

# BURUNDI REFUGEE SITUATION - POST 01 JAN 2015 CASELOAD

## SECTOR INDICATORS - UGANDA

## AUGUST 2015

	CHILD PROTECTION				EDUCATION				
	Unaccompanied children	Separated children	Best Interest Assessments	# of children attending Child Friendly Spaces	% of children				
					Pre-primary age enrolled in pre-primary education	Primary age enrolled in primary school	Secondary age enrolled in secondary school		
Units	IND	IND	BIAs	IND	%				
Time frame	Current caseload as of 30th of month		This month	This month	as of 30th of month				
Nakivale	63	68	131	178	52%	50%	17.00%		
Kyaka II									
Orchinga									
Rawmanja									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>17%</b>		

	SGBV		WASH			HEALTH			ENERGY
	SGBV incidents	SGBV survivors supported	Litres water / person / day	Persons / latrine	Persons / hygiene promoter	Crude Mortality Rate	Under 5 Mortality Rate	Maternal Deaths	% of HH received >50% domestic fuel needs
	Units	IND	l / p / d	p / l	IND	deaths/10,000/day		IND	%
Time frame	This month		Average for this month			Average for this month			This month
Sphere Indicator			>15 lpd	<50	<500	<1	<2		-
Nakivale	3	3	✓ 16.90	✓ 16.10	✓ 238	✓ 0.040	✓ 0.08	0.00	n/a
Kyaka II									
Orchinga									
Rawmanja									
<b>TOTAL / AVERAGE</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>✓ 16.9</b>	<b>✓ 16.1</b>	<b>✓ 238</b>	<b>✓ 0.04</b>	<b>✓ 0.08</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>

	NUTRITION				SHELTER AND SITE				
	Treatment of SAM		Treatment of MAM		Average dwelling floor size per person	Average plot area per person	% of households		
	# of children (6-59 months) admitted for treatment	% Recovery Rate	# of children (6-59 months) admitted for treatment	% Recovery Rate			Communal shelter	Family emergency shelter	Family semi-permanent structures
Units	IND	%	IND	%	m <sup>2</sup> / person		%		
Time frame	This month				Average for this month		As of 31st of month		
Sphere Indicator		>75%		>75%	>3.5m <sup>2</sup>	>45m <sup>2</sup>			
Nakivale	8	✓ 77.00	30	✓ 84.00					
Kyaka II									
Orchinga									
Rawmanja									
<b>TOTAL / AVERAGE</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>✓ 77.00</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>✓ 84.00</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>	<b>#DIV/0!</b>

Sphere Indicator Met	✓	Sphere Indicator Not Met	✗	- data unavailable
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This Indicator Report provides a monthly snapshot of the regional response to the Burundi Situation. The indicators included report on the Post 1 January 2015 Burundi caseload only. The report is prepared through collaboration with the reporting country and the Regional Support Hub, Nairobi.

The notes below provide further contextual information on various sector indicators:



### CHILD PROTECTION

A total of 131 children (63 unaccompanied and 68 separated) children were registered and best interest assessments (BIAs) conducted and completed. Sensitization on children's rights, child abuse, violation and exploitation was conducted at the reception center and in the settlement villages where Burundian refugees have been settled. A total of 178 (92M, 86F) children have access to child friendly spaces at Kabazana Reception Center established with the support of UNICEF.



### EDUCATION

#### Pre-primary: 3 - 5 years

There are 6 Early Child Development Centres (ECDs) supported by Windle Trust Uganda /UNHCR and 51% of the total number of children between 3-5 Years are attending the ECDs. There is still a gap of 6 as not all villages have been covered. UNICEF plans to construct additional 6 ECD centres, 4 in the existing primary schools and 2 in the new villages.

#### Primary: 6 - 13 years

Primary school attendance increased by 2%. 20 new teachers were recruited and deployed to 4 primary schools and this reduced the teacher:pupil ratio from 1:86 to 1:65. There is a shortage of latrines and the ratio stands at 1:114 for boys and 1:106 for girls.

#### Secondary: 14- 17 years

There is only one secondary school in the settlement and is quite far from most of the villages where Burundian refugees are settled and this has contributed to absenteeism. Attendance reduced from 71% to 68% and to address this challenge there is an urgent need for boarding facilities at the secondary school.



### SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Community awareness sessions and focus group discussions with the refugee community have shown that the root causes of SGBV are power imbalances between women and men aided by cultural norms amongst the Burundians. A total number of 240 (130M,110F) participated in awareness sessions to understand how power imbalance promotes SGBV between men and women. Three (2M, 1F) incidences of SGBV were reported and provided with the necessary support.



### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Water supply was increased and the quantity rose from 11.4 l/d/p to 14l/d/p. There is need to accelerate the construction of communal latrines and increase the number of hygiene promoters. UNICEF and IOM plan to start implementing activities in support of WASH by next month and this will go a long way in meeting minimum standards.



### HEALTH

Consultations reported in August were 2538 as compared to 1433 in July due to the mobile medical clinics outreaches especially in communities distant from the health facilities. Lower Respiratory Tract Infections (LRTI) & Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI) (23.5%), Malaria (19.2%) remain the leading cause of morbidity among the Burundian refugees. Other conditions reported in the period were skin disease (7.1%) watery diarrhea (6.3%) and Eye disease (4%).

Vaccination coverage among the Burundian population is 98%. Children between 0-15yrs were vaccinated, dewormed and received Vitamin A supplementation as follows: 350 measles, 179 Oral polio Vaccine (OPV), 287 dewormed, Vitamin A given to 268 and Tetanus Toxide (TT)- given to 36.

466 individuals received dental services offered by a volunteer team of 11 Dentists from Minnesota USA in liaison with MTI. Note that the dental services were not restricted to Burundian Refugees only.

14 staff were recruited to support the emergency response and they attended a training on Emergency Obstetric care (eMOC).



### ENERGY

NTR



### NUTRITION

A total number of 1308 individuals were screened. 44 had Moderate malnutrition condition and were enrolled on supplementary feeding program (SFP). The 13 severe cases reported were all children <15yrs, 12 were enrolled on outpatient therapeutic program and 1 on inpatient therapeutic program. In the period the GAM (4.4%) and SAM (0.9 %) were reported.

Mid Upper Arm circumference (MUAC) and weight for height were the methods used for nutrition screening in order to increase sensitivity.

21 were discharged from supplementary food programme (SFP), 3 defaulted and 1 did not respond to treatment. A total of 25 exits reported from the programme.



### SHELTER AND SITE

Uganda does not report on average dwelling floor size per person as the refugees build their own dwelling of various sizes on their own plot. The average plot size per family in Nakivale is 16 by 20 meters and this is meant house construction and for cultivation it is 30 by 60 meters. Uganda reports on plot area per person rather than camp area as the refugees live in settlements and not camps. 848 households of 1,667 Individuals, (an average family size of 2) were settled in the villages and provided with the shelter kit.