



80,000 Burundian refugees arrived since 1 May 2015

Current shelter situation

FAMILY ACCOMMODATION

GROUP ACCOMMODATION

34% refugee families are living in family shelters

66% refugee families are living in mass shelters



Family shelter: one family (8 and up refugees) in 18m²



Tent: 2 families, in partitioned space (8 refugees) in 21m²



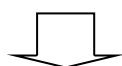
4-unit shelter: 4 families, in partitioned space (28 refugees) in 64m²



Mass shelter: about 250 people in 250m², often separated by gender with less than 1m²/person available



Schools and other buildings: classrooms, churches, offices and other buildings are hosting individuals in a variety of conditions



IMPACT OF LIVING CONDITIONS



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Greater access to water due to higher ratio of tap/person
- Capacity to store household water without fear of contamination
- Latrines are easier to clean and maintain because they are assigned to specific users
- Good hygiene practices are easier to maintain

- Reduced access to water due to low tap/person ratio
- Higher risk of contamination of household water supply, increasing individual health risks
- Latrines are shared among many people making cleanliness and maintenance a major challenge
- Overcrowdings poses difficulties in maintaining personal hygiene

Protection

- Family unity is preserved
- Parental oversight and protection of children is ensured
- Risk of GBV is reduced thanks to family support and protection
- Privacy and intimacy are safeguarded
- Safety of property is maximized

- Families are often separated by gender
- Greater challenge for caregivers to provide appropriate protection which may result in the abuse and exploitation of children
- Increased risks of GBV
- Limited or no privacy and intimacy
- Reduced safety of property which may lead to conflict

Food security and access to basic needs

- Food is shared among family members and managed at household level
- Family members with special needs are better attended by other family members

- Culturally, food is shared with neighbors reducing the portion assigned to each family
- Family members with special needs may be neglected or provided with reduced portions

Dignity, safety and security

- Family shelters preserve individual dignity
- Greater safety is ensured within the household
- Security is enhanced within the community

- Refugees share the space with many others reducing individual dignity and impacting the safety of the most vulnerable.
- Safety and security are reduced with increased risk of violence

Health conditions

- Better living conditions reduce the likelihood of spreading communicable disease
- Improved hygiene reduces the risk of exposure to illnesses

- Overcrowding and poor hygiene create an environment prone to the transmission of communicable disease (Cholera, measles, Tuberculosis etc.) posing greater public health risks.
- Challenges in use of mosquito nets increase risk of exposure to Malaria

KEY FIGURES ON NYARUGUSU CAMP

144,700 individuals living in Nyarugusu

64,700 pre-influx refugees are already living in the camp

500 new arrivals are registered every day

1m² space available per person in mass shelters

9.5 liters water provided per person per day

12 latrines shared by an average of **200** persons in mass shelters

ANALYTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Access to limited land prohibits the construction of a sufficient number of family shelters to host the current population. Additional land is urgently needed to construct family shelters for refugees.
- Mass shelters are intended as an emergency measure to house refugees for no more than one week. At present, refugees are accommodated in mass shelters for over a month.
- The longer spent in a mass shelter, the higher the health risks and the potential for the spread of disease.
- Refugees living in mass shelters/group accommodations are exposed to greater health, safety and GBV risks; this population must be relocated to family shelters as soon as possible
- Some emergency mass shelters are built in flood-prone areas and measures need to be taken before the rainy season
- Family shelters reduce the risk of health complications related to water, sanitation and hygiene
- Schools currently hosting refugees need to be emptied and rehabilitated before the start of the school year in September
- Protection risks are much higher for refugees in mass shelters where family links and protection mechanisms are broken
- Unaccompanied minors and separated children receive less attention from caregivers. For Partners, monitoring progress and follow-up of these children is a challenge due to lack of proper addresses



Photo: Nyarugusu Camp, outside a mass shelter, July 2015

URGENT NEEDS

Shelter

- 351 ha (3.15 km²) of land is needed to construct family shelters for 80,000 refugees. This includes the space for the provision of services such as roads, health facilities, schools, fire buffers and areas of recreation.
- Reinforcement of shelters against the elements (wind, rain)
- Relocation of shelters from flood-prone locations

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