



## KEY FIGURES

**106,602** (as of 28<sup>th</sup>

October)

Number of Burundian refugees registered (biometric) in Nyarugusu camp

**63,730**

Number of Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu camp

**60%**

Percentage of children among the Burundian population

**29,035** (as of 30<sup>th</sup> October)

Total Enrollment of Burundian children in schools

## 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.*

## INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

### BURUNDI SITUATION

30 OCTOBER 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

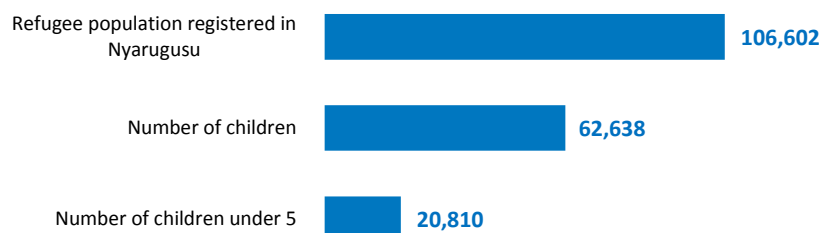
- More than 109,430 Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since early May 2015 and are living in Nyarugusu camp.
- A total of 1,184 refugees arrived in Tanzania between 24<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> October; the most used entry points are Mabamba, Manyovu, Kilelema, Kitanga, Bihalu and Bukiro
- The average daily rate of arrivals into Tanzania during the week was 240 individuals. All new arrivals are now received at Nduta camp.



*The Elderly, while waiting to receive nonfood items at the distribution centre in Nyarugusu*

### Population of concern (new arrivals)

Some **109,430** refugees arrived in Nyarugusu Camp from the beginning of May this year to date



# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

## Operational Context

Parts of two districts in Burundi's capital, Bujumbura, have been reported temporarily sealed off after fighting killed four people. Residents have been seen fleeing the affected districts to find shelter elsewhere. The killings are part of a cycle of violence that began in April with protests against President Pierre Nkurunziza's third-term bid. The president has pledged to crack down on those behind the trouble. Analysts say that in some areas of the capital, street protests have now turned into armed resistance.



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

## Achievements and Impact

### Registration

- As of 28<sup>th</sup> October 2015, the total arrivals (influx) stand at 109,430 individuals. Among these, 106,602 individuals or 97% have been biometrically registered. The Nyarugusu camp is now host to a total of 161,611 persons of concern from Burundi (63.4%), DR Congo (36.5%), and other countries (0.1%).
- The rate of new arrivals into the country was approximately 240 individuals per day during the week of 25<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> October, the most used entry points are Mabamba, Manyovu, Kilelema, Kitanga, Bihalu and Bukiro. 51% of the refugees are coming from Makamba region and 11% from Bururi region.

### Protection

- Relocation exercise continues to target protection of concerns living in mass shelters; tokens are being issued for pre-screening by protection and community Services.
- Some of the new arrivals informed they have been displaced at least twice within Burundi, before crossing the border. An important number of refugees interviewed stated they have relatives in Nyarugusu.
- The conditions of the mass shelters continue to pose protection risks. The level of tension among community members living in these facilities is perceived to be increasing.

### Child Protection

- A cumulative total of 1,371 (Girls: 497 | Boys: 885) unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and 2,029 (Girls: 962 | Boys: 1,067) separated children (SCs) have been identified.
- A total of 1,610 best interest assessments (BIAs) have been conducted for children within the new population.
- Given the decline in attendance of the child friendly spaces CFSs, particularly on distribution days, meetings were held with parents to sensitize them on the importance of the CFS amongst other issues. A total of 237 parents (Female: 147 | Male: 90) participated in these meetings.
- A refresher training on Child Protection and Child Rights was conducted for 52 animators (Female: 12 | Male: 40) in Zone 10.
- Psychosocial First Aid training was conducted for six (6) staff of Babawatoto

## Identified Needs and Challenges

- The rainfall has affected the attendance of children at the CFSs
- Distribution of Food and NFIs continues to affect the full attendance of teachers at school. The option of serving teachers on Saturday is being discussed with the concerned Working group.
- Water supply is limited at the CFS hence difficult for children to access water.

## Community Services

- The identification and screening of persons with persons specific needs for Cash Based Intervention continues. So far 900 households have been identified.

## Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

- Reported incidents during the week: Country of Asylum; 24 cases (Female: 19 | male: 5) : six (6) rape (2 minor), one (1) sexual assault, three (3) physical assault, five (5) denial of resources, nine (9) psychological/emotional abuse (2 males)
- The terms of reference for the SGBV sector working group (SWG) were endorsed.
- An Inter-Agency SGBV Strategy for 2015-2016 and action plan was drafted and will be finalized in the next week.
- The SGBV SWG agreed on planning priorities for the 16 Days Campaign - making education safe and engaging men and boys. The aim is to have as many inclusive activities as possible at the community level.
- Continued with community mobilization for GBV prevention and response through seven information sessions with the community in various parts of the camp, E1, F1, H2, B2, K1, N1, L2, P2, M2, A3, C3, K2, V1, S1, F1, G3, H3, and O3. In total, 238 community members (117 females, 89 males, 14 boys and 18 girls) participated.
- GBV team conducted 16 Focus group discussions (FGD) to test GBV key messages with various community groups of men and women to gather community reactions on community interpretations of the messages and how to better deliver the messages and who should be targeted by the campaign.
- The GBV team screened 32 women and girls at the registration centre, support centre 1, centre 2, reproductive health unit and women centre in zone 8.

## Identified needs and Remaining gaps

- The response on the agreed rehabilitation of the WASH facilities without lockable doors needs priority follow-up.
- There have been an increasing number of incidents reported from zone 8 in the past four weeks. Increased police patrolling is requested.
- The conditions of the mass shelters continue to pose protection risks. The level of tension among community members living in these facilities is perceived to be increasing and is linked to the increase in psychological and emotional abuse incidents. Expedited improvement of quality shelter is urgently needed as a way forward.



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

### Achievements and Impact

- At the end of the verification exercise of enrolment at the schools, the total number of children in Pre-school, Primary and Secondary school is 29,035 (Female: 14,614, Male: 14,421); Pre-school: 1,378 (Female: 666 | Male: 712); Primary school: 22,214 (Female: 11,326 | Male: 10,888); Secondary School: 5,443 (Female: 2,622 | male: 2821)
- A total of 1,090 students (Female: 548 | male: 542) have been registered in Temporary Learning Spaces (Accelerated Learning Programme).
- Total number of children who attended Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) was 787 (Female: 391 | Male: 396).
- A cumulative total of 1,377 (Female: 701: Male: 676) students have been relocated to Nduta camp from Nyarugusu camp since relocation exercised started.
- Major rehabilitation of three (3) temporary school structures (Mwizero, Ubumwe and Rukukdo) for the new population has been completed.
- Distribution of scholastic materials is on-going: during the week, in four (4) Congolese secondary schools, 9,937 students who are currently enrolled received 31,132 pcs of scholastic materials.
- At TLS 1, there was distribution of teaching materials comprising pens, plastic folders, attendance registers, counter books, rulers, and sharpeners to 14 teachers and distribution of pens and pencils to 447 students.
- Distribution of underpants to women 50 years plus and sanitary pads and underpants for female of 10 to 49 years have begun. Distribution of second hand clothes is also on going.

- 10 member shelter team, 2-member health and sanitation teams have been established in Zones 9, 10, 11, C3 and O3 reception shelters and Departure centre 4, respectively. A meeting will be conducted to share their Terms of Reference with them.

### Identified Challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Lack of enough classrooms to accommodate all students both in primary and secondary Burundian schools
- Lack of sports and playing equipment in schools
- Need of repair in most Burundian classrooms and a TLS due to the rains
- Lack of water in TLS 2 since 19th October. In light of this children have had to be sent home sometimes.

### Youth Programming

- During the week, five (5) (2 Females and 3 Males) peer educators and four (4) (2 Females and 2 Males) conducted four (4) ARSH/HIV/AIDs awareness meetings to youth and adolescents in Zone 1, 2, 3 and 7. The major topics discussed include: early pregnancy and substance abuse. A total of 158 youth (71 Females and 87 Males) attended.
- Two storytelling sessions took place for youth girls and boys at Youth Center I and II. The stories focused on the importance of education and barriers students' face which affects their academic performance and attendance rate, including early pregnancy and substance abuse. A total of 47 (14 Females and 33 Males) attended.
- Two youth representatives organized 01 ASRH/HIV/AIDS meeting with youth and adolescents in Zone 5. The aim was to impart knowledge on the consequences of STI/HIV and to encourage them to attend Voluntary Counseling and Testing. A total of 23 (12 Females and 11 Males) participated.
- 12 adolescent females in school are being trained on jewelry making. The objective is to make them Trainers of trainers and be able to generate income from the sale of the items.
- Group discussions with the youth on peace building in the community continue to be held amongst the Burundians. One such was held with 13 persons (4 Females and 9 Males) G3 in Zone 5.
- 10 friendly football matches were organised involving 250 (100F and 150M) players for both Burundian and Congolese population

### Identified challenges and Remaining Gaps

- Inadequate sports and recreational items to support youth center recreational activities. The community has been mobilized to continue supporting the football teams.



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

#### Achievements and Impact

- A total of 8115 consultations were done. The main cause of morbidity was Upper and Lower Respiratory Tract Infections (21%) follow by malaria (17.8%). 121 deliveries was conducted.
- Under five and Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) for the week were 0.2/10,000 and 0.09/10,000 per day respectively.
- 6,203 children (6-24 months) benefited from the blanket supplementary feeding program and also the total of 3,580 pregnant women and 3,029 lactating women who benefitted from supplementary feeding the main hospital.
- Training for HIT, SIT, HP completed on the usage and importance of Mosquito nets. The HIT started data collection on those with and without nets. Health promotion and mass sensitization on going also in all zones and distribution is now schedule for November 4, 2015.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Surveillance: There is a need to strengthen surveillance services to be alert for epidemic prone diseases in light of the raining season.

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

### Achievements and Impact

A total of 21.6 metric tonnes of food commodities were distributed to over 6,576 beneficiaries for the week ending on 30th October. This included:

- 10 metric tonnes served as hot meals to over 4,646 refugees at Nyarugusu camp, Nduta camp and Reception/Transit Centres;
- 5 metric tonnes of dry rations provided to 1,930 new refugees as a bridging ration to next general food distribution in Nduta Camp. Dry rations include maize meal, pulses, oil, salt and Super Cereal;
- 0.13 metric tonnes of High Energy Biscuits distributed as ready to eat food to 1,145 refugees in transit to Nyarugusu and Nduta camps from reception/transit centres;
- 0.8 metric tonnes of various food commodities provided to 257 hospital in-patients, 179 HIV patients and 2,673 pregnant and lactating women.
- Furthermore 5.7 metric tonnes of Super Cereal Plus were provided to 3,795 children between 6-23 months of age under WFP's Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme to prevent malnutrition.

### Identified Needs and remaining Challenge

- Some relocated refugees at Nduta camp are not included in the manifest.



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

### Achievements and Impact

#### IN NYARUGUSU

- There has been Improvement of water delivery in Nyarugusu, with the arrival of the generator for the new borehole and installation of connections.
- Replacement of 134 latrines in zone 8-12
- Ongoing construction of both primary and secondary school latrines
- Ongoing 93 HPs, HITs and SITs trained by Ministry of health and social welfare

### Identified Gaps and Remaining Challenge

- Theft of plastic sheeting remain to be a challenge



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

### In Nyarugusu Camp;

- The rehabilitation of the shelters in the camp is still on progress. For this week 10 mass shelters were rehabilitated; 5 in departure 3, 2 in new departure center and 3 in zone 11.
- 6 mass shelters were partitioned in D1 specifically to accommodate sick refugees and pregnant women from departure center and Nduta. 12 mass shelters were partitioned in C3 and it accommodated refugees who were living in mass shelters in E2.
- Rehabilitation and partitioning of 20 mass shelters in E3 is on progress. The target is to be completed Sunday 1st of November, 2015 and it will accommodate some of the people from M2 who are in shelters which are in worse condition.

- Construction of the kitchen commenced on 29th of October and 3 kitchens were constructed in C3. For the mass shelter in zone 8, 9, 10 and 11 the shelter committee will be guided and provided with necessary materials so that they can construct their kitchens.
- During the week, 40 family shelters were constructed in zone 11.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Challenges

- Shortage of trucks due to breakdowns hence slowing down the construction activities.

## 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 (REDESO), Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross Society (TRCS), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS), Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA), UNFPA, 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/>