the SGBV unit. Rape cases reported were 37 and physical assault was 8. Cumulative number of 10,328 persons screened, 199 rape (occurred during flight), 27 sexual assault, 48 physical assault, 04 cases of forced marriage, psychological violence is 288. As a follow-up to the risks identified during firewood collection, mobilization was conducted in additional centres where men and male youth have begun to escort

women during collection of firewood. Terms of References for SGVB working group were updated and initial discussions were initiated on key messages and referral pathways.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Inadequate water supply remains a key concern for the general population. The risk associated with inadequate water supply negatively impacts on hygiene and sanitation.
- The overcrowding at the reception centers continues to cause tensions among the communities.
- Lack of lighting in some reception centers causes women to fear for their safety during the night.
- Need to strengthen dissemination of information on SGBV and the referral pathway
- Need to boost GBV capacity of social workers for better follow-up
- Enhance relationship between community leadership and social workers
- Need to strengthen the response to GBV survivors required support

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

Achievements and Impact

- Informal education began on 7th July with 17 classrooms in use.
- 31,241 school age children were registered as of 8th July.
- A total of 133 new registered children are participating in the 7 Child Friendly Spaces functioning in Zone 8: 2,445 children (1,311 girls, 1,134 boys) registered in 3 Child Friendly spaces. In other 4 CFS, there are 4,777 children registered (2,301 girls, 2,476 boys). The daily average attendance of the children per CFS is 200.
- A total of 31,241 school age children have been identified as of 9 July 2015. Breakdown as follow, Pre-school: 4,340; Primary: 18,404; Secondary: 4,995; New/Out of School: 3,502.
- A back to school campaign has begun and school materials are scheduled to arrive next week.
- Training for informal education teachers is on-going with a focus on pedagogical skills, awareness on social emotion learning, promotion of peace education, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), health, nutrition and hygiene.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Out of the 180 teachers required, 88 are on board and 92 additional teachers are needed for the informal education
- There is a need for sporting and games materials for the children in schools
- Lack of adequate school furniture
- Inadequate sanitation & hygiene facilities at the temporary learning centres



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

Achievements and Impact

- Morbidity: 9,299 of Burundian refugees (96% new visits), 3,251 <5 consultations. Consultations per clinician per day stands at 148. The main morbidity continues to be Malaria. Mortality: Crude mortality rate is 0.2/10,000 per day and <5 mortality 0.3/10,000/d. A health post in Zone 8 is functioning with more than 500 consultations per day. The last positive lab sample for cholera was on 4 June. There is need for continued and strong surveillance of cases in the areas as there are on-going cases in Kigoma region.

- In-patient facility with 30 beds is completed in Zone 8 and will start service early next week. Establishment of a second health post in Zone 8 has started. Mobile clinics have started operating in two reception centers in the camp, and a stabilization center for the severely malnourished with medical complications. In addition there is a mobile outpatient therapeutic feeding programme in the reception centers in the camp. Two ambulances are available during the working hours (8hrs to 17hrs)
- A Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for children 06 - 23 months is operational.
- In Kagunga, health facilities are available with the majority of patients coming from the Kagunga host community. The cholera treatment center (CTC) is on standby in case of suspected cases.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Inadequacy of the current health facilities for the increasing population in the camp
- A need for Long Lasting Insecticide nets (LLIN) distribution as soon as possible.
- Need for additional human resources for counselling services of the Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) programme
- Supplementary feeding program for 24 -59 months old children.

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

Achievements and Impact

- During the week of 29 June – 5 July 2015, some 72,000 beneficiaries received 523 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 16,800 beneficiaries received 15 mts of food assistance under the wet feeding program in Nyarugusu camp.
- The supplementary feeding to children from 6 months to 2 years old started with 1,300 young beneficiaries receiving 2 mts of super cereal plus.
- In Kagunga, newly arrived refugees are provided with 3 meals a day; they also receive high energy biscuits (HEB) on board the vessels that transfer them to Kigoma.

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.

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

Achievements and Impact

- In Zone 8, installation of borehole no. 1 is ongoing. Hydrogeological survey for the drilling two new boreholes is complete and drilling equipment is scheduled to arrive next week. A newly installed 70,000ltr tank has been connected to existing main lines in Zone 8 increasing the amount of water distributed in the Zone to 9.5 liter per person per day. A total of 1,289 latrines have also been completed in Zone 8. A total of 726 showers are constructed in Zone 8 and 320 hand washing facilities are in place.

- Water trucking is conducted from the River Kaga to Zones 4 and 7 where newly arrived refugees are being accommodated in reception centers. This provides an additional 280,000 ltr and 120,000ltrs of water in the reception centers. In Zone 7, a 30,000 ltrs tank has been installed to increase water storage and supply and in Zone 4, a 10,000 ltr bladder is in place with water trucking currently ongoing providing 8 l/p/d; a 95,000 ltrs tank is also installed in this Zone which will result in a water supply of 12 l/p/d. In Zone 7 and 4, 147 and 56 latrines are completed respectively. Sanitation facilities are being installed in both zones. In Zone 7, 24 bathing facilities are installed and 7 hand washing areas.
- Decommissioning of drop holes (36 in reception center M1) and latrines (42 at reception centers C3, D3 and E3) are ongoing. Construction of 6 replacement drop holes is underway at reception center E2.
- Hygiene promotion is ongoing in Zones 7 and 8.
- In Kagunga, negotiation are ongoing to identify an area in which to construct latrines for newly arriving refugees; discussion are in consultation with the host village/community leadership. A water tank with a capacity of 2,000 ltrs is in place in Kagunga for access of refugees to clean water upon arrival; this water system also provides water to the hosting village. An additional tank of 3,000ltrs is to be installed in the next days. A 10,000ltrs water tank is also in place in the new reception point of Kagunga I, a tank that is connected to two water stands with six taps each.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is an inadequate water distribution network as a result of the overload of the network.
- While there is an increase in water trucking to serve the influx of refugees in the camp, a number of newly arrived refugee are settled in areas as yet with no access to WASH facilities.
- The hard and rocky formation of many areas pose challenges to the construction of latrines.
- Due to increased population there is need for replacing filled up latrines.
- There is need to Increase the number of hygiene promoters to match the ratio of increased refugees.
- More bathing spaces and hand washing facilities are required in Zones 4 and 7.
- Need to monitor WASH indicators.

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

- There are currently 44 mass shelters in Zone 7 and 40 in Zone 4. In case of need there is still space to accommodate up to 100 additional families.
- A small bridge (5m total span) was reconstructed to enable trucks and buses reach Zone 4.
- There are currently 44 mass shelters in Zone 7 and 56 in Zone 4. The planned 100 mass shelter are completed and no additional mass shelter will be build.
- 440 family shelters have been built on the 1,280 new plots identified south of Zone 8.
- The filling up of all available areas in the camp with family tents started and 320 tents are in place. Other locations at the periphery of the camp (within the camp) are being explored. Finally, there is a lack of adequate space in Nyarugusu camp to provide family shelters to all newly arrived refugees currently living in mass shelters.
- Kagunga: In order to enhance reception capacity of Kagunga, a new area was identified as reception point where asylum seekers could be accommodated ahead of their relocation to Kigoma and subsequently to Nyarugusu camp. The Kagunga reception area under construction will accommodate some 3,200 refugees and their belongings. Two (2) latrines for men and women (with 6 drop holes each) have been completed. Two (2) bathing / shower areas with 6 partitions each have also been completed. Construction of fencing to further secure the area is underway.
- CRI/NFIs: From 1 May to 30 June, close to 80,000 beneficiaries have received CRI/NFIs.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Construction activities were halted during the week due to technical and logistical hindrances. The matter is being followed up with relevant partners.
- A number of areas identified for family shelters are posing challenges to the construction of latrines, or are prone to flooding during the rainy season.
- Delays in the construction of the shaded waiting area to be built at the reception area of Zone 4.
- Obtaining formal approval from the authorities for provision of water supply and construction of latrines.

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.
- Preparedness and Contingency Planning: A meeting was held with the Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS), regional authorities and humanitarian partners in Kigoma on Thursday 9 July 2015. The RAS was updated on the key interventions in response to the refugee situation with a focus on health, WASH and environmental protection. The GoT shared its draft Contingency Plan and invited partners to submit their inputs. RAS is currently harmonizing the draft contingency plan for review in next week's meeting (scheduled for 15 July). Inter-agency technical assessments of border reception areas and collection points are ongoing (health, WASH, protection) in order to ensure gaps are identified and addressed in preparation to receive arriving refugees in the coming weeks.
- 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 Adventist 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), 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 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/>