



INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

BURUNDI SITUATION

4 June 2015

KEY FIGURES

44,862 *(as of 28 May)*

Number of Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu camp, Kasulu.

28,006

Number of Burundian refugees transported by boat from Kagunga to Kigoma

23,301

Number of Burundian refugees transported by bus to Nyarugusu

3,553

Number of Persons with Specific Needs

1,999 / 27,352

Number of emergency shelters built / number of refugees accommodated

828

Number of latrines & showers built in Nyarugusu

PRIORITIES

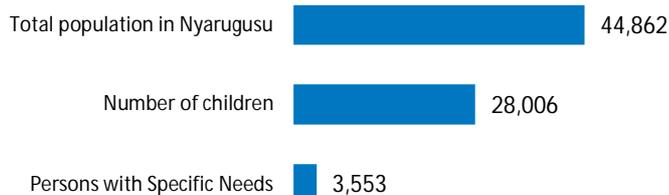
- Strengthening of health facilities, staff and capacity
- Enhancing protection monitoring activities
- Construction of shelters in Nyarugusu to accommodate Burundian refugees
- Identification of additional settlement options for newly arrived refugees
- Finalizing Preparedness & Capacity Assessment of partners in the anticipation of an additional influx of refugees from Burundi.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Since early May, some 50,000 Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania mainly through Kagunga, but also through other border villages.
- Severe overcrowding, the lack of adequate potable water and sanitation facilities in Kagunga led to an outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD). On 18 May the Government declared an outbreak of cholera.
- A massive and immediate collaborative humanitarian response with a focus on health and WASH interventions was successfully able to contain the spread of cholera and prevent a major epidemic. A total of 31 deaths were recorded as a result of cholera, however none since 22 May. Today, the situation in Kagunga has stabilized, the area has been cleaned and the latrines decommissioned. A reception area has been rehabilitated to receive up to 3,200 refugees.
- The focus of the refugee response is now on Nyarugusu camp, Kasulu, where the newly-arrived refugees from Burundi are accommodated. With Nyarugusu site fast approaching full capacity, there is need to identify a new location to accommodate any additional influx of refugees.
- Coordination mechanisms have been established and humanitarian agencies/NGOs are providing a collaborative response to support the Government of Tanzania in addressing the needs of the newly-arrived refugee population from Burundi.
- A preparedness plan and assessment is underway among partners to ensure a response strategy and adequate capacity on the ground in the event of a new influx.
- On 22 May, UNHCR launched the Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan for a total of USD 207 mln, including USD 91 mln for the Tanzanian operation.

Population of concern

A total of **50,000** people of concern



UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

The coup attempt in Bujumbura on 13 May while President Pierre Nkurunziza was in Dar Es Salaam, was thwarted by troops loyal to the Government and demonstrations against a third term for the President turned violent. The assassination on 23 May of the opposition leader also aggravated tensions in the country. Many Burundians have fled to neighboring countries, including Tanzania, as a result of direct threats by groups loyal to the President or a preventative measure anticipating further violence in the country. While the pace of refugee arrival has decreased significantly in the last days, the political and security climate remains stressed prior to the upcoming Presidential elections of 26 June. Diplomatic demarches by leaders of neighboring African countries to resolve the issue peacefully have not yielded results. Since the start of the unrest in early May, over 50,000 refugees from Burundi have arrived in Tanzania. The main border entry point is Kagunga, a small village along Lake Tanganyika, accessible by boat from Kigoma.

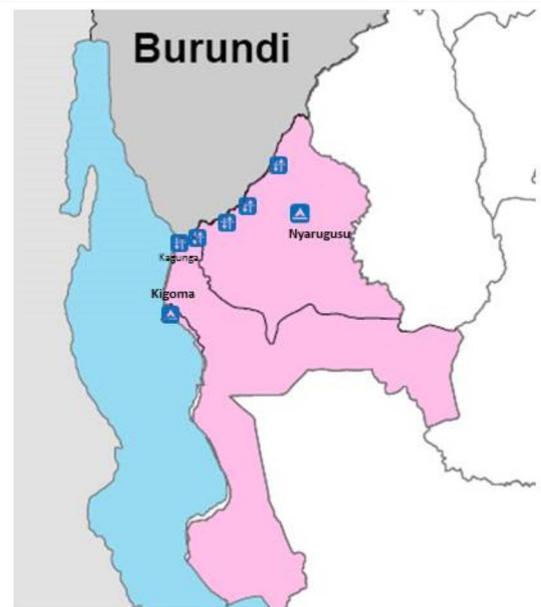
Achievements

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

Achievements and Impact

- As of 28 May, UNHCR has registered 49,892 newly-arrived refugees from Burundi in Nyarugusu camp. Among these 22,356 are male and 22,506 female. Children account for 62% of this population with 19% of all children under the age of 5. Refugees report the main reasons for flight as harassment, threats from the *Imbonerakure* (paramilitary), arbitrary arrests and an assumption that the political situation in the country will deteriorate.
- While a small number of refugees continue to arrive in Kagunga, there is an increase in arrivals through other border entry points. Refugees are provided with transportation to Nyarugusu camp; snacks and juice are distributed during transit. Between 18 and 31 May, 15,860 refugees were transported to Nyarugusu by bus.
- Protection sector has identified 3,553 Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) including 556 persons with a disability, 197 older persons at risk and 220 persons with a serious medical condition. 1,316 vulnerable children have been identified: among whom 440 are Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs) and 741 Separated Children. A “safe and well” phone service has been established for refugees separated from their families. Over 9,423 calls have been placed, 8,496 of these to family members in Burundi and Tanzania. While some children have remained with families with whom they fled, others are placed in carefully-screened families to ensure suitability, availability of resources and willingness of the family to host the children. Some 20 potential foster families have also been identified in Zone 8 (an area housing Burundian refugees). UAMs/SC are provided with NFIs such as clothes, bed sheets, soap, sanitary materials and food. Further assessments of needs and appropriate responses are ongoing.
- To assist with Child Protection activities, the Government of Tanzania’s Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has deployed 30 Social Welfare Officers to support case management of children with special needs.

Map of northwest Kigoma Region, Tanzania, bordering Burundi on Lake Tanganyika



Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Protection monitoring at the Tanzania-Burundi border points needs to be strengthened in collaboration with government/local authorities to ensure reception of newly arriving refugees through alternative border points. Protection monitoring in Nyarugusu camp is also being strengthened with particular attention to SGBV, food distribution, allocation of shelter, PSNs and UAM/SCs issues.
- Need for psychosocial counselling and support to refugees including children. The sector is exploring partners who can provide counseling services. Further assessments are also to be carried out to identify the specific needs of vulnerable groups and to identify appropriate responses.

Education (UNHCR, UNICEF, IRC, Plan International)

Achievements and Impact

- Protection and Education sectors have jointly discussed the outstanding needs in the education sector. Some 8,000 students have enrolled in school; five temporary learning centers have been identified in Nyarugusu and 32 volunteer teachers from among the Burundian refugees hired.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is need for additional school equipment including more tents for classrooms, school supplies and teachers. Sector partner are exploring ways to provide for appropriate needs.



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

Achievements and Impact

- While a small number of cholera cases persist, there have been significant improvements in the health sector including a successful prevention of cholera. A Cholera Treatment Center (CTC) with a capacity of 150-200 beds and a temporary health post are under construction in Zone 8 with a focus on prevention and immediate treatment of cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and cholera. Two Health Information Teams (HIT) are posted at each reception center for community mobilization focusing on cholera prevention and active case surveillance. Health partners are also focusing on other chronic cases to ensure that malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS and other illnesses are not overshadowed by the current focus on cholera.
- Health care for the newly arrived refugees has been integrated into the existing health system in Nyarugusu; this has increased the workload on the current structure; outpatient consultations have doubled from an average of 4,000 per week to 7,500 per week. Consultations per clinician have also doubled at the same pace. The crude and under 5 mortality rates remain within the sphere standard for emergencies <1/10,000/day and <2/10,000 / day respectively.\
- Some 7,000 children are vaccinated against measles. Vitamin A supplementation was provided to some 600 children and 128 Oral Polio Vaccinations (OPV) administered.
- A total of some 12,000 children under five were assessed for nutritional status (using MUAC) reflecting a rate of 0.2% with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) 0.4% for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) reflecting a nutritional situation within the sphere standards for emergency. Further monitoring of the nutritional trends among refugees is underway to identify evolving trends.

- A total of 518 pregnant and lactating refugee women (PLW) were enrolled in a Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) in order to prevent the increase of acute malnutrition among this vulnerable group and to implement measures against stunting. 100 g of Super Cereal and 20 g of vegetable oil were also provided per person per day.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A significant increase in the population in Nyarugusu has overstretched current health facilities. To ensure effective communication regarding health and WASH with beneficiaries there is greater need for information in Kirundi. Partners are exploring channels through which to disseminate information in local the language.
- There is need for an additional staff as well as a more proactive approach to the identification of children with severe and moderate malnutrition.



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

Achievements and Impact

- Some 50,000 Refugees have been provided with hot meals to some 50,000 refugees (97 MT) and conducted the distribution of 378 MT of food benefiting some 50,000 refugees in Nyarugusu. The food package includes corn flour, pulses, oil, and salt.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Due to ongoing registration and other activities in the camp a number of refugees are unable to collect their food rations in time. Partners are following up to ensure practical timing of interventions and adequate information to address logistical issues.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (UNHCR, OXFAM, IRC, UNICEF, HelpAge, Plan International)

Achievements and Impact

- 828 latrines and showers have been constructed in Nyarugusu and hand washing facilities set up to meet the needs of 40,000 refugees. All reception centers have been provided with water taps from the existing water distribution system and additional water storage has been provided by water trucking.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is need to establish a garbage collection and disposal mechanism in Nyarugusu. Logistical capacity should also be strengthened to optimize WASH activities.
- WASH activities need to be tailored to the needs of an additional 10,000 refugees currently living in mass shelters in Nyarugusu. Partners are awaiting Government identification of a site to accommodate this population and to proceed with the construction of family shelters and the planning and implementation of their WASH requirements.

Shelter and CRIs (UNHCR, TWESA, AIRD, DRC, IRC, Plan International, CEMDO, LWF/TRCS, World Vision)

- In Nyarugusu, over 2,000 family shelter units had been completed together with 80 mass shelters which accommodate some 30,000 refugees. An additional 3,000 family shelters are required to address the needs of the remaining population. The camp of Nyarugusu is approaching to full capacity; Shelter partners are exploring sites within the camp for the construction of more family shelters.
- Refugee families are gradually relocated from mass to family shelters as these become available. Mass shelters will be remain in place once vacated in order to provide for a possible influx of refugees pending identification of a new site.
- Distribution of Core Relief Items (CRIs) including soap, buckets, jerry cans, blankets, solar lamps, sleep mats, mosquito nets and kitchen sets has been conducted. Distribution of hygiene / dignity kits is also planned.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is need to identify an additional location to accommodate the remaining refugee population currently living in mass shelters in Nyarugusu.
- With a view to the preservation of the environment and sustainability of energy, there is need for the distribution of additional solar lamps as well as energy saving stoves to the refugee population.
- There is need to install fire-fighting equipment and to ensure training of the population in case of a fire during the upcoming dry months.

Working in partnership

- The UN and partner agencies work in closely to support the Government of Tanzania in its response to the Burundi refugee situation. Inter-agency coordination meetings are held on a weekly basis with the participation of over 25 agencies (UN, I/NGOs) as well as government representatives. The coordination meeting aims to share information on progress made, highlight gaps and operational priorities and to ensure a common understanding between all partners on the ground.
- A 4Ws matrix of activities by sector is being finalized for dissemination. A preparedness capacity assessment is also underway to ensure a contingency plan in the event of an additional influx of refugee from Burundi. Sectoral meetings are held on a weekly basis to identify and address operational gaps at the sector level.
- 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 AIRD, MSF, OXFAM, TRCS, UNFPA, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, MSF-B, MSF-S, TWESA, HelpAge, LWF/TRCS, World Vision, Save the Children, CEMDO, Concern Worldwide, DRC, IRC, CARITAS/CRS, Plan International, IFRC, ICRC, WLAC, IOM and ADRA.

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Links:

<http://tracks.unhcr.org/2015/05/rescue-on-lake-tanganyika/>