



INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE BURUNDI SITUATION

29 June 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 66,000 Burundian refugees have arrived in Tanzania since the beginning of May, some 6,000 of them during the last 3 days.
- Between 20 and 28 June, UNHCR registered 9,296 refugees bringing the average daily arrival to 1,033 individuals. This marks a sharp increase from the average daily arrivals of 266 persons between 1 and 19 June.
- The main border entry points are Kagunga, Manyovu, Kilelema, Ngara and Kibirizi.
- The growing population in Nyarugusu camp continues to highlight the critical need for additional land.
- A joint border monitoring mission with government authorities is planned in the coming week to review reception areas at border entry points and ensure they are fully operational in the event of a large influx.



KEY FIGURES

57,054* (as of 27 June)

Number of Burundian refugees registered in Nyarugusu camp

61,424

Number of Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu

30,385

Number of Burundian refugees transported to Nyarugusu (18 May-25 June)

6,259

Number of Persons with Specific Needs

61%

Percentage of children among the Burundian population

23,674

Number of school aged children identified in Nyarugusu

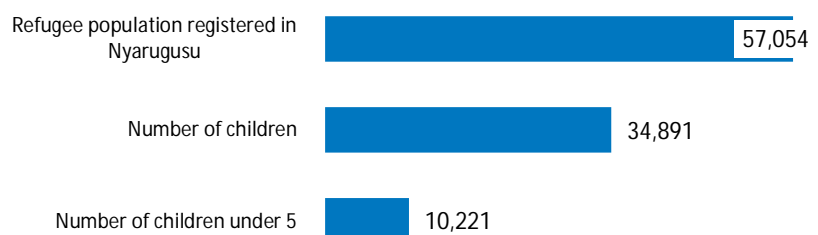
**statistics of 27 June with available breakdowns.*

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

Population of concern

A total of some **66,000**




UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

The situation in Burundi continues to deteriorate. A Burundian Vice President opposed to the third term of the President, the Speaker of Parliament and an opposition leader have left the country. Further violence including an attack on a district polling station and setting on fire of election materials have also been reported. Opposition groups have called for a boycott of the elections. Since early May, over 66,000 refugees from Burundi have arrived in Tanzania, more than 6,000 of them in the last three days. Refugees arrive mainly through Kagunga, Manyovu, Kilelema, Ngara and Kibirizi entry points. A sharp **increase**

Achievements

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

Achievements and Impact

- As of 27 June, there are 57,054 registered Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu camp composed of 28,652 girls/ women and 28,402 boys/men. Some 61% of the refugee population are composed of children (under 18) with 10,586 children under 5 years of age. Among 42,929 biometrically registered refugees, 69% originate from Makamba, 11% from Bururi and 3.5% from Rutana provinces in Burundi.
- Transportation: Between 18 May and 25 June, 30,385 refugees were transported from various border entry points to Nyarugusu camp.
- 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. A number of refugees indicated that they plan to join family members who arrived earlier. Refugees have arrived in Nyarugusu camp from the main entry points of Kagunga (35,270 refugees), Manyovu (8,794), Ngara (2,962), Kilelema (2,153) and Kibirizi (2,043).
- Between 1 – 25 June, 6,860 refugees were transported from the main border entry points (Kigoma, Manyovu, Kibondo and Ngara) to Nyarugusu, among these 2,614 were transferred during the week of 19 – 25 June (daily average arrival of 373 persons/day). A number of refugees also arrive in the camp spontaneously.
- Promotion of refugee participation in all activities related to their protection has been identified as an opportunity and a priority.
- Protection sector is implementing community based protection mechanisms and consolidating a mass information strategy.
- To ensure that refugee communities are aware of their rights and responsibilities as well as their entitlements and available services in the camp, identified refugee community mobilizers have been trained to disseminate key message to the population.
- A total of 8,761 women and girls have been screened; findings show 577 cases of GBV, 166 cases of rape (no rapes in the camp over the past week), 43 cases of physical and 25 cases of sexual assault, 77 cases of denial of resources and 266 cases of emotional & psychological abuse.
- Child Protection: Some 1,049 Unaccompanied Minors have been identified. 576 Foster parents are being trained on children's rights and basic parenting. Best Interest Assessments (BIA) have been conducted relevant to 706 cases and are being followed up. A distribution of 1,574 pcs of clothing was carried out in 4 reception centers; 1,032 women and 542 men received much needed items. Five Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) are currently operational in Zone 8 with 6,000 children registered. Each CFS is overseen by 3 facilitators and 3 Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)

teachers. The 3 ECCD teachers and 3 facilitators are mentored by facilitators and teachers from the Congolese refugee system in the camp.

- A mass information campaign began on 24 June: 35 young volunteers from different reception centers (women and men) attended a workshop on how to communicate with the refugee community regarding services in the camp. Folders with information on health and Core Relief Item (CRI) distribution drafted in four languages (Kiswahili, Kirundi, French and English) were provided as well as notebooks to record frequently asked questions. The volunteers were receptive and enthusiastic to disseminate the key messages to the communities, which give them a sense of responsibilities and commitment.
- On Monday 29 June Protection sector will hold a meeting with the volunteers to receive feedback and discuss the challenges faced to propose and guide the way forward. Further volunteers will be identified (including more Congolese) for a coverage of 2 persons per reception center and to ensure dissemination of information to both Burundian and Congolese refugees. Key messages on food, registration and child protection key messages are being developed.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is GBV risk and domestic violence related to mass shelters arising mostly psychological abuse and limited psychological support
- Women and girls still facing challenges related to lack of dignity kits. Some kits arrived but gap is still big
- There is need for further strengthening of protection mechanisms and to enhance capacity of staff including partner staff

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

Achievements and Impact

- Spaces have been allocated for the construction of Temporary Learning Sites (TLS) and temporary school structures are under construction. 88 teachers have been recruited and will undergo training from 30 June. Informal education of refugee children is planned to commence on 2 July 2015.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Lack of updated statistics due to ongoing registration (level II)



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

Achievements and Impact

- The first round the Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign just ended with 93% coverage. Preparations are ongoing for the second round of the vaccine. A MUAC screening for malnutrition was conducted during the OCV campaign on children between 6 – 59 months; findings show a SAM of 0.8%, MAM of 4.7% and a GAM of 5.5%
- A new health post in Zone 8 is receiving more than 500 patients a day; in-patient facilities are under construction. New land for a second health post has been allocated and construction is to begin shortly. The main health centre in Nyarugusu is now an antiretroviral (ART) dispensing site.
- Malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity followed by respiratory tract infections and diarrhoeal 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 and under 5 mortality.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Health services are stretched reflecting the inadequacy of the current health facilities for the increasing population in Nyarugusu camp
- There is need for Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) programme as well as Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) programmes.

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

Achievements and Impact

- To date, a total of 59,000 refugees have been provided with food / rations (1,490 mt) in Nyarugusu. Between 19 and 25 June, 2,954 beneficiaries received dry rations (19 mt) and 7,106 refugees were provided with wet feeding (2.4 mt) and 4,100 persons benefited from the Supplementary Feeding Programme (2 mt) in Nyarugusu. In Ngara, 322 refugees received wet rations (1.2 mt) and 344 refugees were provided (0.07 mt) High Energy Biscuits (HEB) in transit.

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 accommodated in Zone 8. The daily arrival of new refugees in Nyarugusu is expected to further impact provision of water in Zone 8. The current capacity for water distribution in Zone 8 stands at 10 l/p/d. Borehole 1 is being rehabilitated to provide additional water to refugees in the Zone. Monitoring of water quality is enhanced thanks to a newly acquired Pool Tester.
- There are a total of 1,098 latrines in Zone 8 providing a ratio of 26 persons / latrine. Construction of 24 latrines at 3 Child Friendly Spaces has been completed.
- There are a total of 355 showers bringing the ratio to 79 persons/shower. An additional 205 showers are needed to attain the standard ratio of 50 person / shower.
- Zone 8 has a water storage capacity of 215,000 ltrs; 70 taps are available, a ratio of 400 persons / tap. Sanitation facilities are currently under construction / rehabilitation and a sanitation survey is underway.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is need for additional latrines (205) in Zone 8. There is also need for an increased number of taps and additional water storage tanks.
- The water source in Zone 8 is presently inadequate however with the rehabilitation of the borehole in Zone 8, the supply of water should improve. Increase in water supply for Zone 8 means a decrease in supply at the Old camp.
- The need for Quantitative and Qualitative analysis of WASH activities in Nyasrugusu continues

- Need to Increase the number of hygiene promotion volunteers to cover 1:200

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

- As of 23 June, a total of 4,133 shelters have been constructed in Nyarugusu to house newly arrived refugees. An address system has been developed for finalization. There also a number of refugees accommodated in existing structures (e.g. schools and youth center) as well as mass shelters, the latter pending the construction of family shelters in the camp.
- The population in Zone 8 stands at 28,647 refugees, among these 1,647 persons were relocated during the past week
- To date, CRIs have been distributed to some 50,800 beneficiaries; additional items have also been provided to targeted groups such as women or those with specific needs.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is critical need for additional land, in particular in the event of an additional influx
- There is need for the evacuation and rehabilitation of existing structures housing beneficiaries (schools, churches and youth center)
- Overcrowding of community shelters and school structures continues to pose a serious challenge and protection risk
- Refugees continue to arrive in Nyarugusu increasing the need for additional shelter.
- Additional CRIs are required in the event of an influx of refugees from Burundi
- As an environmental protection measure and to promote greater safety and protection for refugees, women in particular, there is need for the distribution of solar lamps and energy saving stoves

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 relocation, PSNs and SGBV.
- A joint border monitoring mission together with government authorities is planned in the coming week and a technical inter-agency mission will follow to ensure reception areas at border entry points are fully operational in the event of a large influx.
- A 4W matrix of partners and their respective sectors of implementation is being finalized in the event that a new site is identified to accommodate refugees.
- 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, Redeso, 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/>