

KEY FIGURES

20,136*

Burundian refugees have been received in Uganda since November 2014 (As of 27 January, 2016)

Further breakdown of the above figure:

15,128

Refugees received in Nakivale Refugee Settlement

362

Refugees received in Kyaka II Refugee Settlement

245

Refugees received in Oruchinga Refugee Settlement

79

Refugees received in Kisoro district

4,322

Urban refugees received in Kampala

**statistics are provided by the Government of Uganda Office of the Prime Minister*

PRIORITIES

The refugee influx from Burundi is increasing. Emergency preparedness to receive more refugees is being strengthened.

Uganda

UPDATE ON THE BURUNDI REFUGEE RESPONSE

JANUARY 22-28, 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- There is an increasing inflow of Burundians seeking safety and protection in Uganda since the start of the New Year.
- A total of 728 new arrivals arrived this week, up from 601 previously reported and 390 individuals received the other week. Most of the new arrivals (589 individuals) were received in Nakivale-26 were transported from Mirama Hills, 15 from Mutukula border and 10 from Rubare police post. Some 514 individuals walked to OPM for registration while 24 individuals were referred from Kampala.
- The new arrivals continue to cite heightened insecurity resulting from clashes between government and opposition forces plus family reunion as reasons for fleeing.
- Recently, there has been an increase of youths and adolescents among new arrivals citing fear of conscription into militia groups.
- Most new arrivals are coming from Bujumbura, Muyinga, Kirundo, Kibitoke, Bubanza, Gitega and Karusi provinces.
- So far Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) has granted prima-facie status to 514 individuals. Another 75 individuals are undergoing screening. On average, the process of screening and plot allocation takes between five to seven days.



Burundian Refugee children participate in the cleaning of water tanks in Kabahinda C village, Nakivale Refugee Settlement. © UNHCR/A.Alimo

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

- In Nakivale, OPM settled 165 Burundians and allocated them 15x20metre plots of land for construction of shelters in Kashojwa A village. With Nakivale almost reaching its full capacity of 100,000 individuals, plot sizes for shelter are decided by OPM subject to the availability of land in a particular zone/village and the total number of refugees to be settled.

Protection

- In Nakivale, American Refugee Committee (ARC), received four protection cases from Kabazana village-two relating to insecurity and the others medical. Psychosocial support was given to all, the insecurity cases were referred to the police and the medical cases were referred to Medical Teams International (MTI) for medical assessment and support. Files were opened for all and follow-up is ongoing through home visits.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

- In Nakivale, ARC handled two SGBV cases that occurred in Kabazana and Kashojwa C village. One of the survivors suffered from physical assault and the other was denied resources by her partner. Files were opened for the survivors, psychosocial supports were given, the assaulted survivor was referred to police and follow-up is ongoing through home visits. ARC also visited female survivor of gender-based violence that occurred in Burundi. Psychosocial and supportive counseling was given to the survivor and her family.

Child Protection

- In Nakivake, ARC conducted Best Interest Assessment (BIA) for a 10-year old separated Albino male child residing at Kabazana Reception Centre. The boy was referred to Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) for education needs, Uganda Red Cross Society for family tracing and MTI for medical support. The child is now staying with a relative in Kashojwa B. MTI supported him with sunscreen ointment to protect his skin, WTU enrolled him in primary school and Red Cross has initiated an ongoing family tracing process.
- ARC also conducted BIDs for two other unaccompanied minors-a 15 year old deaf and dumb male child at risk living with his mother in Kabainda C village and a 14-year old female who was accompanied to OPM to process her refugee status and subsequently placed under foster care with a family in Misiera A village. Both children were referred to WTU for special education needs, and have been registered to start school as soon as schools resume for the next academic term. Ugandan Red Cross Society has embarked on their family tracing.

Education

- In Nakivale, WTU announced the 2015 Primary Leaving Examination results with some 71 percent candidates passing in division one to three, lower than last year's 84 percent. The decline in performance is attributed to shorter study hours during examination preparation as the children were not aided with solar lamps to study at night as was the case in 2014.

Reproductive Health

- In Nakivale, Reproductive Health Uganda, screened 46 mothers for cervical cancer in Kabazana Reception Centre, Misiera A and Kashojwa C village. Three women were positive and referred to Mbarara Hospital for further diagnoses and treatment.

Immunization

- In Nakivale, MTI supported 205 children between 0-15 years to get vaccinated, this was a significant increase compared to 136 in the previous report. Some 44 children were vaccinated against measles, 47 received oral polio vaccination, 55 were dewormed, 30 received Vitamin A supplement and TT was given to 29 female children.



Food Security and Nutrition

- In Nakivale, MTI screened 583 children for malnutrition as compared to 117 reported last week. The increase was due to the mobile exercise conducted by MTI and the rising number of residents at Kabazana Reception Centre resulting from increasing trends of Burundian new arrivals.



Water and Sanitation

- In Nakivale average water consumption for the Burundians reduced to 17.4 l/p/p/d from 18.2 l/p/p/d last week. This has been attributed to the increasing number of Burundians new arrivals and limited number of water trucks to distribute water to the Burundian villages.

Sanitation and Hygiene

- In Nakivale, household latrine coverage decreased from 60 percent to 46.4 percent. Since January 2016, household coverage for latrine has been decreasing because of the continuous increase in population of new arrivals resettled in the Burundian villages. However, WASH emergency team is monitoring the situation to ensure households meet minimum standards.

Working in partnership

The Government of Uganda, through the Office of the Prime Minister and UNHCR are supported by:



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