



## INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

### BURUNDI SITUATION

03 SEPTEMBER 2015

### HIGHLIGHTS

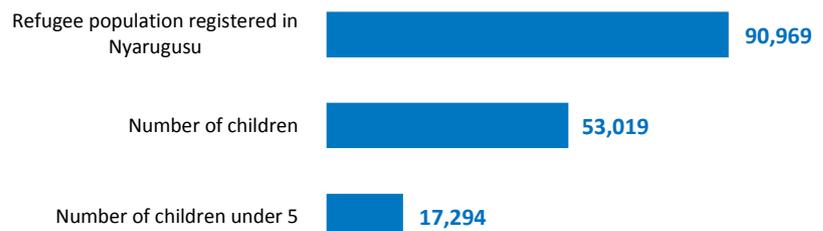
- More than 90,969 Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since early May 2015 and are living in Nyarugusu camp.
- A total of 1,648 refugees arrived in Tanzania between 28<sup>th</sup> August and 3<sup>rd</sup> September; the most used entry points are Buhigwe, Kakongo, and Ngara.
- The average daily rate of arrivals into Tanzania is now below 200 individuals.
- As of 3<sup>rd</sup> September, Nyarugusu camp is host to 156,691 refugees, mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



Head of Office UNHCR Kasulu briefing the Ministry of Home Affairs Permanent Secretary (First left), and Director of Refugees' services Department (second right) upon their visit to the new site (Nduta)

#### Population of concern (new arrivals)

Some **90,969** refugees arrived in Nyarugusu Camp from the beginning of May this year to date



### KEY FIGURES

**89,696** (as of 3<sup>rd</sup> September)

Number of Burundian refugees registered (biometric) in Nyarugusu camp

**63,441**

Number of Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu camp

**9,086**

Number of Persons with Special Needs

**60%**

Percentage of children among the Burundian population

**30,387** (as of 3<sup>rd</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 been registered.*

# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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## Operational Context

Following reported continued insecurity in Burundi, though on a reduced arrival rate, asylum seekers continue arriving in Tanzania on a daily basis. This compounds on the already exceeding number of refugees hosted in Nyarugusu refugee camp. Nyarugusu camp is now hosting more than 150,000 refugees, which is three times more than the required number expected per camp. The government of the United Republic of Tanzania has officially announced new camp sites to host Burundian refugees, namely Mtendeli, Nduta and Karago. Relocation plan of the identified refugees is still on progress. Initial planning figure is to relocate 50,000 Burundian refugees by December 2015 in two phases. Phase one will be relocation to new sites, Nduta and Mtendeli and is scheduled to start on 1st October 2015 while phase two will start next year 2015.

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

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## Achievements and Impact

### Registration

- As of 3<sup>rd</sup> September, the total population of newly arrived refugees stands at 90,969 individuals. Among these, 89,696 individuals or 98% have been biometrically registered. Some 1,273 refugees are pending biometric registration. The camp is now host to a total of 156,691 persons of concern from Burundi (59.4%), DR Congo (40.5%), and other countries (0.1%).
- The rate of new arrivals into the country was approximately 200 individuals per day during the week of 28<sup>th</sup> August to 3<sup>rd</sup> September. The most used entry points are Buhigwe, Kakongo and Ngara. 56.7% of the refugees are coming from Makamba region and 14.0% from Bururi region.

### Protection

- Comprehensive protection training including SGBV and child protection for 100 police officers in the newly arrived police contingent was finalised. Approximately 15% of the police officers are women.

### Child Protection

- A total of 1,306 (Girls: 479 | Boys: 859) unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and 2,001 (Girls: 955 | Boys: 1,054) separated children (SCs) have been identified.
- 84 (Female: 35 | Male: 49) best interest assessments (BIAs) were conducted, bringing to a total of 1,339 BIAs 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 5,517 children (Female: 2,901 | Male: 2,616) attended activities in 8 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS). Activities at the CFSs include numeracy, play activities, traditional dances, story-telling, reading and writing among others. Mobile CFS activities were conducted in Zone 8, 9 and zone 11 where by the target groups were children aged 6-12 years old.
- In collaboration with partners, three (3) day training was conducted for four (4) Child Protection Committees in zone 8, 9, 10 and 11. Training covered Basic Concept of Child Protection, CP Mechanisms, Referral System, Tracing Services role, and responsibility of Child Protection Committee members.
- Community sensitization meeting was held to introduce the Child protection committees in Zone 8 as well as the importance of CFS as well as encourage the community to send their children to school.

- Staff induction on child safeguarding policy was conducted to facilitators, animators, and support staff.
- A meeting on tracing was held to review the referral mechanism.

### Community Services

- The total number of persons with specific needs (PSN) identified as of 3<sup>th</sup> September is 9,086.
- A total of **179** (Female: 37 | Male: 117) persons with special needs were relocated from mass shelter (M1) to family shelters in zone 11. The exercise is ongoing for the other remaining mass shelters.
- 339 (Female: 187 | Male: 152) beneficiaries including 26 (Female: 5 | Male: 21) were provided with material support.
- 19 individuals (Female: 8 | Male: 11) from new case load were provided with physiotherapy treatment at Community Based Rehabilitation Center; two (2) female cases were supported with auxiliary crutches one (1) pair of each item for knee support.
- A total of 199 (Female: 82: Male: 117) cases were monitored during the mental health clinic.

### Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

- 46 (2 Congolese and 44 Burundians) SGBV incidents were reported during the week of 27<sup>th</sup> August -2<sup>nd</sup> September including 11 rape (1minor,1 male); one (1) forced marriage ( 1minor); three(3) denial of resources; two (2) psychological/emotional abuse that happened while in the country of origin. Six (6) rape cases and 1 minor psychological/emotional abuse occurred during flight. Likewise in the country of origin there six (6) rape cases (4 minor), six (6) physical assaults; four (4) cases of denial of resources and seven (7) psychological/emotional abuse (1minor).
- A total of 182 cases were screened at reception points.
- 15 of the reported incidents received clinical care.
- Three sensitization meetings on early reporting, referral pathways and peaceful coexistence were completed where 170 participants (Female: 135 |Male: 35) participated.
- The construction of three temporary rooms at main hospital is complete, to create additional rooms for caseworkers as well as reduce waiting hours for survivors attending services at the centre.
- Case conference Terms of Reference was finalized.
- SGBV referral pathway was revised and will be disseminated once finalized.

### Identified Needs and Remaining gaps

- Lack of addresses especially to new arrivals that are living in mass shelter continue to be a challenge facing tracing process.
- Lack of curriculum for Accelerated Learning Program (ALP).
- Lack of plastic sheeting remains a significant challenge, which is causing great delays to the opening of second temporary learning space.,
- SGBV incidents occurring during collection of firewood continues to be a challenge.
- There is increased tension and domestic disputes reported such as in polygamous family settings caused due to limited resources to be shared.
- To ensure privacy, there remains a need to have doors and locks on showers and toilets in some zone, including zone 7.
- The number of children attending child friendly spaces (CFS) has decreased due to on-going food distribution in the camp.

## 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).
- Registration for 'out of school' children (aged 9-18) for our Accelerated Learning Programme is ongoing.
- 32 (Female: 21 | Male: 11) additional teachers were recruited for informal education and thus making a total of 180 (Female: 53 | Male: 127) teachers.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There remains a need of water facilities, sanitation materials in temporary learning spaces (TLS).
- There is a need of plastic sheets for latrines.
- There is a need of sports and equipment in schools

### Youth Programming

- A meeting on Early pregnancy and HIV/AIDS was held among the new population a total of 72 individuals (Female: 35 | Male: 37) participated.
- Seven (7) friendly sports matches were played where by 220 (Female: 28 | Male: 192) participated.



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

### Achievements and Impact

- The Rapid Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) for 2015 in Nyarugusu was finalized.
- The third round for Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign has started in Nyarugusu camp for 32,000 refugees who got the first dose in the second round of the campaign. About 92% of those who got the first dose in June had completed their second dose in July.
- 12, 038 consultations were held; 90% of which were new visits. Consultation per clinician per day was 75.
- The main causes of morbidity are Respiratory tract infection (21%) and Malaria (12%).
- The under 5 mortality rate and Crude mortality rate for the week was 0.2/10,000 per day and 0.1/10,000 per day respectively.
- Maternity wing in Health post 4 in Zone 8 is functioning; this will reduce referrals to the main hospital.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Health post 4 in Zone 8 has high workload with an average of 500 consultations per day and more than 100% bed occupancy despite the functioning of health post 5 in zone 9.
- There remains a need for plumpy nut.
- Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for 24 -59 months old children is still insufficient.
- There is a need for Malaria vector control activities e.g. indoor residual spraying and environmental management.
- Drug shortage.

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

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### Achievements and Impact

- A cumulative total of 9,210 refugees received 30,289 metric tonnes of food assistance during the week of 28<sup>th</sup> August - 3<sup>th</sup> September 2015. Some 6,600 beneficiaries among them received 678 metric tonnes of food commodities as dry rations, through the general food distribution (GFD) covering 14 days.
- During the same period 2,610 beneficiaries received 4.7 metric tonnes of food assistance under the wet feeding program in Ngara, Kagunga, Manyovu and Nyarugusu camp while 126 in transit refugees received 0.024 metric tonnes of high energy biscuits (HEB).
- The Blanket Supplementary Feeding to children from 6 to 23 months covered 1,041 beneficiaries received 1.56 metric tonnes of super cereal plus.
- 3,296 beneficiaries including pregnant and lactating women, children (MAM), HIV/ART patients received 4.7 metric tonnes served as hot meals.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- People are walking a long distance to distribution centres.



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

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### Achievements and Impact

#### Water

- The drilling of bore hole with approximately 40-50m<sup>3</sup>/h and installation of 122 tap stands has been completed.
- Installation of 10 tap stands ; two (2) in zone 8A; two (2) in zone 9; two (2) in zone 10 ; two (2) in zone 11 and 2 at reception centre in zone 8. Also Onion Tank has been installed at zone 8A (30m<sup>3</sup>).
- Pipeline distribution assessment was done in zone 9-11.
- Excavation of 1.7kms pipe trench for pipe line connection was conducted in zone 9&10.
- Training was done to 10 water user committee in zone 9, 10 and 11.
- Detailed WASH assessment for Nduta, Mtendeli and Karago old refugee camps has been finalized.
- 2606 household received supplementary female kits.
- 177 Environmental cleaning materials were distributed and 142 hand washing facilities installed.

#### Sanitation

- 274 pit latrines have been constructed in zone 9, 10, 11 and Reception center zone11.
- 276 Emergency bathing rooms have been erected.
- 25 full latrines were replaced.

#### Hygiene

- 2606 house hold supplementary female kits have been distributed.
- 142 hand washing facilities and 177 environmental kits have been distributed.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Breakdown of water bowsers and Kaga pump
- Rocky areas at zone 9, 10 and 11 extension cause delays of latrine construction.

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

- A total of 38, 217 individuals are still pending in mass shelters (03,M2 and a few in M1)
- 3,397 individuals and 508 families were relocated from mass shelters E3 (A-B) to family shelters and tents.
- Proposed Contingency plan for floods has been finalized and will be shared.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 15,176 family units need to shelter in new structures
- 3,634 family plots need to be erected

## 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 (REDES), 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/>

