

BURUNDI SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 29

September 2016

KEY FIGURES

311,083

New Burundian refugees in asylum countries since April 2015 as of 31 August 2016.

FUNDING

USD 180.6 million

requested for the overall situation through UNHCR's Supplementary Appeal (January-December 2016)



PRIORITIES

Burundi: Implementation of emergency response to vulnerable populations through activities funded by CERF and protection / monitoring of spontaneous returnees

DRC: Establishment of new camp site to host incoming refugees as Lusenda Camp has reached its full capacity

Rwanda: There is a need for (solar) lighting in Mahama Camp to improve the camp's protection environment

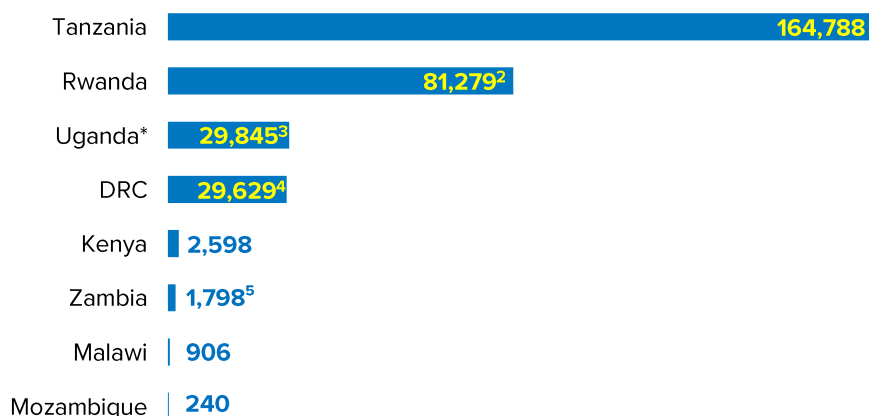
Tanzania: Finding additional camp space for incoming Burundian refugees together with the Government of Tanzania

HIGHLIGHTS

- Tanzania:** Interim arrangements have been made with the Government that have allowed UNHCR to increase camp population capacity at certain camps that had reached their full capacity. These interim measures are short-term solutions, therefore new camp sites are still urgently needed to accommodate the continuing influx of refugees. The daily arrival rate of Burundian refugees increased to 349 by the end of September.
- Rwanda:** The 2016 target for the construction of semi-permanent shelters has been doubled to 6,000, which will significantly improve housing conditions for the refugees. Currently a total of 1,919 semi-permanent shelters have been constructed, housing 30% of the population in Mahama. Additional land is needed to allow the construction project to be completed.
- Uganda:** Refugees entering Uganda in September have been arriving from certain areas where flights were rarely recorded since the start of the influx (such as Muramvya). According to these refugees the Imbonerakure militia group launched attacks and continued to target people that belong to the country's opposition party.
- Democratic Republic of Congo:** The amount of refugees received from Burundi between July and September was 4,685, compared to 1,773 that arrived between April-June. Lusenda camp has now reached its maximum capacity, which is why two new sites have been identified by the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), both located in Fizi territory.

Population of concern

A total of **311,083** people of concern as of 31 August 2016 since the influx began in April 2015



¹ | Nyarugusu: 63,828 | Nduta: 55,297 | Mtendeli: 50,664 |

² | Mahama: 49,997 | Urban (Kigali + Huye): 29,719 | Reception Centres: 1,528

³ | Nakivale: 22,326 | Urban (Kampala): 6,258 | Other settlements: 1,261 | *Since 1 January 2015

⁴ | Lusenda: 21,191 | Out of camp/RCs: 8,438 |

⁵ | Majority live in Lusaka, as well as in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements

CRITICAL NEEDS

BURUNDI

The political dialogue needs to be continued with all parties involved to find peaceful solutions to the crisis and to create safe environments for people to return. The East African Community (EAC) is planning to continue the Intra-Burundi Dialogue in November 2016. Meanwhile the human right's situation in the country remains very worrisome. In terms of internally displaced persons IOM's Data Tracking Matrix of August 2016 reported that there are 59,758 IDPs in Burundi, out of which a reported 58% are linked with the current political crisis.

UNHCR is continuing its border and protection monitoring, while humanitarian response is provided to IDPs and spontaneous returnees. Especially now the rainy season has started, there is a need in the areas of shelter and in terms of distribution of core relief items, including food and seeds. Livelihood support is also needed to ensure self-sufficiency of people of concern.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

UNHCR is closely monitoring the electoral developments in the DRC and has, with partners, started contingency planning to prepare for a potential increase of refugees from the DRC, in case the tensions in the country lead to outbreaks of violence and subsequent population movements, which in turn could have a further destabilizing effect on the region.

SHELTER: As Lusenda Camp has reached its maximum (20,000 individuals) there is a need to start developing the two newly identified sites in Fizi territory to host incoming refugees.

RWANDA

PROTECTION: There is very limited lighting in Mahama Camp (with over 50,000 refugees), where the majority are women and children. Some of the solar lights which were already installed have been sold or stolen, leaving toilet facilities and other communal areas dark and dangerous at night. UNHCR is currently undergoing an assessment with the camp site planner to identify the most strategic places in need of solar lights, and will conduct a workshop to sensitize refugees on the importance of taking ownership of community lights in order to prevent vandalism and theft.

ENVIRONMENT: UNHCR is working with its partner American Refugee Committee (ARC) to respond to the drainage issues in Mahama, as road banks have been washed out by heavy rains, preventing UNHCR and other humanitarian actors from easily accessing certain zones in the camp. There is a need to dig proper drainage channels over a span of 14.2 km, construct 46 bridges, and reconstruct the area where there are now three gullies. With the current funding, ARC has begun phase 1 of the response.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

SHELTER: Considering that the existing refugee camps are currently at their full capacity, UNHCR has reiterated its appeal to the Government of Tanzania for the provision of additional camp sites. This is urgently needed to accommodate the continuing influx of new arrivals, but also to decongest Nyarugusu Camp and to provide contingent capacity to accommodate a potential upsurge from Burundi and DRC.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS



Protection

BURUNDI

Achievements and impact

- The total number of spontaneous returnees verified by UNHCR stands now at 4,356 as of end September 2016. The Government's figure, which is higher (100,000) may include returnees who were not registered in host countries.
- In the framework of the implementation of the CERF project by UNHCR in targeted provinces, non-food items (NFIs), including jerry cans, mosquito nets, buckets, and blankets were distributed to 49 households (IDPs, spontaneous returnees and vulnerable residents). In all, 1,900 households will be assisted with NFIs and a further 312 households will be assisted with shelter kits, which will help them reconstruct their homes.

Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- The main challenge remains access to IDPs in the current political climate, as they are not very visible.
- Many (spontaneous) returnees and IDPs are reluctant to return home due to their vulnerable status. Most of them have sold their crops and sometimes their properties.

DRC**Achievements and impact**

- UNHCR and its partners, including the *National Commission for Refugees* (CNR) and INTERSOS conducted a mission from 31 August to 3 September in order to assess existing protection risks and access to education, healthcare and other services. The areas visited had a high concentration of refugees living with host families (namely in the localities of Sange, Katogota, Kamanyola and Lubarika). Preliminary results have shown that the peaceful coexistence between refugees and hosting families is functioning relatively well, although the risk of protection incidents remains high, due to the active presence of armed groups. Furthermore, access to public services is difficult as the refugees lack sufficient financial means.
- Three joint UNHCR-CNR missions were conducted in the Fizi Territory, in order to identify refugees detained in prison and to also assess the detention conditions and protection risks. Following this mission, nine refugee detainees were released. Sanitary conditions were considered to be poor.
- UNHCR partner *Save the Children* provided psychosocial support to 71 children (37 girls and 34 boys) who have been stigmatized by their community after being abused. In addition, the NGO held a training on child protection issues for 130 participants, including African Initiatives for Relief & Development (AIRD) and CNR staff, as well as Congolese police and army officers.
- In order to identify the causes and reduce the prevalence of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), a round table (*Community Strategy Against Rape*) was conducted in Lusenda on 27 September with the participation of UNHCR, its partners and staff from the local Tribunal. Since the beginning of 2016 104 cases of SGBV were recorded, out of which 36 were rapes (12 involving minors).

Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- In the areas hosting Burundian refugees, there is a high risk of protection incidents, due to the presence of armed groups.

MALAWI

- UNHCR in Malawi is receiving an average of 700 new arrivals per month. The majority of the new arrivals are from the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), but there are also refugees coming from Burundi.
- SGBV response and prevention mechanisms as well as child protection referral pathways and alternative care arrangements are in place in Dzaleka Camp to address the protection needs of the population of concern.

RWANDA

There is a need to install solar lights in Mahama Camp to improve the protection environment in the camp at night, where the majority of the population consists of women and girls.

TANZANIA**Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)**

- The ban on production, sale and consumption of local alcohol is currently being monitored in all refugee camps. The ban was put in place due to the increase of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) which, in part, is influenced by excessive consumption of alcohol.
- Approximately 15,955 (8,942 f/7,013 m) individuals took part in the outreach and educational activities across all three refugee camps. Most of these events were led by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and covered a range of topics from early reporting of SGBV cases to discussions on thematic issues.
- As a result of continued outreach activities, UNHCR and partners have observed an increase in the number of SGBV incidents which have been reported, as victims are better aware of the importance of early reporting.
- There are 573 (242 f/331 m) children who participated in activities jointly organized by IRC and Plan International in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps to increase awareness on a range of issues, including early marriage. IRC

conducted a two-day training for 73 Burundian elected leaders (33 f/40 m) to provide information on safe identification, referral and to plan on how to work jointly in responding to SGBV cases.

- IRC has also conducted a training for 31 personnel of the Police, Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) and IRC from two border entry points and the public prosecutor from Kasulu District. The training focused on addressing the identified gaps and providing clinical, as well as legal support to SGBV survivors.
- A visual safety audit has been conducted in Nyarugusu Camp by the SGBV Sub-Sector Working Group (Sub-SWG). Key findings from the audit will be shared with all relevant sectors.

Child Protection

- Save the Children in collaboration with the Babawatoto Youth Centre continue to support children, youth and adults in Nyarugusu Camp through the Child Protection in Emergency (CPiE) and Education in Emergency (EiE) programs. These engagements include management of four Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), four Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD), two Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS's) and Mobile CFS "Flying Carpet," as well as mobile life skills training in areas that are located far from TLS's and CFS's. Mobile CFS has benefitted 903 (450 f/ 453 m) children in Nyarugusu Camp. In addition, Save the Children is also providing support to nine Child Protection Committees (CPC) in Nyarugusu.
- Plan International has conducted Best Interest Assessments (BIA/s) for a total of 159 (65 f/94 m) children in Nduta and Mtendeli camps. The cumulative total of BIAs conducted now cover a total of 2,606 (1, 011 f/1,595 m) children in both refugee camps.
- 74 (26 f/48 m) Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children (UAM and SC) who were placed through foster care arrangements facilitated by Plan International in Nduta and Mtendeli camps. The cumulative total figure of children in foster care now stands at 1,321 (460 f/861 m) children in both refugee camps.

UGANDA

Achievements and impact

- UNHCR's partner American Refugee Council (ARC) conducted 19 BIA for 10 unaccompanied children in Nakivale, eight separated children and one male child at risk. The children received medical care, judicial support in terms of starting their refugee determination process, supported with educational activities and one child was placed under foster care.
- In order to assess the amount of persons that have special needs, ARC conducted a verification in Nakivale. 43 persons of concern were identified and their needs assessed include: poor housing, inadequate food, poor hygiene and distance of over 5km for school for the children.

ZAMBIA

Achievements and Impact

- A joint border monitoring mission conducted in the Northern Province in September 2016 provided an opportunity to assess capacity and needs of border entry points and officials. The finding suggested a need for training of border officials, two of which were already planned for the month of October. The mission also witnessed poor reception infrastructures and capacity and recommended that border entry points be supported with the refurbishing of some temporary shelter structures as well as CRIs and food support for new arrivals.
- An SGBV prevention and response mechanism has been established, under a joint Government-UN program, in both settlements for all refugees, which is fully functional and accessible to Burundian refugees.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The scattered border entry points through which the refugees cross into Zambia, far from the capital, Lusaka and the two refugee settlements, poses a challenge for the relocation of new arrivals as well as monitoring border points, especially in the face of limited funding.

Education

DRC

Achievements and Impact

- A total of 5,796 refugee students (3,026 girls) are attending this school year (2016/2017), together with 2,809 from the host community. In secondary school there are 1,076 refugee students in school, joined by 601 Congolese students.

- Over the month of September UNHCR's partner *Save the Children* distributed a total of 1,487 school kits.
- UNHCR's partner *War Child Holland* finished the construction of eight transitional classrooms constructed in Lulinda (see photo, right, ©*War Child Holland*), which were handed over to the local authorities. Lulinda is one of the three extensions of Lusenda.



Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In the host community schools near Lusenda there is a need for 54 additional classrooms, with 887 desks, as well as additional teachers. These schools are also attended by refugee children. Such improvements would bring the students/classroom ratio down to the minimum standard of 50 students.

TANZANIA

Achievements and Impact

- The Government of Tanzania has authorized the construction of semi-permanent class rooms as an interim measure. The way forward was reached following intense advocacy by UNHCR and partners. The authorization is conditional on the alternate school structures being upgraded to permanent structures.
- The 2016/2017 academic year was opened on 19 September 2016 in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps. The anticipated number of Burundian children to be enrolled in the new academic year is 47,178 students.
- 93,779 exercise books, 15,234 pencils, and 26,542 erasers were distributed to Burundian refugee students in Nyarugusu. Meanwhile, a similar distribution will take place in Nduta and Mtendeli camps soon and will include school bags.

Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- The gap in classroom availability remains an issue in schools throughout the refugee camps. There are 1,439 classrooms required to accommodate the total number of 85,485 school-age children for primary and secondary educations combined. Compounding the gap in classroom availability is the situation whereby 1,500 students who ought to transition to the next level, but still occupying classroom spaces due to the lack of opportunity to take their examinations. There are ongoing consultative discussions in Dar es Salaam to address these challenges.

UGANDA



- Class enrolment in Nakivale stands at 1,772 and attendance was 1,067 (567 girls and 500 boys, or 60%).
- In the four primary schools of Nakivale, Kabazana, Kashojwa and Nyarugugu the number of Burundian pupils' enrolment is 1,507 with an average attendance of 1,280 students. The attendance rate is lower compared to August (as it dropped from 94% to 85%). The decrease in regular attendance was attributed to the fact that children assist their parents with the ongoing planting season.

Outdoor activities of a class of the Juru Primary School in Uganda
© UNHCR/Sam.Kulu

ZAMBIA

Achievements and Impact

- The school fees of 59 Burundian children living in Lusaka (31 girls and 28 boys) were covered by UNHCR's urban refugee program, improving access to education.



Health

DRC

Achievements and impact

- A total of 4,083 medical consultations were carried out by UNHCR's health partner ADES at both the transit sites and at Lusenda Camp. The most frequent pathologies registered continued to be respiratory infections (16%), intestinal parasites (13%) and malaria (12%). Most of the cases have been treated locally, while 80 cases have been referred to external healthcare structures.
- Over the reporting period, 1,085 refugees (591 women and 494 men) took part in workshops on sexually transmitted diseases and family planning.
- In September, the UN Foundation donated 11,450 treated mosquito nets which are destined to both refugees and members of the host community.

TANZANIA

Achievements and impact

- The expansion of the fourth health facility is ongoing in Nyarugusu and will include the construction of four admission wards, i.e. pediatric, male, female, and maternity wards, with the total capacity of 80 beds. The wards will be replacing the tents or temporary structures that were set up during the emergency. Upon completion it will have an overall capacity of 100 beds in the Burundian zones for in-patient services and admission, as well as out-patient department services.
- Meanwhile, the yellow fever vaccination campaign started at the reception centers in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli in the week of 19 September 2016. A discussion on yellow fever cards has taken place with the Regional Medical Officer (RMO) where it was agreed that UNHCR will communicate to the Ministry of Health (MoH) through the RMO to request the newly-developed yellow fever vaccination cards with serial numbers. It was agreed with the RMO that vaccination will need to start in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli while waiting for the issuance of the official yellow fever cards.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is an urgent need to establish two additional health posts in Mtendeli camp to enable decentralization of health services. The current rate of consultations per clinician per day stands at 90 to 100, **double** the standard of 50 consultations per doctor per day. In addition, the average rate of Out-Patient Department (OPD) consultations ranges from 600 to 700. This is leading to overcrowding of the single facilities and extensive waiting periods for patients.

UGANDA

- UNHCR's partner Medical Teams International vaccinated a total of 172 children against diseases such as polio, diphtheria, measles, tetanus and tuberculosis. In addition 216 children from 6 months to 15 years were dewormed, while 167 children received Vitamin A supplements. These activities were conducted at Kabazana reception center and in Ruhoko and Misiera.
- Family planning services were provided to 37 Burundian adult women in Nakivale in order to protect them from conceiving unwanted pregnancies. In addition, a total of 3,241 male and 408 female condoms were distributed.



Water and Sanitation

TANZANIA

Achievements and Impact

- The current water distribution rate in Mtendeli camp stands at 16 liters per person per day, which is below the stipulated standard of 20 liters per person per day. With Mtendeli camp reaching its full capacity at 50,058

individuals, UNHCR and its WASH partners are expediting the operationalization of the sixth borehole to increase the water distribution rate. The operationalization of the sixth borehole will also help reduce the current pumping hours from 22 to 20 hours. Meanwhile, a Geophysical Survey is ongoing in Mtendeli camp and the surrounding villages to find additional water sources.

DRC

Achievements and Impact

- 70 latrine blocks and 70 shower blocks have been completed in Lusenda, out of the 288 latrines and 100 showers planned to be completed by December 2016.
- The water distribution system of Lusenda has reached its maximum capacity (403 m³/day). Therefore the system does not allow to extend the network to provide water to the neighboring villages that are recently encountering water shortage, with an increased risk of waterborne diseases spreading in the camp. Solution scenarios are being considered, while three new water ramps and six new blocks of sinks are under construction.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Lusenda, there are 565 operational latrines and 309 showers (37 people per latrine and 67 per shower on average). 560 additional latrines and 860 showers are needed to meet UNHCR's standard (3 households per latrine/shower).
- Some refugees have destroyed some latrines and showers to utilize the material to build huts for small commerce. The police has been informed about the situation, but no actions have been taken yet. In addition, most of the water tanks for hand-washing have been stolen. UNHCR's partner ADES has been conducting sensitization sessions to encourage behavioral change.

UGANDA

- In Nakivale water was supplied to 19 villages where the Burundians have settled. The average water consumption stands at 22.21 l/p/d compared to 23 l/p/d reported in the previous month. The decrease was due to the ongoing settlement of an increased number of refugees in the Rubondo Zone.



Food Security and Nutrition

TANZANIA

Achievements and Impact

- Food distribution activities have been carried out in Nyarugusu, Mtendeli and Nduta refugee camps. The distribution in Nyarugusu Camp received a ration covering 28-days, while the ration in Mtendeli and Nduta covered 14 days. Through the process of beneficiary verification using proof of registration, a total of 3,726 individuals have been identified as “no shows” across all three refugee camps. This is almost the same number of individuals who did not show up during the previous food distribution activities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- WFP has experienced a shortfall in funding. Hence, to avoid reductions of food rations, a funding appeal has been issued to avoid the pipeline break and ensure the availability of sufficient resources. This led to successful resource mobilization to cover for the requirement in the month of October 2016. Fundraising activities are ongoing to ensure the sustainability of food distribution in all camps.



Shelter and NFIs

TANZANIA

Achievements and Impact

- Following the recent earthquake in the Kagera Region, UNHCR and partners have re-assessed the design of school buildings in areas of seismic activity such as Kigoma region. Subsequently, the shelter sector has proceeded to improve the design of all permanent school buildings that are being constructed in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli.

- Transitional shelters continue to be constructed at pace across all refugee camps, with more than 2,000 shelters (Nyarugusu 800, Nduta 1070, Mtendeli 240) now under various stages of construction. Importantly, participation by the refugee community is high and the overall quality of the shelters continues to improve. The emergency family shelter construction in Mtendeli camp has now been completed for a population capacity of 50,000 persons and new land for additional camps is now very urgently needed to construct the planned shelter figure.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of plastic sheeting has caused a severe slowdown in emergency shelter construction in Mtendeli. The Nyarugusu camp capacity continues to cause concern with the approaching rain as up to 5,000 families are occupying sites listed as unsuitable on the current site plan.

DRC

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR's partner AIRD continued pursuing construction and rehabilitation works at Lusenda camp and the Kavimvira Transit Center. In Lulinda 42 shelters (out of 100 planned) have been completed.
- AIRD also coordinated the construction of 30 transitional shelters (out of the 220 planned) destined to the most vulnerable refugee households. In addition, 9 huts for the police are being completed and one of the hangars is being rehabilitated.
- To those refugees who wish to build their own transitional shelter, AIRD distributed 148 sheets. Plastic sheeting has been distributed to the refugees for the construction of 10 religious buildings.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is an urgent need to transition the emergency shelters into semi-durable shelters, as plastic sheeting needs to be changed every 6 months.



Access to Energy

TANZANIA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR Tanzania is presently being supported by an Environmental Consultant providing strategic direction to the Tanzanian Operation and who is developing an Environment and Wellbeing Strategy, which aims to deliver high quality long term environmental interventions at the refugee camps and surrounding host community. The resulting environmental interventions are anticipated to include, but are not limited to: the identification and implementation of alternative cooking fuels to firewood; an energy-efficient cooking program; water protection and conservation programs; the development of a long term tree planting program; improved waste management procedures; the drafting of environmental manuals; the creation of environmental committees; and sustainable resource use.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

DRC

Achievements and impact: Over the period, CNR verified the occupied shelters at the camp, cross-checking information from exit permits and physical control of presence.



Livelihoods, energy and environment

RWANDA

- On 26 September the Rwandan Minister of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) and UNHCR's Representative launched the "Economic Inclusion of Refugees", a Joint MIDIMAR-UNHCR Strategy, during a stakeholder consultation that was a presentation on UNHCR's Global Policy on Alternatives to Camps. Among the outcomes of the stakeholder consultations included an affirmation that refugees can contribute positively to

Rwanda's economy and plans for next steps to boost their self-reliance through the launching of the Strategy for refugee livelihoods. Please [see this article in the New Times](#) for more information on the event.

- [Indego Africa](#), a social enterprise, has started its work in Mahama on sourcing arts and crafts from refugee cooperatives to be exported to America and sold via Indego's online-retail store. This project will increase the access to markets for refugee artisans and improve Rwanda's trade balance.

DRC

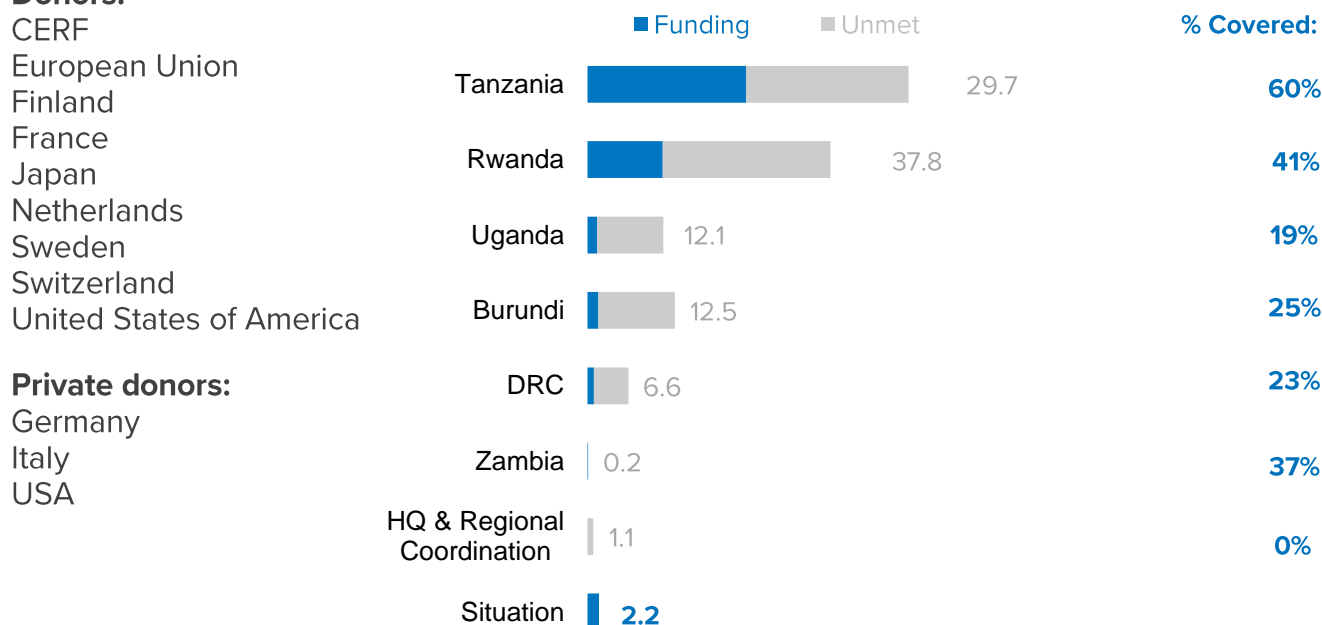
- A reforestation project was set up by the local NGO *Comité d'Entraide Familiale* (CEF), in collaboration with AIRD and the authorities of Baraka. The project includes the establishment of tree nurseries and a system of seeds multiplication. Furthermore an agronomist was hired to supervise the project. In 2016, CEF planted 15,000 seedlings and an additional 15,000 have been provided by AIRD with UNHCR funds.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

On 22 December 2015, UNHCR released a Supplementary Budget Appeal for the Burundi Situation, which includes needs for Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia from January to December 2016. UNHCR's total financial requirements for the Burundi Situation currently amounts to USD **180.6 million**. This includes USD 154 million for the response in the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda from January to December 2016, as presented in the Regional Refugee Response Plan launched on 15 December. UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors, particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds, as well as for those who have already contributed to the Burundi Situation. **The organization's overall needs for this situation are currently funded at 46%.**

A total **USD 82.7 million** has been funded:

Donors:



Special thanks to the major donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2016

United States of America (200 M) | Sweden (78 M) | Netherlands (46 M) | Norway (40 M) | Priv. Donors Spain (35 M) | Australia (31 M) | Japan (24 M) | Denmark (24 M) | United Kingdom (23M) | Canada (16 M) | Switzerland (15 M) | France (14 M) | Germany (13 M) | Priv. Donors Italy (13M) | Italy (10 M)

Thanks to other donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2016

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Contacts:

Mr. Guido van Heugten, Associate Reporting Officer, vanheugt@unhcr.org Tel: +41 (0) 22 739 7711
 Ms. Mandy Felicia Owusu, Senior Desk Officer, owusu@unhcr.org Tel: +41 (0) 22 739 8465
 Ms. Wendy Rappeport, Senior External Relations Officer, rappepor@unhcr.org Tel: +41 (0) 22 739 8993



Burundi Situation

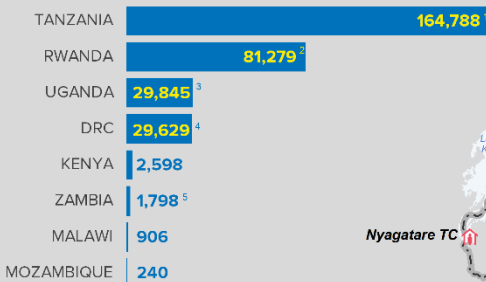
Displacement of Burundians into neighbouring countries since April 2015

as of 30 September 2016

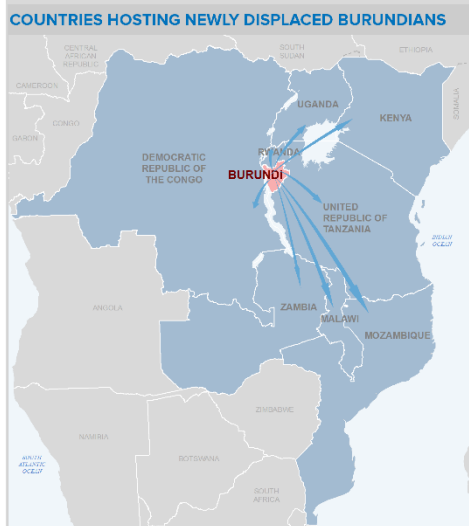
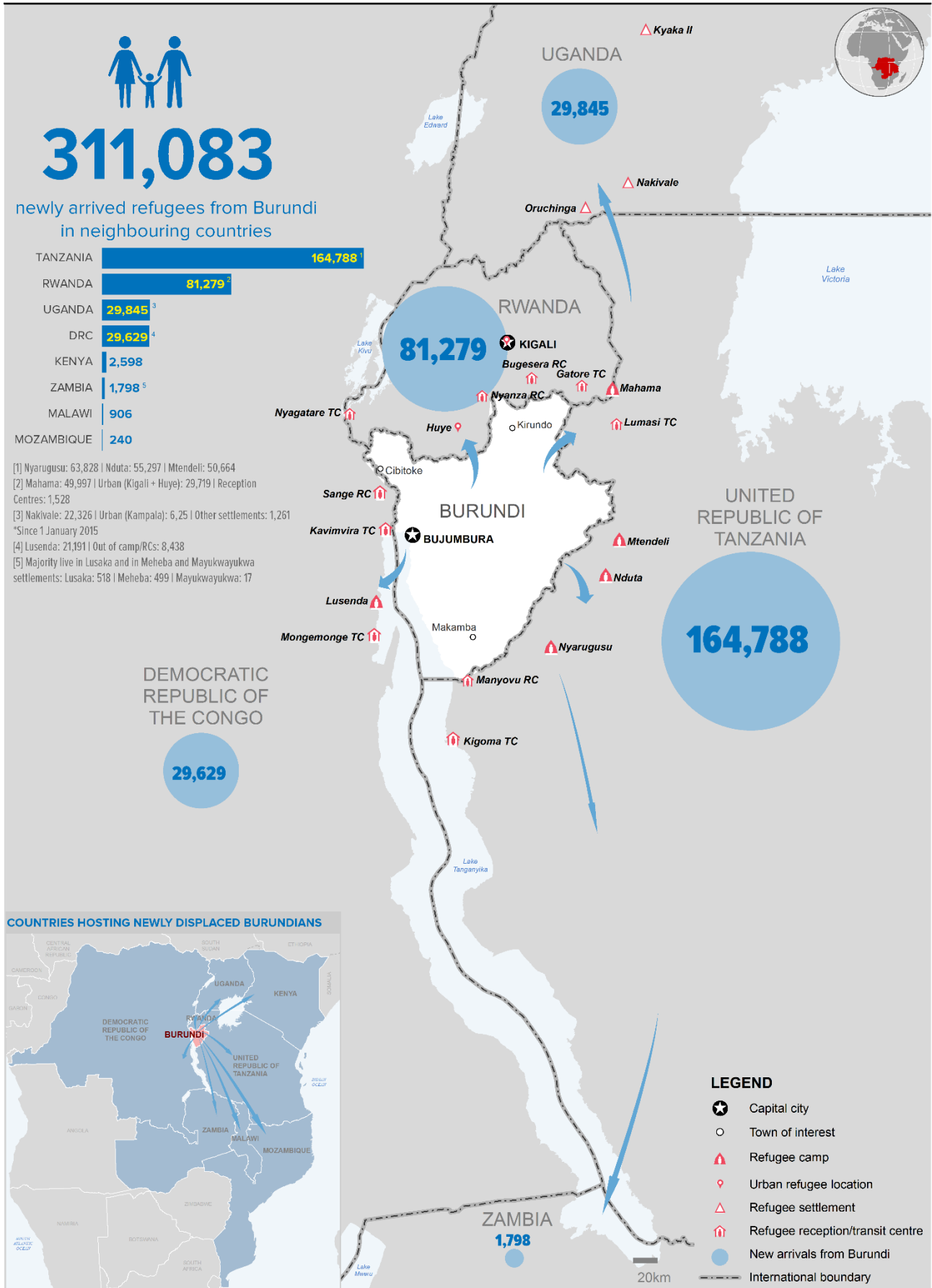


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The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
 Sources: UNHCR, UNCS Author: UNHCR Regional Service Centre Nairobi Feedback: kenrgis@unhcr.org