



INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

BURUNDI SITUATION

22 June 2015

KEY FIGURES

54,579 (as of 19 June)

Number of Burundian refugees registered in Nyarugusu camp

61,060

Number of Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu

28,294

Number of Burundian refugees transported to Nyarugusu (18 May-21 June)

62%

Percentage of children among the Burundian population

23,674

Number of school aged children identified in Nyarugusu

PRIORITIES

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

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 58,000 Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since the beginning of May. The main border entry points used are Manyovu, Kilelema, Ngara and Kibirizi. An average of 280 refugees continue to arrive in Nyarugusu camp on a daily basis.
- The growing population in Nyarugusu camp continues to highlight the critical need for additional land.

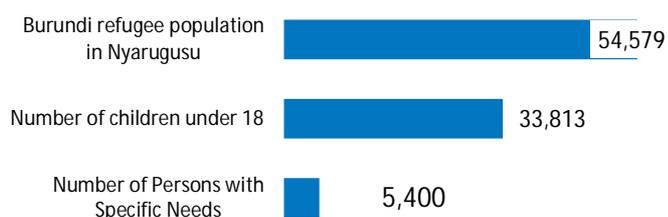


Nyarugusu camp, World Refugee Day 20 June 2015

- A cholera vaccination campaign began in Nyarugusu on Saturday 20 June and will continue through 23 June.
- An initial meeting was held with Government authorities on a harmonized Contingency Plan for an anticipated influx of some 150,000 refugees from Burundi.
- On 20 June, World Refugee Day celebrations were held in Nyarugusu with the participation of government, UN agencies, partners and the refugee community. Events included dances and songs performed by Congolese and Burundian refugees, an awareness raising play on cholera prevention, an art workshop for refugee children and a photo exhibit. A football match between the Congolese and Burundian teams culminated the day.

Population of concern

A total of some **58,000** people of concern



UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

The situation in Burundi remains tense and volatile. Diplomatic negotiations aimed at promoting an atmosphere conducive to peaceful elections have not yielded results. The AU has proposed the postponement of elections beyond 15 July and the deployment of 50 military experts to oversee human rights violations and verify the process of disarming the militia and other armed groups. While the Government of Burundi has in principle agreed to these proposals, it has requested that certain conditions be met. As of early May, over 58,000 refugees from Burundi have arrived in Tanzania mainly through Kagunga, Manyovu, Kilelema, Ngara and Kibirizi.

Achievements

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

Achievements and Impact

- As of 19 June, there are 54,579 registered Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu camp composed of 27,442 girls/ women and 27,137 boys/men. Between 18 May and 21 June, a total of 28,294 refugees have been transported from various entry points to Nyarugusu. Some 62% of the refugee population is composed of children (under 18) with 30% of all children under 5 years of age. Among 32,388 biometrically registered refugees, 67% originate from Makamba, 11% from Bururi and 4% from Rutana provinces in Burundi. The majority of refugees, over 22%, are farmers (cultivators/laborers).
- Refugees report that many major routes are blocked and 'soldiers' force the population to turn away from the borders. They point to threats, pressure to join the reigning political party and exactions by the "imbonerakure" militia, violence and fear of violence as the main reasons for their flight. Refugees have arrived in Nyarugusu camp from the main entry points of Kagunga (34,954 refugees), Manyovu (6,670), Ngara (2,613) and Kilelema. An average of 280 refugees arrive in Nyarugusu on a daily basis. The majority of this population is transported from border entry points to the camp by bus, however a smaller number arrive spontaneously.
- The Protection sector has identified 5,400 Persons with Specific Needs (3,663 female and 1,737 male) including 783 persons with disability, 363 elderly persons, 146 women at risk, 756 unaccompanied minors (UAM) and 1,573 separated children (SC). Protection sector has screened 8,196 women and girls for rape, physical and sexual assault, GBV, emotional and psychological abuse among others. A training was conducted for 80 foster families on general parenting skills and children's rights. An additional 80 families will be trained in the coming week.
- Following the Focus Group Discussions (FGD) of last week and to ensure dissemination of information to the communities, Protection sector is establishing a community-based protection mechanism to consolidate a mass information strategy. Key messages are being finalized. Refugee men and women community mobilizers will be trained to provide information on refugee rights and responsibilities, access to legal aid, SGBV, child protection as well as available services in the camp (especially for the vulnerable population).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Enhance protection monitoring capacity including border monitoring.
- Strengthen mechanisms to identify and reinforce provision of services to PSNs such as ambulance services for elderly, pregnant women and other vulnerable individuals.
- Boost mechanisms to identify and address cases of SGBV by establishing refugee committees and training the population detection and reporting of cases.

- Enhance psychosocial services to PSNs, survivors of GBV, children and others in need.
- Establish child protection committees to promote the rights of refugee children and improve identification and reporting of cases
- Need to establish mechanisms to ensure protection of women while collecting firewood

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

Achievements and Impact

- Some 23,674 school-aged children have been registered in Nyarugusu. Among these, 3,047 are of pre-school age, 14,750 primary school and 3,750 secondary school students; 2,127 out of school children have also been identified. Registration is ongoing to include newly arriving refugee children.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Lack of adequate space in Nyarugusu camp, compounded by the continuous arrival of refugees may impact the number of Temporary Learning Sites (TLS) for the start of the new academic year.
- Need to establish vocational training facilities.



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

Achievements and Impact

- An Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign began in Nyarugusu on Saturday 20 June targeting both the Burundian and Congolese refugee population in the camp. Some 20 temporary vaccination sites were established around the camp to accommodate the population. Vaccination sites have also been set up near the mosques to vaccinate Muslim refugees after 19:00, breaking of the fast. The first 3 days saw 94,044 refugees vaccinated (77% of the refugee population). A second round dose is planned in between 2 to 6 weeks. The 1st round vaccination exercise will continue through 23 June.
- The situation of health is currently stable in Nyarugusu with no new cases of cholera reported. Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity in the camp followed by respiratory tract infections and diarrheal diseases.
- Mortality in the camp remains within the emergency standards of less than 1/10,000 per day and <2/10,000 per day for crude mortality rate and under 5 mortality.
- In parallel to the OCV, a MUAC malnutrition screening was conducted; results point to 0.5% SAM, 4.5 MAM and around 5% GAM which lie within the "acceptable range" for the camp population.
- The Tanzanian Ministry of Health has approved Nyarugusu Health Centre a dispensing site for anti-retroviral treatment (ART). ART functions in Nyarugusu are to begin on Monday 22 June.
- The health sector has trained 121 community volunteers to disseminate information related to health. The teams are using songs, art, drama and 70 community volunteers to pass on a range of information on health. The sector is exploring ways of distributing information through religious leaders (churches and mosques). Key messages on health and water, sanitation and hygiene issues, is played on the buses during the relocation of refugees from border entry points to Nyarugusu. These messages, standardized and coordinated with the health sector, are in Kirundi and Swahili and are also played on radio stations in Tanzania.

- A new health post is operational in Zone 8 and is receiving over 500 consultations a day. This health post provides better access to health care for the newly arrived Burundian population accommodated in Zone 8 and has significantly reduced consultations in the main Nyarugusu hospital. Construction of an additional health center with in-patient capacity is pending allocation of land by site planners.
- It has been noted that 75% of the population seeking treatment in the Kagunga health facilities (at the border) are from Burundi and do not remain in the country.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Facilities in the camp are overstretched for the increasing refugee population; daily consultations per clinician is over 100 individuals and bed occupancy rate in the women and pediatric wards remains more than 100% in the camp clinic.
- The shortage of ambulance facilities continues affecting largely the vulnerable population; there are also delays in the provision of adequate supply of medication
- There is need to further strengthen malnutrition screening in the camp.
- Establishment of an infant young child feeding (IYCF) programme is needed in Nyarugusu.



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

Achievements and Impact

- Since the start of the emergency response operation in early May, a total of 1,465 mt of various food commodities have been distributed to over 56,000 newly-arrived Burundian refugees.
- During the week of 15 - 21 June, 56,400 Burundian refugees received 419 mt of dry rations (53,000 beneficiaries received dry rations to cover 14 days, and another 3,400 refugees received rations to bridge the period between their arrival and registration/issuance of ration card). A general food distribution will take place starting 29 June during which all Burundian refugees will be provided food for 28 days. General food distribution to the Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu started on 22 June and is covering a period of 28 days.
- Wet feeding continues to be provided at reception and transit centres to new arrivals staying overnight, and to new arrivals at Nyarugusu Refugee Camp who are waiting to be registered. New arrivals in Kagunga reception center now also receive wet feeding implemented by Caritas for the few days that they wait to be transferred by boat to Kigoma and further to Nyarugusu camp. The wet feeding ration has the same composition and quantities as the dry ration. All refugees have been part of the wet feeding programme for one or more days, with cumulatively 193 mt of food commodities provided.
- High Energy Biscuits (HEB) continue to be provided to refugees en route by bus from reception or transit centres to Nyarugusu refugee Camp. In total 29 mt of HEB and dates have been provided to over 53,000 refugees since the start of the influx end April.
- Under the targeted feeding programme, supercereal is provided to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and HIV patients on medication, and dry rations to hospital in-patients. A total of 6 mt of various food commodities has been distributed since the start of new Burundian refugee operation to a daily average of up to 500 beneficiaries.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- While many of the concerns regarding distribution of food have been resolved, a small number of issues persist including family size and the amount of food allocated to each family. These will be resolved in the next food distribution cycle.



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

Achievements and Impact

- Among the total refugee population in Nyarugusu, some 28,000 are housed in Zone 8. With the arrival of new refugees, this number is anticipated to increase during the next weeks impacting provision of water in Zone 8.
- Exploration of new water supply through the River Kaga near the camp is underway to provide an additional water pipeline to Zone 8.
- The current water storage capacity in Zone 8 has increased from 130,000 ltrs to 205,000 ltrs providing refugees with an increased amount of water: 11.5 lrs/person/day (up from 10.8 l/p/d) – the standard being 15 l/p/d.
- 1,123 latrines have been constructed so that latrine coverage in Zone 8 currently stands at 1:49 (persons: latrine). The gap in latrine coverage is premised by the high water table and rock formation which hampers the installation of latrines in some areas of Zone 8. In addition, 320 showers and 145 hand washing facilities have been completed with a demand of 780 and 955 respectively.
- WASH sector is working closely with Health, Protection and other sectors to ensure the dissemination of information on water, sanitation and hygiene issues. Identification and training of 80 hygiene promoters and 45 protection animators will strengthen awareness on key WASH issues among refugees.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The current additional 75,000 ltrs of water storage in Zone 8 is a temporary measure; a permanent water distribution system is vital especially in light of the growing population of new refugees arriving in the area. Rehabilitation of an existing borehole will also improve water supply at Zone 8.
- Increase in the number of showers and hand-washing facilities as well as hygiene promoters to achieve a ratio of 1:200 refugees (current ratio stands at 1:500)
- Establishment of a mechanism to boost WASH analysis, including a comprehensive qualitative and quantitative analysis of water distribution to permit identification and addressing of gaps in a timely manner. There is also need for a sanitation survey to provide accurate figures on filled and operational latrines.



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

- Some 58,000 newly-arrived Burundian refugees are currently accommodated in mass shelters, existing structures and family shelters. The Shelter sector is aiming to provide family shelters to all refugees; a shortage of suitable land among other issues has hampered efforts.
- A temporary halt in the construction of shelter (due to cassava plantations in areas allocation for shelter in Zone 8) was resolved in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Camp Commandant. Negotiations were conducted with the farm owners and an agreement reached to harvest the cassava.
- Shelter sector conducted a joint mission, including the participation of refugee construction workers, to physically verify the number of family shelters in Zone 8 (tents and structures with plastic sheeting). Results of the joint mission confirmed a total of 3,854 family units in place.

- In an effort to decongest community shelters/primary schools, 968 refugees were relocated to empty schools during the week of 15 June. Priority was granted to vulnerable persons.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The need for additional land remains critical. Nyarugusu camp was initially intended to accommodate some 40,000 to 50,000 Burundian refugees. As of 19 June, the population has reached over 58,000, with some 280 refugees arriving on a daily basis.
- Need for the evacuation and rehabilitation of existing structures housing beneficiaries, in particular schools that must be ready prior to the start of the next academic year.
- As a security measure and to promote environmental protection, there is need for the distribution of additional solar lamps and energy saving stoves to the population in Nyarugusu.

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 as well as issues targeting PSNs and SGBV.
- The Inter-Agency Preparedness & Contingency Plan is under review as discussions with government authorities continue in an effort to harmonize a plan of actions.
- 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 (TWESA), UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, Women's Legal Aid Center (WLAC), World Food Programme, World Vision.

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Links:

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