



INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

BURUNDI SITUATION

30 JULY 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

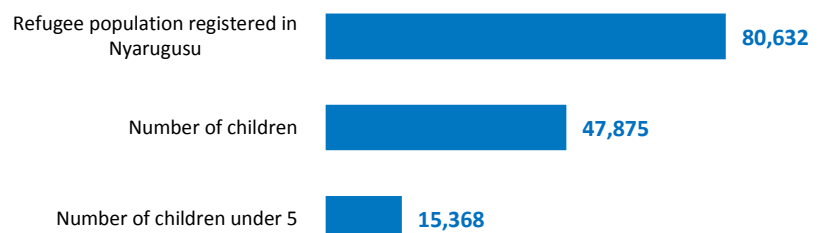
- More than 82,000* Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since the early May 2015, and are living in Nyarugusu camp.
- A total of 1,345 refugees arrived in Tanzania between 24 and 30 July; Kagunga, Manyovu, Kilelema, Ngara and Kibirizi are the main border entry/reception points.
- The average daily rate of arrivals into Nyarugusu camp is 190 individuals.
- As of 30 July, Nyarugusu camp is host to 147,371 refugees mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo, making it the second largest refugee camp in Africa.



Newly arrived Burundian refugee children enjoying a game in Nyarugusu Camp, July 2015

Population of concern (new arrivals)

Some **82,599** refugees arrived in Nyarugusu Camp from the beginning of May this year to date



KEY FIGURES

80,632 (as of 30 July)

Number of Burundian refugees registered (biometric) in Nyarugusu camp

62,005

Number of Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu camp

8,792

Number of Persons with Special Needs

60%

Percentage of children among the Burundian population

33,110 (as of 30 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 (80,632). As of 30 July, 97% of the newly-arrived population has been registered.*

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

The UN observer mission in a report to the Security Council this week held that the July 21 presidential election in Burundi was relatively peaceful but was not inclusive, free and credible. In a preliminary report, UN observers said Thursday's vote, which saw President Pierre Nkurunziza re-elected, was marred by violence and obstacles to freedom of expression and the press. 'Reporters without Borders' called for the rapid and unconditional reopening of the media and guarantees for the safe return of all journalists who fled abroad. Separately, the 15 UN Security Council members had planned to hold consultations on the crisis sometime this week.



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 **82,599** individuals. Among these, 80,632 individuals or 97% have been biometrically registered. Household registration is on-going in the camp as well as in Manyovu, Kilelema, Migongo, Biharu and Kibirizi entry points to obtain initial population estimations. As of 30 July, the total population of Nyarugusu camp stands at 147,371 individuals.
- **Transportation** - A total of 255 new arrivals were received and registered in Kagunga and Kibirizi; this group was relocated to Manyovu transit centre for onward transportation to Nyarugusu camp.
- Some 50 individual cases were counseled in the course of the week. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for individual counseling have been drafted and reviewed. The SOPs seek to provide refugees with the opportunity to obtain information, support and counseling services related to protection concerns.
- During the reporting week, a monitoring mission was conducted at the four entry points of Kasange, Kabanga, Bugarama and Murusangamba. Findings of the mission indicate that the situation in Burundi is still volatile. The *Imbonerakure* are reportedly carrying out arbitrary arrests and widespread persecution of the population including killings and torture. Furthermore, it is believed the group is preventing people from fleeing the country hence the reduced number of new arrivals into countries of asylum including Tanzania.
- An assessment was conducted to explore the impact of relocation from the reception shelters to individual shelters. Overall, refugees reported that they feel happier in the latter as they have more privacy.
- **Relocation from schools:** Relocation of Burundian new arrivals from schools and churches to family tents and shelters in Zones 9, 10 and 11 continued with 13,621 individuals comprising 1,772 households relocated as of 30th July 2015. The population in the remaining 08 schools will be relocated in the following order: Elimu, Amani, Tumaini, Mapendo, Lycee de la Paix, Faraja, Hodari and Fraternite. It should be noted that the rate of relocation will depend on the pace of shelter and latrine construction.
- **Sexual and Gender Based Violence:** The Code of Conduct/Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) training is on-going for all partner staff. During the reporting week, two physical assault cases were reported in Nyarugusu Camp. Henceforth, reports on sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) have been streamlined to focus on incidents in country of asylum. Since the beginning of the emergency, the cumulative figures of SGBV reported are as follows; rape cases (9), physical assault (6), denial of resources (2), psychological/emotional abuse (6). The predisposing factors to SGBV remain the lack of lighting within the camp, at the WASH facilities and the lack of privacy for couples.
- **Child Protection/Community Services:** A total of 8,792 persons with specific needs (PSN) have been identified since the onset of the emergency; among these are 2,662 unaccompanied and separated children. Some 1,084 are unaccompanied minors (girls 396; boys 688). Furthermore there are 1,861 separated children (girls 886; boys 975) and 1,683 persons with disabilities (women/girls 1,021; men/boys 662). Some 740 persons with serious medical conditions (men/boys 332; women/girls 408) and 2,435 are elderly persons (men/boys 1381; women/girls 1054) have been identified.

- 63 children were placed in foster care during the reporting period, while 07 children were reunified with their parents.
- 24 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted during the reporting period bringing the total of BIAs conducted to 882.
- Some 9,673 children attended seven child friendly spaces (CFS) during the reporting period. Activities at the CFS include numeracy, play activities, traditional dances, story-telling, reading and writing among others.
- Six parents reported missing children; the separation occurred during flight and the tracing process has been initiated.
- A draft information sharing protocol on child protection has been shared for comments; the protocol seeks to ensure confidentiality of information by child protection agencies.
- A total of 1,688 girls from the mass shelters as well as Elimu school (not yet evacuated) were supported with dignity kits in an exercise targeting girls aged 10-17 yrs. Distribution will resume following completion of food distribution.
- **Youth Programing:** A meeting of peer educators was held to discuss reporting, data/information management and planned activities. 40 Youth (38 female and 2 male) participated in a three-day business skills training.
- Several recreational activities for young people were organized during the reporting week. Some of the activities included 17 friendly football matches in which three matches were organized between the Burundians and Congolese refugees. This was done in a bid to improve peaceful co-existence between the two groups. Five bands consisting of 45 youth (7 female and 38 male) continue to rehearse songs in preparation for the National Torch Race activities to be hosted in Kasulu in August 2015.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limited capacity building training for protection staff on data management and monitoring has been identified. There is also limited knowledge on protection of persons of concern among immigration, local officials and police officers which consequently exposes asylum seekers, refugees and other persons of concern to unfair treatment.
- Bushfires are common and are posing concerns due to their proximity to facilities. There is a need to provide information on fire prevention. Likewise, the need for installation of signs indicating speed limits in the camp has been raised by the child protection working group.
- There are challenges in supporting survivors of sexual violence i.e. women and girls. There are limited livelihood opportunities to facilitate women's involvement. Considering the high number of sexual violence reported during flight, there is need to increase the number of qualified personnel to provide psychosocial support to survivors.
- With the increased population in the camp, there is need to undertake continued awareness campaigns on SGBV. In addition, the need for hygiene as well as dignity kits remains crucial.
- The lack of addresses continues to pose a challenge in monitoring unaccompanied and separated children in alternative care. In addition there is need to undertake analysis on circumstances leading to separation of children from their care givers.
- The camp hosts a large number of youth who require targeted intervention and programs to facilitate youth engagements; there are also limited recreation materials for the youth.

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

Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting week, the education partners held a meeting to harmonize Early Childhood and Care Development (ECCD) programs for Burundian refugees. One of the key outcomes of the meeting was the intention to provide porridge in ECCD. Partners were requested to share the tentative number of children to be covered by the feeding program.
- The construction of 30 additional classrooms for primary and secondary school as well as 10 blocks of latrines are ongoing. Installation of 50 emergency education classroom tents is also continuing.

- A list of teachers was generated from the refugee database and shared with the education sector to assist in the identification of teachers for the temporary learning spaces. The teachers will be interviewed this week.
- Following the evacuation of eight of the 16 schools which housed the newly arrived Burundian refugees, an assessment for rehabilitation and repair of schools is on-going. All schools will be rehabilitated before they open in September 2015.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Considering the high population of children in the CFS, ECCD programs as well as in primary schools, there is a need to install water facilities at the schools to ensure sufficient access to hygiene and sanitation. In addition, fencing is required for 10 school facilities to ensure safety and security of the children.
- An additional 80 latrine slabs are required to complete the construction of latrines for use at the Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS). A request for 30 slabs has been made.
- Considering the high number of children in Nyarugusu, additional space is required for five primary schools to accommodate newly arrived refugees. The identification of spaces in Zones 4 and 7 is being considered.



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

Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, the total consultation in the camp was 10,892 with 96% new visits and 40% under the age of five. Consultations per clinician per day currently stand at an average of 105 patients. Initially the consultations per clinician per day stood at 120 patients though this has lowered due to an increase in mobile clinics as well construction of additional health posts.
- The bed occupancy rate at the inpatient department (IPD) is at 100%. The IPD (30beds) in Zone 8 Health Centre is now functioning.
- The top three causes of morbidity remain Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infection and Watery Diarrhoea. The crude mortality rate and under 5 mortality rates are 0.2/10,000 and 0.5/10,000 per day respectively. The indicators are both within the emergency standards.
- Some 20 cases were received at the Stabilization Centre during the week. Ambulatory therapeutic feeding centres are operational in six locations within the camp. More sites will be added depending on the needs.
- Reproductive Health services in Zone 8 are provided by a team of seconded midwives who are supplying emergency drugs. A total of 215 antenatal care (ANC) first visits and 302 repeat ANC visits have been recorded. Some 84 deliveries have been recorded with 95% of those done at the health facility with about 4.7% through caesarean section. Some 92 new family planning users were recorded during the week.
- In the HIV clinic, 22 new pregnant and lactating women were enrolled in the program contributing to the general total of 275 patients on antiretroviral therapy (ART). More than 10,000 condoms were distributed by the health information teams.
- Some 2,897 pregnant and 2,193 lactating women attended the supplementary feeding program during the reporting period.
- Some 821 children were seen to have Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). Provision of health services continued in Kagunga with no reports of serious medical cases recorded during the reporting period.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Despite the improved access to health services, overall health facilities remain inadequate for the current and growing population in Nyarugusu.
- There is a need for an Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) programme. Linked to this is the gap that exists in counseling services.

- The need for Blanket and Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) for children 24 -59 months old has been identified.
- There is a shortage of HIV rapid test kits.
- Considering the increase in cases of Malaria reported on a daily basis, there is need for Malaria vector control activities.

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

Achievements and Impact

- The food sector assisted over 81,500 refugees with 565 metric tonnes of different types of food commodities. 76,744 beneficiaries received 563 metric tonnes of food commodities as dry rations through the general food distribution (GFD) each covering 14 days (27 July to 9 August).
- The Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme for children under two years of age was provided for 447 children with 0.27 metric tonnes of super cereal plus.
- Nutrition support was provided to 97 individuals on Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART), 939 pregnant and lactating women and 193 patients in the in-patient department (IPD) with the distribution of a total of 1.73 metric tonnes of various food commodities. A total of 3,228 metric tonnes of food commodities were distributed to Burundians since the start of emergency in May 2015.
- The current round of distribution took three days (versus one week) due to completion of level 2 registration.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A large number of refugees (1,500) did not show up to collect their food. Assessment of the situation will be undertaken to understand the reasons for no-shows.

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

Achievements and Impact

- In Zone 7, some 120 cubic meters of water was distributed to 8,966 refugees. Water coverage stands at 13 litres per person per day.
- Distribution of 10,000 jerry cans of 20 litres each targeting 8,472 refugees in Zone 4 was completed during the reporting period.
- Some 24,000 house hold water treatment sachets were donated for use by refugees fetching water along river Kaga.
- A 700 meter pipeline extension running from Zones 8-11 was completed. Likewise, 18 additional taps were installed. There are now a total of 132 taps with the coverage of 287 persons per tap.
- Within the reporting period, some 250 latrines were constructed in Zones 8-11. The current coverage stands at 21 persons per latrine with a cumulative total of 1,779 latrines built to date.
- Some 200 bathing showers were constructed in Zones 8-11 during the reporting period with the current coverage standing at 32 persons per shower. There are now a total of 1,172 showers.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Monitoring the use of house hold water treatment sachets has posed a challenge. Similarly, continuous water trucking is costly and unsustainable in the long run.
- There is shortage of latrine slabs as well as latrine cleaning kits.
- There are plans to connect Zone 4 to the existing water distribution network, however there is need to evaluate and upgrade the current network.

- A joint planned WASH facilities assessment is still pending, as well as recruitment of more hygiene promotion volunteers.



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

- Some 1,187 individual shelters were constructed in the reporting week; however construction was hampered by the lack of poles and bamboos. Family shelters are being constructed in new areas/‘neighborhoods’ of Zones 9, 10 and 11.
- The condition of the road between the Makere junction and the entrance of the camp is deteriorating. Similarly, the road from the entrance of the camp to the main offices is eroded and other access roads in the camp are in a poor state and in urgent need of rehabilitation.
- Following the closure of the Lake Tanganyika Transit Centre (Stadium), the construction of a new reception centre in Kigoma commenced this week. The infrastructure for the mass shelter latrines/septic tanks has been set up; the centre is expected to accommodate a population of 900 persons.
- The reception centre in Kagunga 1 has been completed and is awaiting final approval by relevant authorities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A new site was identified for collection of construction materials, however, the distance to the new site is far and trucks are not always available. There is need for additional trucks to facilitate transportation of building materials to ensure increase in stockpile in Nyarugusu.
- Some of the areas required for construction of individual shelters still have food crops, posing a challenge in construction of additional shelters.
- The contractor has been urged to speed up the submission of quotation in order to facilitate construction of the road to the camp.
- There is still a gap in the current stock for blankets, sleeping mats, solar lanterns, buckets, jerry cans and energy saving stoves. All the aforementioned items except the energy saving stoves are in the pipeline and are expected to arrive by 17th August 2015. All partners are encouraged to share items available in their pipeline.

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 meeting serves 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 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/>