



## KEY FIGURES

**82,763** (as of 13<sup>th</sup> August)

Number of Burundian refugees registered (biometric) in Nyarugusu camp

**63,561**

Number of Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu camp

**8,996**

Number of Persons with Special Needs

**60%**

Percentage of children among the Burundian population

**33,110** (as of 13<sup>th</sup> August)

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.*

## INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

### BURUNDI SITUATION

13 AUGUST 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

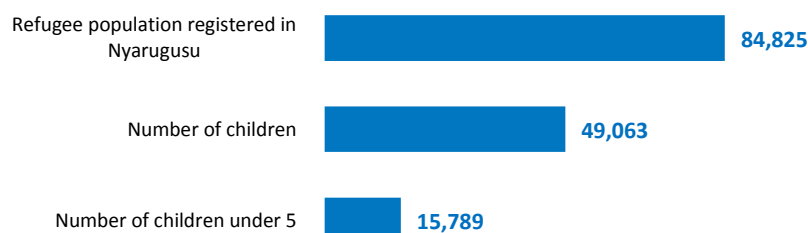
- More than 84,825 Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since early May 2015 and are living in Nyarugusu camp.
- A total of 1,046 refugees arrived in Tanzania between 7<sup>th</sup> July and 12<sup>th</sup> August; the most used entry points are Buhigwe, Kakongo, and Ngara.
- The average daily rate of arrivals into Tanzania is still below 150 individuals.
- As of 13<sup>th</sup> August, Nyarugusu camp is host to **150,782** refugees mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



*Newly arrived Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu Camp attentively listen to the wise counsel of UNHCR HOFO Kasulu, August 2015*

### Population of concern (new arrivals)

Some **84,825** refugees arrived in Nyarugusu Camp from the beginning of May this year to date




# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

## Operational Context

The United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office on 13<sup>th</sup> August 2015 issued a press release appealing for calm amid reports of the death of a Burundian refugee, suspected to have contracted the Ebola virus, in Kigoma region in North West Tanzania. The reports emanated following the death on 10<sup>th</sup> August in Maweni Hospital in the region. The deceased, had resided in Nyarugusu Camp for three years and was among refugees who were in the Resettlement program to United States of America. Laboratory tests done on samples collected from the suspected case and three close family members were negative for Ebola and Haemorrhagic fever. The actual cause of death is still being investigated.

An assessment was conducted on two sites identified by the Government in Kibondo and Kakonko districts for the relocation of the newly arrived Burundian refugees. The pros and cons for each site are being weighed before a final decision is agreed.

 Protection (UNHCR, UNICEF, IRC, TRCS, IFRC, ICRC, WLAC, Plan International, IOM, HelpAge, OXFAM, UNFPA, World Vision)

## Achievements and Impact

### Registration

- As of 13<sup>th</sup> August, the total population of newly arrived refugees stands at **84,825** individuals. Among these, 82,763 individuals or 97% have been biometrically registered. Some 2,062 refugees are pending biometric registration. The camp is now host to a total of 150,782 persons of concern from Burundi (57.7%), DR Congo (42.2. %), and other countries (0.1%).
- The rate of new arrivals into the country is still below 150 individuals per day. The most used entry points are Buhigwe, Kakongo and Ngara. 57.6% of the refugees are coming from Makamba region and 13.4% from Bururi region.

### Protection

- 55 volunteers continue to enhance face to face communication. Design of key messages is ongoing for CRI/NFI. Key messages on environment protection were drafted.
- Community Based Organizations (CBOs), elderly and child protection committees are facilitating the identification of persons with special needs, general distribution of non-food items and communication with communities.
- Construction of energy saving stoves is being encouraged.

### Child Protection

- Four (4) requests for cross border tracing were received.
- Seven (7) children including five (5) unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and two (2) separated children (SC) were reunified with their parents. 22 (Female: 12 | Male: 10) new foster parents were identified and 52 (15F, 37M) UAMs were placed in foster care.
- A total of 5,708 children (Female: 2,904 | Male: 2,804) attended activities in 7 child friendly spaces (CFS). Activities at the CFSs include numeracy, play activities, traditional dances, story-telling, reading and writing among others.
- Some 92 unaccompanied minors/ separated children (UAM/SC) were identified bringing the cumulative total of UAMs and SC to 3,134. Of this total there are 1,205 UAMs (431F | 774M) and 1,929 SCs (Female: 917 | Male: 1012).

- 64 (28F, 36M) best interest assessments (BIAs) were conducted during the reporting week. 27 (Female: 11 | Male: 16) case plans were developed for the completed BIAs.
- Community mobilization for the opening of the 8<sup>th</sup> Child Friendly Space is on-going in Zone 9 and 10.
- Mapping of neighborhoods for the formation of Child Protection Committees was completed and selection of the committees is on-going.
- During the reporting week the sector received additional funding from donors to support the strengthening of the child protection systems for the old population. The funds will cover capacity building training of the Congolese Child Protection Committees, training of the police officers, assessment of the unaccompanied children in foster care as well and rehabilitation of the youth centres. The implementation of the activities should be completed before the end of the year.

### Community Services

- The total number of persons with specific needs (PSN) identified as of 13<sup>th</sup> August is **8,996**. Some of the groups represented in the total figure include 1,732 persons with disabilities (Female: 1,050 | Male: 682), 841 persons with serious medical conditions (Female: 407 | Male: 434) and 666 elderly persons (Female: 395 | Male: 271).
- 250 mobility walking sticks were provided to the elderly and 40 commode chairs (20 to elderly and 20 to Community-based Rehabilitation Centres (CBR) after a functional assessment.
- Older persons committees have been formed in Zones 8-11 and registration is ongoing in the zones and mass shelters.
- A quick post-distribution monitoring indicated that the beneficiaries are satisfied with the Non Food Items (NFIs) they receive.

### Relocation from schools

- Relocation of Burundian new arrivals from all 16 schools has been completed and families have been relocated to family shelters and tents.
- A bill of quantity has been submitted for renovation of all schools and discussions are ongoing for proposal budget review and approval for funding.
- Fumigation in all schools is progressing well.

### Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

- The training on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Code of Conduct (CoC) was completed with 818 partner staff and incentive workers trained.
- One (1) case of rape, two (2) physical assaults, three (3) denial of resources and four (4) psychological/emotional abuse cases were reported. Five (5) cases of early pregnancies have been identified and referred to Tanzanian Red Cross Society (TRCS).
- Assessment findings by partners indicate that Congolese women shy away from seeking medical support because of assumed need of filling a Police Form 3 (PF3) before any health services are given.
- 9,920 sanitary pads have been received for distribution to women and girls.

### Youth Programming:

- 51 youth (Female: 25 | Male: 26) attended Training of Trainers (ToT) on ASRH/HIV/AIDS prevention. The training aims to equip youth and adolescents with life skills.
- 38 overage unaccompanied minors/ separated children UAM/SCs (Female: 19 | Male: 19) were supported with used clothes and psychosocial support.
- In an effort to strengthen relations between the old and new populations, the youth sector organized eight (8) friendly matches for football and volleyball with 224 players (Female: 32 | Male: 192) involved.

### Identified Needs and Remaining gaps

- Information dissemination on services and entitlements remains a challenge. A strategy to enhance communication with refugee communities is being drafted.
- Some refugees prefer to use local medication than seek modern medical attention.
- Challenges with monitoring of children due to spontaneous movement of the foster families from reception shelter to the new zones.
- Need for medical partners at reception centres to attend to sick children. Partners lack transportation to take children to the hospital.
- There is a limited water supply at the Child Friendly Spaces (CFHs).
- The commode chairs were not welcomed by those living in mass shelters as it compromised their privacy.
- Lack of psychosocial support activities for older persons.
- Few supplies to support sports and recreational activities.
- There is a need for a youth center for the new case load.
- Limited quantity of dignity kits and sanitary materials for distribution.
- There is a need to increase coordination of statistics and resume the individual case review meeting.



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

#### Achievements and Impact

- 10 temporary learning spaces are functioning with 17,769 children enrolled. Within this group, 16,625 students are in primary school (8,640 Female | 7,985 Male) while 1,144 students are in secondary school (666 Female | 478 Male).
- A total of 2,362 students received education-in-a-box kits (exercise books, pens, pencils and plastic bags). The distribution of education kits continues.
- To increase access to education, six (6) tented classrooms are being erected, two (2) in E3; two (2) in M2 and two (2) in Zone 7- O3. These will accommodate 960 children in double shifts.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a need of water facilities and fence in 10 schools.
- There is a need of funds to construct 4 new schools and teachers' offices.



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

#### Achievements and Impact

- 10,592 consultations; 89% of which were new visit. Consultation per clinician per day was 80. Bed occupancy rate at 85%
- The main morbidity (23%) is Malaria and Respiratory Tract Infection (13%)
- The under 5 mortality and crude mortality rates for the week were 0.4/10,000 per day and 0.2/10,000 per day respectively.
- Zone 8 Health Centre (Health post 4) has an average of 500 consultations a day and bed occupancy of 100%. Health post 5 in Zone 9 has received furniture but awaiting water installation for activities to begin.
- Mobile clinics -continue running in alternate days. Malaria rapid diagnostic test (MRDT) usage has dropped from 800 to 350. This is due to the improvement in case definition.
- A consignment of drugs that was in Kigoma was cleared by customs and arrived in the camp during the course of the week.
- Reproductive health kit has arrived for usage in the camp facilities.
- Basic Emergency Obstetric Care (BEMOC) training has been finalized.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Water installation in Health post 5 is pending.
- The maternity ward in health post 4 is yet to commence activities as construction is not finalized.
- There is a need for Malaria vector control activities e.g. indoor residual spraying and environmental management.
- There remain gaps in counseling in the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) program.
- Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for 24 -59 months old children is insufficient.

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

### Achievements and Impact

- A total of 82,000 refugees received 654 metric tonnes of food commodities during the week of 7th – 13th Aug 2015. Whereas some 81,370 beneficiaries received 644 metric tonnes as dry rations, through the general food distribution (GFD) each covering 14 days.
- During the same period 3,400 beneficiaries received 3 metric tonnes of food assistance under the wet feeding program in Ngara, Kagunga, Manyovu and Nyarugusu camp while 198 individuals received 0.07 metric tonnes of high energy biscuits (HEB) in transit.
- Supplementary feeding to children from 6 to 23 months covered 1,280 beneficiaries receiving 2 metric tonnes of super cereal plus.
- Likewise 108 HIV/ART patients, 3,060 pregnant and lactating women, 1,050 Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases as well as 348 hospital in-patients were assisted with a total of 5 metric tonnes of food commodities.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Due to lack of addresses, people are forced to walk a long distance to food collection points.



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

### Achievements and Impact

#### Water

- The drilling of two boreholes is ongoing in Zone 8 and 11.
- Water supply at Zone 4 stands at 13 litres per person/day while at Zone 7 it is 14 litres per person per day. At Zones 8-11 the water distribution rate is 10 litres per person per day.

#### Sanitation

- Latrine coverage Zones 8-11 is at 23 persons per latrine; Zone 4 (28 persons per latrine), Zone 7 (35 persons per latrine).

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Overstretched water distribution system.
- Breakdown of water bowsers.
- Lack of space to build new latrines at reception centers causing tension with old caseload.
- There is a looming threat of rain.



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

- As of 13<sup>th</sup> August, the total number of tents pitched in Nyarugusu camp had reached 5,211 units while the total number of family shelters increased to 2,639 units.
- In view of the new refugee site to be approved, construction activities in Nyarugusu will continue at a normal pace, as approval of the new site is awaited.
- 16 schools, four (4) churches and one (1) youth center were emptied and families relocated to family shelters and tents. Improvement in latrine construction has expedited relocation activities.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The provision of water in mass shelters remains below standard quantity per day per person.
- More than 6,000 families do not have their own family shelters or tents.
- 10 mass shelters in the camp have still to be emptied.

### 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/>