



INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

BURUNDI SITUATION

21 AUGUST 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

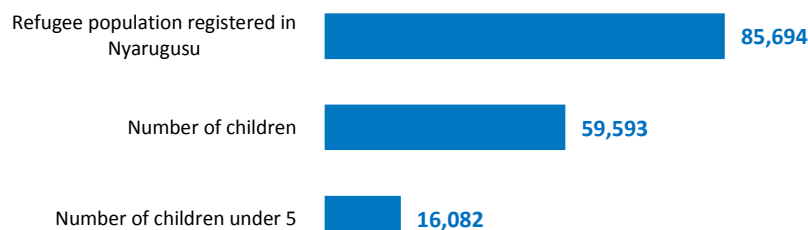
- More than 85,694 Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since early May 2015 and are living in Nyarugusu camp.
- A total of 1,288 refugees arrived in Tanzania between 11th August and 17th August; the most used entry points are Buhigwe, Kakongo, and Ngara.
- The average daily rate of arrivals into Tanzania is below 250 individuals.
- As of 21th August, Nyarugusu camp is host to **151,651** refugees mainly from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



Children playing in one of the Child Friendly Spaces in Nyarugusu camp, August 2015

Population of concern (new arrivals)

Some **85,694** refugees arrived in Nyarugusu Camp from the beginning of May this year to date



KEY FIGURES

83,610 (as of 21st August)

Number of Burundian refugees registered (biometric) in Nyarugusu camp

63,658

Number of Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu camp

9,059

Number of Persons with Special Needs

60%

Percentage of children among the Burundian population

17,769 (as of 21th August)

Total Enrollment of Burundian children in 10 Temporary Learning Spaces

PRIORITIES


- Identification of additional land to accommodate refugees
- 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.*

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

Burundi's security forces have tortured suspected opponents of President Pierre Nkurunziza's third-term bid. This came after President Pierre Nkurunziza sworn in for a controversial third term on August 20, following elections in July where he got nearly 70 percent of the vote. The rights group has called for the beatings and torture to stop and wants an "independent and impartial investigation". In his inauguration speech last week, the president promised to end the violence within two months.

 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 21st August, the total population of newly arrived refugees stands at **85,694** individuals. Among these, 83,610 individuals or 97% have been biometrically registered. Some 2,084 refugees are pending biometric registration. The camp is now host to a total of 151,651 persons of concern from Burundi (57.9%), DR Congo (42.0 %), and other countries (0.1%).
- The rate of new arrivals into the country is below 250 individuals per day. The most used entry points are Buhigwe, Kakongo and Ngara. 57.5% of the refugees are coming from Makamba region and 13.5% from Bururi region.

Protection

- According to protection monitoring at all sites, there have not been any mass returns.
- Community based protection and training/orientations for Communication with Communities volunteers with all camp stakeholders continue to be a priority.

Child Protection

- A total of 1,284 (Girls: 457 | Boys: 827) unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and 1,987 (Girls: 941 | Boys: 1,046) separated children (SCs) have been identified.
- 23 children including 20 unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and three (3) separated children (SC) were reunified with their primary care givers and 42 (Female: 17 | Male: 25) UAMs were placed in foster care.
- A total of 11,149 children (Female: 6,077 | Male: 5,072) attended activities in 8 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS). Activities at the CFSs include numeracy, play activities, traditional dances, story-telling, reading and writing among others
- 141 (Female: 55 | Male: 86) best interest assessments (BIAs) were conducted.
- A total of 13 Child Protection committees (CPCs) have been formed in Zone 8- 11 and plans for training are on-going.

Community Services

- The total number of persons with specific needs (PSN) identified as of 21th August is 9,059 (Female: 6,189 | Male 2,870). Whereas **375** (Female: 306 | Male: 69) persons with special needs were relocated from mass shelter (M1) to family shelters in zone 11.
- A total of 31 cases (Female: 12 | Male: 19) were provided with physiotherapy treatment at Community based rehabilitation center; functional assessment was done for **10** (Female: 6 | Male: 4) new cases. Whereas 221 (Female: 106: Male: 115) cases were monitored at the mental health clinic.

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

- 49 newly SGBV incidents were reported during the week of 13th -19th August including 22 Rape (1 minor); nine (9) psychological/emotional abuse (1 minor) that happened while in the country of origin. Three (3) rape cases during flight (1 minor) and 15 cases including four (4) rape cases (1 minor), eight (8) psychological/emotional abuse and three (3) cases of denial of resources happened in the Country of asylum.
- Three (3) dedicated spaces are now available to conduct case management activities. The fourth space in **Zone 8** is yet to commence activities as it is not completed.
- The SGBV case conference on case management will restart on 25 August. Terms of Reference is being reviewed.
- Revision of multi sectoral response referral pathway is underway.
- Partners are undertaking in-house sensitisation for 50 medical staff and 100+ non-medical staff.
- SGBV and Child Protection training for incoming police officers is planned for early September whereas SGBV sensitisation is included in the training for Child Protection Committees in August.
- Partners have conducted five (5) group meetings with new arrivals to sensitise on SGBV and share information on how to access services while in the camp.
- Six newly hired national staff (including two psychologists) in addition to 44 Burundian incentive workers are in training with partners on emergency case management.
- Prioritised distribution of Non-food items (Sanitary materials) to be coordinated with Community service in order to ensure efficiency of the whole process.

Youth Programming

- Some 343 youth (Female: 199F | Male: 144) attended meetings on Adolescent and Sexual Reproductive Health education including the prevention and response to drug and alcohol abuse and early pregnancy. Whereas 340 youth (Female: 32 | Male: 308) participated in 14 friendly matches.
- One (1) day training on leadership skills was conducted for newly elected youth representatives from the Burundian community.

Identified Needs and Remaining gaps

- There remains a need to organize placement tests for all school aged children as a transition between informal and basic/formal education.
- There remains a need to provide firewood for identified persons with special needs (PSNs) from the new caseload.
- There is a limited water supply at the Child Friendly Spaces (CFHs).
- Lack of address in some neighborhoods remains a challenge in forming Child Protection Committees (CPCs).
- Inadequate sports and recreational materials to support teams and recreational activities in the camp.
- There is a need to increase coordination of unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and separated children (SC) statistics and need to strengthen individual case management.
- SGBV incidents occurring during collection of firewood continues to be a challenge.
- There is increased tension and domestic disputes reported due to current living situation whereas some reported incidents are due to late departures from food distribution collection.
- There remains a need for training of stakeholders (including police agencies and organizations) and community members on SGBV prevention and response.
- Lack of sanitary materials for women and girls remains to be a challenge.

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

Achievements and Impact

- A total of **6,899** students received education-in-a-box kits (exercise books, pens, pencils and plastic bags) thus covering all schools. Whereas **1,045** text books were distributed for various subjects including Kirundi, Swahili, French, English, Mathematics.
- To increase access to education, six (6) tented classrooms have been erected two (2) in E3; two (2) in M2 and two (2) in Zone 7- O3.
- Total enrolment for 'out of school children' has reached 648.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There remains a need of water facilities and fence in 10 schools.
- There is a need to revise the criteria for 'out of school' children.
- Lack of office space for teachers in some schools.



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

Achievements and Impact

- Joint health and nutrition mission carried out assessments in Kibondo and Kankonko districts. The team visited Karago, Mtendeli and Nduta camps.
- 10,225 consultations were held; 99.6% of which were new visits. Consultation per clinician per day was 64. Bed occupancy rate was at 79%.
- The main causes of morbidity are Respiratory tract infection (17%) and Malaria (14%).
- The under 5 mortality rate and Crude mortality rate for the week was 0.3/10,000 per day and 0.1/10,000 per day respectively.
- Zone 8 Health Centre (Health post 4) has an average of 500 consultations a day and bed occupancy rate of 100%.
- A total of 252 children in the outpatient therapeutic feeding programme (OTP /ATFP) were seen with 41 absentees noted. By end of reporting period, 37 children were in the stabilization centre.
- There were 114 deliveries, whereby 12% of which were through caesarean section.
- 206 patients are on antiretroviral treatment.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There remains plumpy nut shortage. The current stock in the region can last for about a month.
- Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) for 24 -59 months old children is still insufficient.
- There is a need for Malaria vector control activities e.g. indoor residual spraying and environmental management.
- There remain gaps in counseling in the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) program.
- There is urgent need for Health information system (HIS) training for new staff.



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

Achievements and Impact

- A total of 11,551 refugees received 20.4 metric tonnes of food assistance during the week of 14th-20th August 2015. Whereas Some 1,840 beneficiaries received 8 metric tonnes of food commodities as dry rations, through the general food distribution (GFD) covering 14 days.

- During the same period 2,155 beneficiaries received 3 metric tonnes of food assistance under the wet feeding program in Ngara, Kagunga, Manyovu and Nyarugusu camp while 460 in transit refugees received 0.09 metric tonnes of high energy biscuits (HEB).
- The blanket supplementary feeding to children from 6 to 23 months covered 3,431 beneficiaries receiving 5 metric tonnes of super cereal plus.
- Likewise 131 HIV/ART patients, 2,304 pregnant and lactating women, 864 moderate malnourished children and 366 hospital in-patients were assisted under the supplementary food programme with a total of close to 4 metric tonnes of food commodities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Some people have lost their ration cards thus causing delay in the distribution process.



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

Achievements and Impact

Water

- The drilling of the additional borehole is complete with tap stand and soak pit being installed at Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) health post 5.
- Water supply at Zone 4 stands at 14 litres per person/day while at Zone 7 it is 14 litres per person per day. At zone 8 is 10 litres per person per day while at Zone 9-11 the water distribution rate is 14 litres per person per day.

Sanitation

- Two (2) new blocks of latrines have been installed (Female: 10 |Male:4) at TRCS health post 4.
- Likewise two (2) tippi taps have been installed and latrine coverage in Zone 4 is at 25 persons per latrine; Zone 7(35 persons per latrine) while in Zone 8-11 is at 23persons per latrine.

Hygiene

- A WASH assessment questionnaire is being reviewed.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Overstretched water distribution system.
- Breakdown of water bowsers.
- Lack of space to build new latrines at reception centers causing tension with the old caseload.
- Rock areas at zone 9 and 10 cause delays of latrine construction.
- Cleaning kits are not sufficient.



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

- As of 13th August, the total number of tents pitched in Nyarugusu camp had reached 5,211 units while the total number of family shelters increased to 2,639 units.
- A total of 937 family shelters and 10 reception shelters have been erected as of 21st August. Whereas a total of 28,010 individuals (3,884 households) have been relocated to family shelters and tents.
- New neighborhoods are under construction in zones 9, 10 and 12.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- More than 6,000 families do not have their own family shelters or tents.
- There is a need to construct Six (6) additional reception shelters in zone 8.

- There remains a need to maintain or decommission latrines and water points in some schools because the latrines are full. Likewise there is need for classrooms to be refreshed

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