



## INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

### BURUNDI SITUATION

14 June 2015

#### KEY FIGURES

**53,109** (as of 12 June)

Number of Burundian refugees registered in Nyarugusu camp, Kasulu.

**3,264**

Number of Burundian refugees transported to Nyarugusu camp from 1 to 13 June 2015

**26,789**

Number of Burundian refugees transported to Nyarugusu (since 18 May)

**5,146**

Number of Persons with Specific Needs (PSN)

**21,000**

Number of school aged children identified in Nyarugusu

#### PRIORITIES

- Strengthening health facilities
- Enhancing protection monitoring activities
- Construction of family shelters in Nyarugusu to accommodate Burundian refugees
- Finalizing Preparedness & Capacity Assessment of partners in the anticipation of an additional influx of refugees from Burundi

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- Some 55,000 Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since the beginning of May. While the majority of this population arrived through Kagunga, along the shores of Lake Tanganyika, more recently, refugees are entering the country from border points further north such as Kibondo. An average of some 250-300 refugees continue to arrive in Nyarugusu on a daily basis.

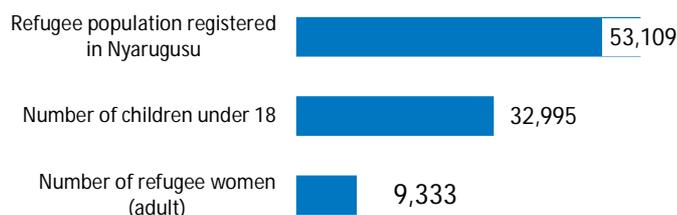


Nyarugusu, market set up by Burundian refugees, June 2015

- With Nyarugusu camp close to full capacity, the need for the identification of a new site to accommodate refugees is critical.
- Following an outbreak of cholera on 18 May, the situation has now stabilized. Health sector is proactively surveying the camp and surrounding villages. Cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) are quickly identified and brought under observation / treated.
- Preparedness and Contingency Planning is underway with revised planning figures of 150,000 refugees (up from 100,000).
- A number of donor missions took place during the last week, including SIDA, DFID and ECHO, with the aim of reviewing the refugee response operation in Nyarugusu and identifying gaps and funding requirements.

#### Population of concern

A total of some **55,000** people of concern



## UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

### Operational Context

Diplomatic discussions to resolve the Presidential elections in Burundi continue. New dates have been proposed for the parliamentary and Presidential elections in Burundi (29 June and 15 July respectively). Opposition groups have rejected these and called for the boycott of elections. Private media and news agencies have been shut down with little news and information available. Bujumbura remains calm but tense with heavy military presence in the city. Refugees continue to arrive in Tanzania at a rate of 250-300 persons per day. They point to threats, pressure to join political parties or the “imbonerakure” militia, violence and fear of violence as the main reasons for their flight. A number of refugees mentioned that they fled by avoiding major routes as these are often controlled by authorities who prevent them from leaving the country. As of early May, Tanzania has received an estimated 55,000 refugees from Burundi. Following an outbreak of cholera in the main border entry point of Kagunga, refugees are now arriving from points further north-east such as Kibondo and Manyovu. Some 62% of the refugee population is composed of children. Among the some 20,000 biometrically registered refugees, 64% originate from Makamba, 10% from Bururi and 6% from Rutana provinces in Burundi.

### Achievements

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

#### Achievements and Impact

- As of 11 June, there are some 53,109 Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu camp including 26,791 female and 26,318 male. While a small number of refugees continue to arrive in Kagunga (under 50/day), there is an increase in arrivals through other border entry points to the Northeast along the Ngara-Kibondo axis. Since 28 May, 25,061 refugees have arrived through border entry points, other than Kagunga, and transported to Nyarugusu camp. There are also a number of Burundian refugees who were living in Tanzanian villages along the border areas near Kagunga prior to the influx from Burundi. Many of these are now opting to relocate to a refugee camp mainly due to lack of coping mechanisms and access to better services in camps. In addition, over 400 Congolese asylum seekers have arrived from Burundi as well as the DRC. The Government of Tanzania recognizes Congolese nationals as asylum seekers.
- Between 1 and 13 June 2015, there has been an average daily arrival of 251 refugees into Tanzania (7,530 individuals per month). While during May the majority of refugees arrived through Kagunga, from 1 to 13 June, refugees have arrived largely through Kibondo with a daily average of 114 persons (vs. 50 from Kagunga). A total of 3,420 refugees have arrived through Kibondo in June. Manyovu is also used as a main border entry point and witnessed the arrival of a total of 1,470 refugees from 1 to 13 June (daily average of 49 persons). Finally, a total of 338 refugees arrived into Tanzania through Ngara bringing the average daily arrival rate to 26 persons).
- Protection sector has identified 5,146 Persons with Specific Needs (3,499 female and 1,647 male), including 886 persons with a disability (524 female and 362 male) and 324 elderly persons (187 female and 139 male). Protection has also screened 6,711 women and girls and identified 4,155 Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs). A total of 576 Unaccompanied Minors (UAM) composed of 144 girls and 315 boys and 1,510 Separated Children (615 girls and 895 boys) have been identified. Foster families were found for 576 UAM. A total of 34 UAMs comprising 11 girls and 23 boys are currently not in foster families. Monitoring of these children is ongoing. Two Child Friendly Spaces have been established. 40 Community facilitators / animators have been recruited and trained to carry out child protection activities.

- On 10th June 2015, the sector organized and conducted a protection training for 25 new police officers in Nyarugusu who provide security and safety in the camp. Facilitators from various partner organizations participated. The training focused on issues of refugee safety and security in the country of asylum and the camp, the adherence of authorities/police to procedures of arrest, search and detention as well as international refugee law and SGBV.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a need to boost protection capacity for more in-depth monitoring of activities including border monitoring.
- Need for psychosocial counselling and support for refugees. The sector continues to explore partners who can provide such services.
- Need to strengthen activities on peaceful coexistence between the Congolese and newly arrived Burundian population to mitigate any existing tensions.
- As a security measure, protection sector has prioritized PSNs for relocation from mass shelters to empty structures.
- Collection of firewood, generally undertaken by women and girls, has also given rise to a number of security issues. Protection is exploring ways of addressing this matter.

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

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### Achievements and Impact

- Some 21,000 school-aged children have been identified in Nyarugusu. Temporary school structures are under procurement, textbooks have been requested from Burundi and the new curriculum has been shared. The target is to reach 25,000 school aged children by September 2015.
- The majority of children will undergo informal education focusing on main subjects such as basic mathematics, languages, life skills, peace education, sports & games, until September.
- 1,246 grade 6 and 533 grade 10 students will undergo preparations on formal education and will sit for Burundian National exams in October. Discussions with Government of Burundi are underway for endorsement.
- 88 teachers have been hired and will be trained on Education In Emergency (EIE) package and pedagogy

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is need for additional school equipment including more tents for classrooms, school supplies and textbooks for the Burundian curriculum. Delivery of materials has been delayed; Sector partners are exploring ways to provide for appropriate needs.
- Lack of adequate space in Nyarugusu camp is compounded by the continuous arrival of refugees has necessitated a revision of the site plan and identification of sites as Temporary Learning Spaces.
- Need for partner(s) to conduct vocational training.



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

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### Achievements and Impact

- The situation of cholera and acute watery diarrhea (AWD) has stabilized and under control among refugees. A Cholera Treatment Center (CTC) with a capacity of 50-100 beds is operational (as of 8 June). A temporary health post has been constructed and operational in Zone 8 with a focus on prevention and immediate identification and treatment of cases of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) and cholera.
- Health sector partners survey the camp and proactively identify cases in the surrounding villages. One case of suspected cholera was referred to the CTC in Zone 8 by the Ministry of Health (MoH) where it was treated. The Government has approved the Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign which will commence in the next days.

- An increasing number of children with malnutrition have been screened and are being treated through partner interventions.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a need to coordinate closely with the local health authorities to strengthen surveillance both in the camps and neighboring host communities.
- There is need to strengthen facilities and staff to improve access to health facilities in Nyarugusu. Current health facilities continue to be stretched with clinicians seeing over 100 patients per day.
- An increasingly number of children are screened for malnutrition; the need to further strengthen this exercise continues.



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

### Achievements and Impact

- From 11 -14 June, Food sector distributed 17 mt of dry rations (General Food Distribution) to 2,500 refugees. During the same period, 8 mt of wet rations were provided to 1,000 newly arrived refugees in Nyarugusu.
- Supplementary nutrition support was provided to 300 beneficiaries including identified pregnant and lactating women (PLW), individuals admitted to Nyarugusu hospital and HIV patients on medication. A total of 3 mt of various food commodities were distributed since the start of the Burundian refugee influx.
- The 4<sup>th</sup> General Food Distribution (GFD) will begin on Monday 15 June to distribute 184 mt of dry rations to 24,500 Burundian refugees to cover 14 days. The distribution will last for three days. The next, GFD will be modified to provide rations covering a period of 28 days.
- Since the onset of the new Burundian refugee influx, 1,041 mt of assorted food commodities have been distributed. 55,000 received 818 mt of food as dry rations and a total of 190 mt of hot meals (wet rations) have been provided to 55,000 refugees upon arrival in Nyarugusu (while waiting for registration).

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In the next food distribution all volunteer assistants will be selected from the Burundian refugee population. At the moment the majority are still Congolese, who have a long experience with the exercise.
- Pending allocation of land, a temporary food distribution center will be built in Zone 8 to better accommodate the majority of Burundian refugees living in this area.



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

### Achievements and Impact

- With the continued arrival of refugees into Nyarugusu camp, the population in Zone 8 (newly-arrived refugees) is on the rise with an estimated 55,000 refugees currently living on the site.
- Water storage capacity for 130,000 liters is available in Zone 8 with 30,000 liters dedicated to the CTC and health post. Seven tap stands (42 taps) have been installed in the area. Installation of a water distribution system is pending in the southern part of Zone 8.

- Burundian refugees in Zone 8 have access to some 10.8 liters of water per person per day (standard 15 l/p/d). The amount of water distributed to each refugee has decreased due to construction of new shelters for the decongestion of churches and schools. Alternative supplementary water supply options for Zone 8 are being sought as a matter of urgency.
- WASH partners have constructed 494 latrines in Zone 8; an additional 475 latrines will be operational in the next days. 566 more latrines are needed to serve the needs of growing Burundian refugee population in Nyarugusu. In addition, 320 showers provide washing facilities; 740 additional showers are needed.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is need to establish a waste management system including garbage collection and disposal mechanism in Nyarugusu. Logistical capacity should also be strengthened to optimize WASH activities.
- The reduced water supply to the old Congolese section of the camp as a result of diversion to Zone 8 has given rise to tensions between the Burundian and Congolese communities. New water points/sources are to be implemented and a water distribution system installed in Zone 8. There is also need to rehabilitate the existing water distribution system.
- There is need to increase the number of tap stands and hand-washing facilities in Zone 8.



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

- Approval to use additional land in Zone 7 and 8 of Nyarugusu was granted by the authorities. An assessment revealed that parts of this land may be unusable due to the swampy nature of the terrain and/or its flood-prone location. Exploration for further land options in Nyarugusu is underway.
- Shelter sector has constructed 3,754 family shelters and 80 mass shelters accommodating a total of 42,032 individuals leaving a gap of 2,496 family shelters to house some 12,968 refugees currently housed in existing structures (e.g. schools).
- Distribution of Core Relief Items (CRIs) including soap, buckets, jerry cans, blankets, sleep mats, mosquito nets and kitchen sets is ongoing.
- Relocation of the vulnerable population from a number of shelters to existing structures (e.g. unoccupied primary schools) began as a way to decongest mass shelters and address potential protection and health concerns.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is an urgent need for additional land to construct tents for the refugee population already in Nyarugusu but also to prepare for any further influx.
- Land has been allocated in areas presently cultivated by the Congolese population. Negotiations are underway for construction of temporary shelters in these locations.
- Need for the evacuation and rehabilitation of existing structures housing beneficiaries (schools, churches and youth center)
- Over 4,600 additional family shelters are required to decongest current shelters and address the needs of the refugee population.

- 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.
- Information on the standard NFI package and entitlements are to be shared with refugees; distribution modalities need to prioritize PSNs and ensure that all refugee families receive kitchen sets.

## Working in partnership

- The UN and partner agencies work in close collaboration with the Government of Tanzania to respond to the needs of newly-arrived refugees from Burundi. Weekly inter-agency coordination meetings continue in Kasulu with the participation of over 25 agencies (UN, I/NGOs) and government representatives. Sectoral meetings take place in Nyarugusu on a weekly basis. The inter-sectoral meeting serves to address cross-cutting issues such as information sharing, communication with communities, and issues targeting PSNs and SGBV related to interventions.
- A 4Ws matrix of activities in Nyarugusu by sector has been compiled and shared. An analysis of the 4Ws document is underway to identify gaps and address outstanding needs.
- To ensure preparedness in the event of a new influx, a matrix of partner capacity and interventions by location and sector has been shared. A workshop has been scheduled with Government authorities and partners in the coming week to review the contingency plan, solidify details and the strategy for next steps.
- 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 Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Medecins sans Frontières (MSF Belgium & Switzerland), OXFAM, Plan International, Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross Society, Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, Women's Legal Aid Center, World Food Programme, World Vision.

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### Links:

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