



## KEY FIGURES

**95,707** (as of 21<sup>st</sup>

September)

Number of Burundian refugees registered (biometric) in Nyarugusu camp

**63,515**

Number of Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu camp

**8,153**

Number of Persons with Special Needs

**60%**

Percentage of children among the Burundian population

**30,387** (as of 14<sup>th</sup>

September)

Total Enrollment of Burundian children in 10 Temporary Learning Spaces

## 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
- 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*

## INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

### BURUNDI SITUATION

21 SEPTEMBER 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

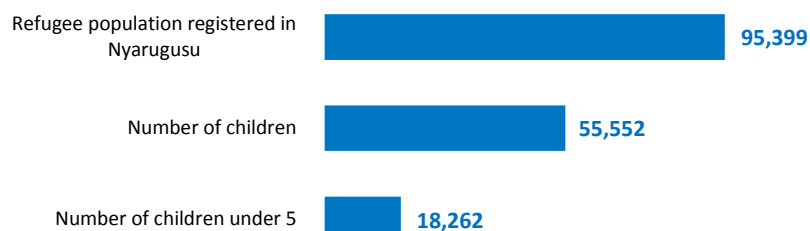
- More than 95,707 Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since early May 2015 and are living in Nyarugusu camp.
- A total of 1,769 refugees arrived in Tanzania between 15<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> September; the most used entry points are Buhigwe, Kakongo, and Ngara.
- The average daily rate of arrivals into Tanzania is below 250 individuals.
- As of 21<sup>th</sup> September, Nyarugusu camp is host to 161,121 refugees mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



*Inauguration of the Common market in Nyarugusu Camp on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2015. This market is to benefit both the refugees and the host community.*

### Population of concern (new arrivals)

Some **95,399** refugees arrived in Nyarugusu Camp from the beginning of May this year to date



# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

## Operational Context

Provided WASH and Shelter facilities are in place to receive refugees, 1<sup>st</sup> October 2015 is the tentative start date for the first convoy movement to the new camps. Nduta Camp will be the first to receive relocated refugees and refugee new arrivals. As for Mtendeli, Site Clearance and Water sourcing will continue to ready the site to receive refugees by mid-October. While registration has been completed for those to be relocated from mass shelters (27,500), community mobilization on information sharing on relocation is ongoing.



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 21<sup>st</sup> September, the total population of newly arrived refugees stands at 95,399 individuals. Among these, 94,168 individuals or 98% have been biometrically registered. Some 1,231 refugees are pending biometric registration. The camp is now host to a total of 161,121 persons of concern from Burundi (60.0%), DR Congo (39.4%), and other countries (0.1%).
- The rate of new arrivals into the country was approximately 250 individuals per day during the week of 15<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>st</sup> September. The most used entry points are Buhigwe, Kakongo and Ngara. 55.5% of the refugees are coming from Makamba region and 12.5% from Bururi region.

### Protection

- The political situation in Burundi still remains tense, with reports of over 100 men in one province being rounded up amid fears of rebel recruitment. Border monitoring indicated that the situation remains the same with a relatively small number of new arrivals.
- The 100 newly recruited neighborhood security guards known locally as “Sungusungu” from the Burundian new arrivals were trained on 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> September 2015. The training was on various topics including but not limited to child protection, Gender Based Violence, international protection-rights and responsibilities of refugees and the terms of reference of Sungusungu.

### Child Protection

- A total of 1,364 (Girls: 491 | Boys: 873) unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and 2,018 (Girls: 960 | Boys: 1,058) separated children (SCs) have been identified.
- A total number of 1,508 Biases have been conducted for children within the new population.
- 42 (Girls: 20 | Male: 22) children were placed in foster care and 14 (Girls: 3 | Boys: 11) were reunified with their families.
- A total of 10,019 children (Female: 4,737 | Male: 5,282) attended activities in 8 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS). Children were engaged in sports and art (football, volleyball, hand ball, songs and dances) and games (local/traditional games, drafts, and visualization games) and story telling
- Hygiene promotion awareness campaign was conducted to children.
- Children of age 9-12 and 13-17 years were trained on code of conduct at the CFS. A total number of 164 (boys: 83 girls: 81) children attended in the workshop.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Spontaneous movement of the children and foster families from reception shelter to the new zones makes it difficult to monitor children.
- Attendance of children in CFSs has been affected by opening of schools. However, the attendance is observed as high after school hours (afternoon)
- Water supply is limited at the CFS, hence difficult for children to access water.

### Community Services

- A cumulative total of 8,153 persons with specific needs (PSN) have been registered since 1 May 2015. Persons with Disabilities (PWD) 1,621 (Female: 998 | Male: 623), Serious Medical Conditions (SMC) 669 (Female: 367 | Male: 302), Elderly Persons (EP) 614 (Female: 388 | Male 226).
- A total of 138(Female:68F | Male: 70) cases from old and new population with different disabilities and soft tissue injuries were attended and provided with physiotherapy treatment at CBR center 1 and 2.
- 13 cases (Female:4 : Male: 9) with disabilities were supported with the following mobility aids; 4(1F,3M) cases supported with auxiliary crutches 1 pair per person, 2 Males supported with walking stick, 4 (Female:2 :Male:2) immobile cases were supported with wheel chair 1 pc per person.
- A total of 803(Female: 505 | Male: 298) PSNs from new population were supported with clothes. These include; 112(Female:64 | Male:48) chronically ill cases, 115(Female:58 | Male: 57) disabled cases, 123(Female:49 | Male:74) unaccompanied minor 220(Female:192 | Male: 28), single parent 85 all females, 132(Female:85 | Male:47) Elderly person and 2(Female:1 | Male:1) mental challenged cases supported with laundry soap and 1F case with albinism was supported with sun glasses.
- A total of 7(Female: 4 | Male: 3) immobile cases were visited and provided with psychotherapy treatment, care education and psychosocial counseling in respective of their medical conditions.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Lack of addresses to some PSNs/PWDs households which make tracing process, family visit and provision of essential supports difficult.
- Limited number of staff for distribution of items, such as second hand clothes.

### Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

- 27 (Female: 25 | Male: 2) SGBV incidents were reported during the week of 15<sup>th</sup> -21<sup>st</sup> September. During flight, 2 female's rape cases; during country of origin 15 (Female) cases were reported including 11 rapes (4 minors), 2 denial of resources, and 2 Psychological/emotional abuse (1minor). In country of asylum 10 cases reported (Female: 8: |Male: 2) including 1 rape (minor), 2 physical assault (1 male), 3 denial of resources (1 male) and 4 psychological/emotional abuse.
- Most commonly reported factors for the reported incidents during the week are; Grudges due to family conflicts from country of origin; Tensions in polygamous families due to resource scarcity ; Psychological abuse related to infertility and property inheritance issues.
- Three information dissemination meetings on GBV issues were held in zone 1, zone 4 and zone 8.
- Distribution of sanitary dignity kit is ongoing alongside information dissemination on GBV services available.

### Identified Needs and Remaining gaps

- Firewood collection still a major challenge contributing to SGBV incidents

- Tensions in polygamous family settings due to limited shared resources.



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

### Achievements and Impact

- Total Enrollment is 30,387 children in 10 temporary learning spaces; 22,124 (Female: 11,541 | Male: 10,583) in primary school; 5,867 (Female: 3,257 | Male: 2,610) in Secondary school and 2,396 (Female: 1,153 | Male: 1,243) in pre-school).
- Schools for both old and new population have opened on 21 September 2015 as scheduled.
- A total of 949 (Male: 471 | Female: 478) children aged 4 and 5 years attended Early Childhood Education at 7 centres.
- Registration of parenting groups for parenting education on Early Childhood Care and Development are is going on. The plan is to register 60 members in each centre; so far 35 parents have been registered.
- Hygiene education promotion in all learning centres is ongoing.

### Youth Programming

- One (1) incentive worker facilitated a discussion with people living with AIDS members. The aim of the meeting was to support them with information where they can access services. 7 members (Female: 6 | Male: 1) attended.
- Nine (9) youth representatives (Female: 2 | Male: 7) in collaboration with three (3) incentive workers facilitated 2 ASRH/HIV/AIDS meetings to youth and adolescent at zone 2 and 3. The topics shared during the meeting were on HIV/AIDS prevention and care support with focus on what is Sexual Transmitted Infections (STI) and early pregnancy. 340 youth and adolescent (Female: 149 | Male: 191) attended.
- Two (2) mentors facilitated meeting with youth and adolescent at zone 9 on importance of VCT and substance abuse. 57 youth (Female: 11 | Male 46) attended. The purpose of the meeting was to empower youth and adolescent on understanding the consequences of substance abuse and encourages youth to continue attending the VCT services at youth center I and RH center at zone 8.
- 15 livelihood groups, 10 groups for youth and 5 groups for Caregiver and Foster parents were successful completed filling the business ideas. The sector analyzed their items and raised Purchase Requests.
- Youth sector facilitated 11 football league and friendly matches with 362 male players. Five (5) matches were friendly matches and six (6) matches were league matches. These matches were played by Congolese and Burundian teams at B2, G3, M2, and O3.



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

### Achievements and Impact

- The third consignment of the 2015 drug order has arrived and is expected to alleviate some critical shortages faced in the camp.
- The World Health Organisation (WHO) has reported cholera cases in the host community in Uvinza and Kigoma municipality. A suspected case in Kagunga among the host community tested negative.
- Health posts 4 and 5 in Zone 8 and 9 respectively continue to see high workload.
- A total of 10, 229 consultations were done, 86% of which were new visits.
- The main cause of morbidity was Respiratory tract infection (15%) and Malaria (10%)
- Both under 5 mortality rate and Crude mortality rate for the week were 0.1/10,000 per day.
- There were a total 139 Deliveries during the week.

- 255 patients are on antiretroviral treatment in the HIV programme.
- Number of patients admitted for severe Malnutrition in the Inpatient therapeutic feeding center has gone down. The Stabilization center will as a result be moved back to the hospital from Zone 8.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for 24 -59 months old children is still insufficient.
- There remains a need Malaria vector control activities e.g. Indoor Residual spraying, environmental management.
- Limited of Ambulance services in the camp for emergency referrals
- WFP still reports a shortage of CSB in the general food distribution; refugees are getting less than 2100 Kcal per person per day. The pipeline shortage is expected to be resolved end of the month.

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

#### Achievements and Impact

- A total of 4,300 refugees received 26.05 metric tonnes of food assistance during the week ending 18<sup>th</sup> September 2015. Some 1,800 beneficiaries received 15 metric tonnes of food commodities as dry rations, through the general food distribution (GFD) covering 14 days.
- 2,500 beneficiaries have received total of 5 metric tonnes of food assistance under wet feeding program in Nyarugusu camp and reception/ transit centers. 0.05 metric tonnes of High Energy Biscuits distributed as ready to eat food to 250 refugees in transit to Nyarugusu Refugee Camp from Lumasi transit centers;
- The Blanket Supplementary Feeding to children from 6 to 23 months covered 417 beneficiaries received 1 metric tonnes of super cereal plus to prevent malnutrition.
- A total of 4,420 beneficiaries including pregnant and lactating women and children (MAM) received 5 metric tonnes of various food commodities provided. HIV patients on medication and hospital in-patients also received this support.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- No-shows and lost cards still encountered and are mostly in Family size 1

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

#### Achievements and Impact

##### Water

- Water taps were repaired in the following villages; F1-1, o1-1, V1-1, C1-1, and Q2-1.
- Installation of 2 prk unions of 3" at police post 1 due to leakage caused by road repairing excavators was done.
- 2 PVC pipes 3" at T1 and N2 distribution lines were replaced.
- Installation of 3" gate valve at borehole no. 1 main line creating by pass for the pump was done.
- Pumping system to supply water at zone 9 was completed.
- Excavation for new bore hole system is ongoing.

## Sanitation and Hygiene

- Latrine coverage stands at; 23 persons per latrine in zone 8; 24 Persons per latrine in zone 9; 22 persons per latrine and 23 persons per latrine in zone 10.
- 10 full latrines in zone 8-11 were replaced.
- Drainage system construction to around 125 latrines and bath room/shelters was done.
- Vumilia Child friendly Space's toilets and Tippy-taps in zone 11 were rehabilitated.

## Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Theft of plastic sheets at A1 latrines and bath shelters.
- Bad odor from the latrines at M1.
- Encountered rock while digging pit latrines at Elimu Primary school.



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

- Ongoing activities on new sites; Site clearance; Demarcation for Neighborhoods; BoQ's (for Reception Center / Road and Drainage renovation; Erection of emergency shelters, Signboards, Solar Lightning and renovation of Police Posts in Mtendeli.

## In Nyarugusu Camp;

- New neighborhoods of family shelters are still under construction in zone 12.
- 33 partitioned shelters (out of 60) are completed were in zone 10
- Only few family shelter and 15 reception shelters were erected during past week.
- All the public buildings have been emptied, also some of the mass shelters have been placed in for the Congolese
- Even with the opening of new camps, the constructions in Nyarugusu is to be continued at a normal pace, in order to accommodate new arrivals in the existing communal facilities and to empty the flood prone mass shelters
- The road (10 kms) between the Makere junction and the camp has been rehabilitated and the process is still ongoing

## Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Latrines construction remains a challenge to rocky areas.
- There are still more than 3,800 families that are not accommodated in below standard shelters. Likewise more than 15,300 refugees may be not accommodated in the defined zones of construction (equivalent to 2,700 family shelters).

## 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 (REDESOC), 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/>