



INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

BURUNDI SITUATION

27 SEPTEMBER 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- More than 97,375 Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since early May 2015 and are living in Nyarugusu camp.
- A total of 2,289 refugees arrived in Tanzania between 22nd and 28th September; the most used entry points are Buhigwe, Kakongo, and Ngara.
- The average daily rate of arrivals into Tanzania is 350 individuals.
- As of 27th September, Nyarugusu camp is host to 163,097 refugees mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



Some of the erected reception mass shelters in Nduta, the new camp. September 2015

KEY FIGURES

95,105 (as of 27th

September)

Number of Burundian refugees registered (biometric) in Nyarugusu camp

63,526

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 14th

September)

Total Enrollment of Burundian children in 10 Temporary Learning Spaces

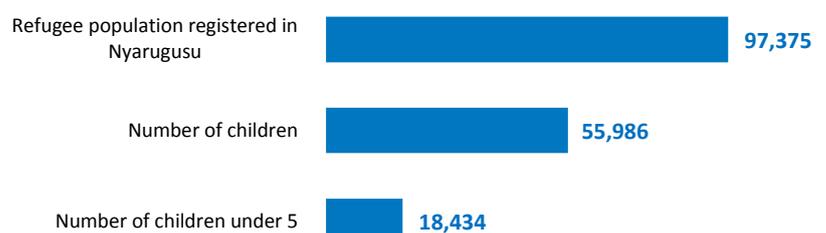
PRIORITIES

- 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*

Population of concern (new arrivals)

Some **97,375** refugees arrived in Nyarugusu Camp from the beginning of May this year to date



UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

Revisiting relocation date: in consideration of progress made at the new site, the need to ensure access to adequate facilities (particularly WASH), and reception of refugees in safety and with dignity, preparation of key partners related to key activities, i.e. reception, camp management, etc., the 7th of October is now the proposed and agreed as the date for relocation from Nyarugusu.



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 27th September, the total population of newly arrived refugees stands at 97,375 individuals. Among these, 95,105 individuals or 98% have been biometrically registered. Some 2,270 refugees are pending biometric registration. The camp is now host to a total of 163,097 persons of concern from Burundi (60.9%), DR Congo (38.9%), and other countries (0.1%).
- The rate of new arrivals into the country was approximately 350 individuals per day during the week of 22nd – 27th September. The most used entry points are Buhigwe, Kakongo and Ngara. 55% of the refugees are coming from Makamba region and 12% from Bururi region.

Protection

- The political situation in Burundi still remains tense; late night men abduction, arbitrary arrest and detention and retaliation for refusal to give allegiance to the ruling party continue to be the main reasons of fleeing.
- Protection monitoring reflects challenges relating to poorly constructed shelters in Zone 9 and lacking all NFIs. Water is scare as well.

Child Protection

- A total of 1,376 (Girls: 494 | Boys: 882) unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and 2,018 (Girls: 960 | Boys: 1,058) separated children (SCs) have been identified.
- Total number of 1,553 BIAs that have been conducted for children within the new population.
- One community services staff facilitated a training on child rights for 100 newly recruited Burundian local guards in the camp

Identified Needs and Challenges

- Spontaneous movement of the children and foster families from reception shelter to the new zones; makes it difficult to monitor children.
- The attendance of children in CFSs is decreasing because many children attend schools, however, the attendance is observed high after school hours (afternoon)
- Water supply is limited at the CFS hence difficult for children to access water while in school.
- Planned distribution of 1000 energy stove-donated by WVT was not done due to confusing addresses of beneficiaries. The problem is being resolved and distribution will take place next week.

Community Services

- A total of 105 cases (Female: 51 | Male: 54) 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. Out of the number, 77 cases are from the new population.
- A total of 9 (Female| 8 Male) cases were newly assessed and identified with the following diagnosis: 1F case with numbness, 2 cases of males with equinox foot, 3M cases with soft tissue injuries and the rest with cerebral palsy
- 03 cases (males) with disabilities were supported with mobility aids such as auxiliary crutches 1 pair per person. 2(1 Female, 1Male) immobile cases were visited and provided with psychotherapy treatment, care education and psychosocial counseling in respective to their medical conditions.
- Likewise 182 (95 Female | 87 Male) cases were monitored during mental health clinic at TRCS including Epileptic cases 132(71F, 61M), 25(14F ,11M)- 2M from host community, Schizophrenias 13(6F,7M) including 1M from new arrivals, Psychosis 17(7F, 10M), Depression 19(11F,8M), Cerebral palsy 1M
- A 5 days Capacity development training was conducted to new Burundian incentive staff focusing on rehabilitation techniques-types disabilities causes and rehabilitation management.
- 14 members (including leaders, PSN and education representatives) were facilitated for Go and See Visit in the new sites of Nduta and Mtendeli where the refugees will be soon relocated to. This aimed at involving refugees in planning and fully informed of the relocation process.

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.

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

- 32 (Female: 28 | Male: 4) SGBV incidents were reported during the week of 22nd -27th September. During country of origin 14 (Female: 12 |Male:2) cases were reported including 7 rapes (2 minors), 3 denial of resources (1 male), and 2 Psychological/emotional abuse (1 male minor); during flight, 1 female rape case. In country of asylum 17 cases were reported (Female: 15: |Male: 2) including 7 rape (2 minors), 1 sexual assault, 4 physical assault (1 male), 3 denial of resources (1 male) and 2 psychological/emotional abuse.
- Firewood safety awareness raising and gathering information is ongoing. The campaign has so far reached zone 2, zone 3, village B1, departure 3, zone 8, and zone 9 and integrated in the ongoing dignity kits distribution.
- Six (6) information dissemination meetings on GBV issues in zone 3, zone 8 and zone 9. A total number of 1,857 women, 1,000 men, 399 girls and 389 boys participated in the planned community outreach activities.
- 138 women and girls were screened for GBV as part of providing information on services and available and how to access them.
- A joint mission was undertaken to Nduta and Mtendeli with community leadership where some protection concerns were identified and raised with relevant sectors. Follow-up will be conducted to ensure all concerns are addressed.

Identified Needs and Remaining gaps

- Firewood collection remains a major challenge contributing to SGBV incidents.

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).
- 21,775 pupils in grade 1 to 6 were enrolled for the placement test. 10,678 (5,535F and 5,146M) sat for test and out of this number 6,425 (which is 35%) pupils passed the test hence qualifying to be upgraded.

- A total of 1209 (634F and 575 M) children at age 4 and 5 attended Early Childhood Education at the 7 centers. The number of attendance improved compared to the last week and this is due to campaign awareness done.
- Hygiene education promotion in 4 learning centers is ongoing.

Identified Needs and Challenges

- Shortage of water in schools, teachers' offices and latrines
- Shortage of Plastic Sheeting by partners to complete pending constructions of some temporary learning centres, teachers offices-180 pcs requested Plan, 260 pcs needed by IRC and 4 roles needed by SCI
- Lack of sports and playing equipment in schools
- Low female attendance. The ongoing general distribution seems to remain a key reason for female absence.
- There remains need for scholastic materials to be distributed to students in the old population despite opening a new school term.

Youth Programming

- 52 youth and adolescent (33 Female | 19 Male) attended 1 ASRH/HIV/AIDS prevention and care support and peace building among them facilitated by 2 youth peer educators at zone 4. The aim of this meeting was to encourage youth and adolescent to continue to abstain from sexual activities.
- Five (5) youth representatives (3 Female and 2 Male) in collaboration with incentive workers facilitated two (2) ASRH/HIV/AIDS prevention and care at zone 8, 9 and 10. 311 youth and adolescents (182 Female | 129 Male) attended and six (6) youth requested for VCT services.
- 32 youth peer educators in collaboration with youth representatives (11 Female | 22 Male) facilitated two days awareness campaigns at mass shelters at zone 9 and 10 whereby 4,171 community people attended. The theme addressed was –“LET US TALK ABOUT” out the community members counted , 2366 were youth and adolescent (1042F and 1324M) were reached during the awareness campaign
- During the week AFRICON facilitated 3 friendly matches with 96 players (boys) at B2 football grounds.



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

Achievements and Impact

IN NYARUGUSU

- No new cases of cholera have been reported in the host community in Uvinza and Kigoma municipality during the week.
- A random sample of 615 people interviewed for Mosquito net availability in Zones 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 showed only 48% had received LLIN. 76% of those who had LLIN received from UNHCR on arrival, 19% from NGOs, 3% from hospital 4% from distribution center and 1% from the market. Gaps on usage of LLIN for those who own one were also found. A vector control strategy including LLIN redistribution, IRS is being developed at the moment to address the gaps as we enter the raining season.
- Pre departure screening has been planned and will be done jointly by IOM, TRCS and MSF.
- The stabilization center for the severely malnourished has been moved from Zone 8 to the hospital as the workload decreases.
- A total of 11, 654 consultations were done during the week, 85% of which were new visits.
- The main cause of morbidity was Respiratory tract infection (16%) and Malaria (11%)
- 124 deliveries were recorded during the week.
- Under 5 mortality rate and Crude mortality rate for the week were 0.2/10,000 per day and 0.1/10, 000 per day respectively.

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.
- Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for 24 -59 months old children
- Health posts 4 and 5 in Zone 8 and 9 respectively continue to see high workload.

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

Achievements and Impact

- In total, over 96,000 refugees received 742 metric tonnes of food assistance during the week of September 19th - 25th, 2015.
- Some 94,720 beneficiaries received 728 metric tonnes of food assistance as dry rations through general food distribution (GFD) covering 14 days.
- As a bridging measure to cover the number of days pending to next GFD 1,600 beneficiaries received a total of 5 metric tonnes of food assistance under wet feeding program in Nyarugusu and 500 beneficiaries on Transit to Nyarugusu camp received 0.1 metric t of High energy biscuits.
- The supplementary feeding to children from 6 months to 2 years old covered 1,846 young beneficiaries receiving 3 metric tonnes of super cereal plus.
- Furthermore, 152 HIV/ART patients, 3,115 pregnant and lactating women, 803 moderate malnourished children, and 236 hospital in-patients were aided under Supplementary food programme with a total of 5 metric tonnes of food commodities

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

IN NYARUGUSU

Water

- Laying of the remained 80m pipeline was finalized and backfilling has been completed.
- 5 taps in the following villages; F3-1, D1-1, I1-1, and F1-2 were repaired.
- Installation of pumping system for zone 9&10.

Sanitation and Hygiene

- Construction of trench latrine (11 blocks); D1 (3 blocks), E2 (3 blocks) and M1 (3 blocks) and N2 (2 blocks) was done.
- 15 latrines were replaced in zone 8.
- 125 rubbish pits were dug during the week while drainage improvement around 452 latrines was done

- A total of 436 bathing shelters were completed during the week.
- Preparation for global hand washing day is ongoing.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Encountered rock while digging pit latrines at Elimu Primary school.

IN NDUTA

- Completed activities include the following; Construction of temporary water Intake is complete; Installation of P4 pump, to produce 30m³/hour ; Trench excavation of 3Km from Intake to storage tank (T95); Pipe laying and Backfilling of 3Km from Intake to storage tank (T95); Construction of Emergency tank (T95); Trench excavation of 2Km from T95 tank to Reception Village is complete; Pit latrines excavation of all 24 blocks of latrines (12 male and 12 female; Garbage pits excavated at all 4 Reception villages; Excavation of soak away pits for waste water drain .

IN MTENDELI

- Drilling of Borehole is ongoing at third ranked potential site, today they are 20m depth; Drilled first potential site and stopped because of boulders; Rehabilitation of Underground tanks on going; Trench excavation from underground tank to Reception center is complete; 24 Pit latrines excavation is complete; Pit excavation for garbage's and for Soak a ways are ongoing.



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

In Nyarugusu Camp;

- New neighborhoods of family shelters are still under construction in zone 12.
- Construction of the departure center is on progress and it is complete in about 60%. The remaining work is expected to be completed by Monday 28th of September, 2015.
- Construction of the remaining 33 mass shelters out of total 60 (contingency plan for rains) was completed on Friday 25th of September, 2015.
- Re-painting of schools has been completed in all schools except in one block in Hodari Primary School and 10 wooden classrooms.

In Nduta;

- Construction of Reception Villages: 2 Reception villages completed with all the 24 partitioned shelters. While at 3rd and 4th reception villages 8 partitioned shelters are in progress.
- Site Clearance: Site has been cleared for reception center and five neighborhoods in Zone-1.
- Tent pitching: As of 26th September, 280 tents have been pitched.

In Mtendeli;

- Site clearance and demarcation: All the 4 reception villages have been cleared and demarcated.
- Construction of Reception Villages: Construction of 40 Partitioned shelters is in progress.
- Rehabilitation of Bridge on progress
- 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 (REDESOS), Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross Society (TRCS), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (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/>