

# BURUNDI SITUATION

## UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 28

July / August 2016

### KEY FIGURES

**296,739**

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:** Due to the capacity limitations of Lusenda Camp there is a need to create another site to host incoming refugees

**Rwanda:** There is a need to construct 349 additional latrines in Mahama camp to improve sanitation levels

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

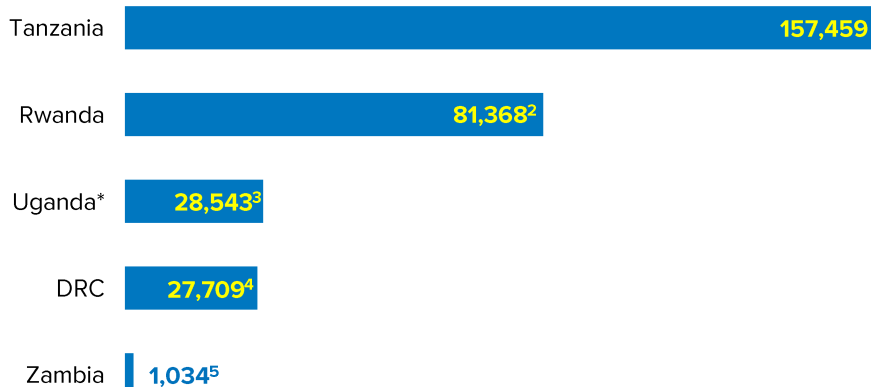
**Uganda:** Further improving protection environment for refugees living in camp settlements

### HIGHLIGHTS

- While there is no political solution in sight to solve the crisis the **number of Burundi refugees has risen by 20,000** over the course of the last two months.
- Rwanda:** On 18 August, Mahama Refugee Camp officially surpassed 50,000 refugees. It currently hosts 50,077 Burundian refugees, making it the **largest refugee camp in Rwanda**, more than twice the size of the country's largest Congolese camp (hosting 19,000 refugees).
- Tanzania:** UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania are looking for additional camp sites in the north-west of the country in order to accommodate the incoming arrivals from Burundi (and the DRC). This is due to capacity constraints and the continuous arrival of Burundian refugees.
- DRC:** Burundian asylum seekers continue to arrive in small groups into the DRC. In the first half of August, UNHCR registered 580 new asylum seekers (152 households).
- Burundi:** The funding gap for UNHCR inside Burundi stands at 87% and support is needed to provide assistance and protection to (spontaneous) returnees.

#### Population of concern

A total of **296,739** people of concern as of 31 August 2016 since the influx began in April 2015



<sup>1</sup> | Nyarugusu: 62,147 | Nduta: 53,497 | Mtendeli: 37,301 |

<sup>2</sup> | Mahama: 50,077 | Urban (Kigali + Huye): 29,805 | Reception Centres: 1,486

<sup>3</sup> | Nakivale: 21,282 | Urban (Kampala): 6,082 | Other settlements: 1,179 | \*Since 1 January 2015

<sup>4</sup> | Lusenda: 19,204 | Out of camp/RCs: 8,505 |

<sup>5</sup> | Lusaka: 518 | Meheba: 499 | Mayukwayukwa: 17

## CRITICAL NEEDS

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### 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. On 8 September a Summit will be held by the East African Community in Tanzania to discuss the Burundi Situation. Meanwhile protection monitoring within the country is continuing to see if IDPs and (spontaneous) returnees require assistance.

### THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

**EDUCATION:** More classrooms need to be constructed in Lusenda camp to meet the DRC's standard of 50-55 pupils per classroom to ensure all refugee children have proper access to education.

**SHELTER:** A new hosting site to be able to accommodate the incoming Burundian refugees, as the capacity of Lusenda camp has almost reached its maximum (20,000 individuals).

**WASH:** The remaining 150 latrines are planned to be constructed in September for refugees recently transferred to the camp.

### RWANDA

**SANITATION:** 349 additional latrines are needed in order to meet minimum sanitation standards. UNHCR has recently budgeted 73 latrine blocks which are already under construction by its partner in WASH (the Global Humanitarian Development Foundation).

**WATER:** The temporary water treatment plant installed in 2015 is the sole source of water to the camp currently supplying an average of 20.3 liters per person per day (which remains within UNHCR and SPHERE standards). The construction of a permanent water treatment plant installation which started in May 2016 has been delayed due to the need to wait for equipment from abroad, which arrived on 29 August. Experts to install the equipment are expected to arrive from Spain at the end of this week. The plant should then be ready for use in the first week of October.

### THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

**SHELTER:** UNHCR is working with the Government of Tanzania to find a suitable camp space to create a new camp.

**EDUCATION:** Due to the continuous influx of refugees there remains a shortage of classrooms and school materials. Furthermore, there is a lack of qualified teachers.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

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Protection

### BURUNDI

#### Achievements and impact

- The final verification report of spontaneous returnees in the southern Makamba province was completed and shared. It was carried out by local authorities with the technical and logistical support from UNHCR. The Government has recorded a total of 32,729 spontaneous returnees in Makamba, Ruyigi, Cankuzo, Kirundo, Muyinga and Kayanza Provinces as of end August 2016. UNHCR has verified 3,487 refugees who had been registered in the respective countries of asylum and who have returned to Burundi – increased UNHCR border and protection monitoring will give more insight on ongoing population and return movements.
- Border and protection monitoring is ongoing and has been reinforced by the recruitment and deployment of 100 'Community Humanitarian Monitors' throughout Burundi. UNHCR continues to lead the protection working group in the country.
- Verification of IDPs is still underway in the southern Province of Makamba. According to IOM's DTM (Data Tracking Matrix) report there were 58,461 IDPs in the seven provinces covered by the exercise at the end of July 2016, i.e. Makamba, Kirundo, Rutana, Muyinga, Rumonge and Cibitoke. 66% of these IDPs are displaced due to the current political crisis.

- The implementation of the humanitarian response for the IDPs and spontaneous returnees is underway. UNHCR and the Government are regularly monitoring the situation and will commence discussions about facilitated repatriation to be implemented once conditions have become conducive for a safe and dignified return.

### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- Reinforcement of capacity and advocacy activities to improve the protection environment in hosting areas of both IDPs and returnees.

## DRC

- The DRC, currently also hosting an influx of refugees from South Sudan, is working with colleagues in the region to prepare a contingency plan for the upcoming elections in the country and the possible displacement scenarios that might arise that could put further pressure on the already fragile region.

### Achievements and impact

- During the first half of August, **651 Burundian refugees** (215 households) **were relocated to Lusenda camp**. Others living in host families have expressed their desire to be relocated to Lusenda. Those refugees who have been recently relocated will be hosted in abandoned shelters. The need to create another host site for incoming Burundian refugees has become urgent, given the capacity limitations of Lusenda Camp.
- On 6-19 July, the registration team proceeded to the biometric registration of Burundian asylum seekers living in hosting families in Uvira and Fizi territories. A total of 1,454 Burundians have been biometrically registered in the localities of Kamanyola, Lubarika, Luvungi, Katogota, Kavimvira, Gagando, Kiliba, Malinde, Kenya Plage and also in the Transit Centers. The majority are not new arrivals: 37% arrived in DRC between September 2015-April 2016 and 63% in May-July 2016.
- During the second week of August, some 230 Burundian asylum seekers were waiting to be biometrically registered in the UNHCR reception facilities. The registration team was to carry out the registrations at the Transit Center of Mongemonge.
- On 28-29 July, **50 policemen** assigned to the Lusenda camp **received a training** on international refugee protection, roles and responsibilities of the police during refugee crises, the civilian character of refugee camps, national law on refugee status, national law on detention and the importance of SGBV prevention.



## RWANDA

### Achievements and impact

- UNHCR in Rwanda has currently registered over 2,000 **Burundian unaccompanied and separated children** (UASC). This includes 863 unaccompanied children (UAC) and 1,224 separated children (SC). Fortunately the number has decreased slightly from July to August by 55, mainly due to family reunifications. Since the beginning of the emergency **1,058 UASC have been reunified with their parents**, customary caregivers or relatives.
- **321 child protection cases** have been identified and assisted **since April 2015**. On 27 and 28 August 2016 a second **2-day training** was conducted with **40 members of children's committees from 8 villages in Mahama II**. The training aimed at providing them with the capacity to take part in child protection activities, get an understanding of children's rights and referral mechanisms in case of child protection issues.

- Since January 2016, **984 babies have been registered** at birth in Mahama camp. During the last week of August, 47 babies (33 boys and 14 girls) were registered; 63 birth certificates were also distributed to parents of registered babies.
- An inter-agency campaign involving MIDIMAR, the Rwanda National Police, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, ICRC, Plan International, Save the Children and Legal Aid Forum was launched in Mahama camp on the theme "Let girls be girls, stop early marriage and early pregnancies", which was specifically focusing on combatting early marriages and early pregnancies. About 12,000 refugees from Mahama I and II attended the campaign's launch.

#### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- There is a need to create more Child Friendly Spaces in villages 1, 2, 3 and 4 in Mahama camp. A discussion will be held with partners to see whether relevant space and resources can be identified.

## TANZANIA

A significant increase has been observed in the number of new arrivals from Burundi during August 2016. The total monthly figure of Burundian new arrivals for the month of August 2016 stands at 7,928 individuals, which is **double** compared to the 3,735 individuals recorded in July 2016. Against a previous figure of 180 new arrivals per day recorded in the past month, the new arrivals' average has reached 256 refugees per day mainly from Muyinga, Makamba, Cankuzo and Ruyigi Provinces. The total number of Burundian arrivals (including births) has reached 157,459. Children represent 57.9% of new arrivals whereas women and children together make up 78.3%.

In addition to the arrival of Burundian refugees a high influx of refugees from the DRC was recorded in Tanzania: 537 arrivals in August and 489 in July 2016, also adding pressure to the host state.

#### Achievements and impact

- On 10 August 2016, the Minister of Home Affairs, Honorable Mwigulu Nchemba visited the Kigoma region. The mission was planned and carried out to familiarize the new Minister on the refugee operation in all three camps in Kigoma region. During the mission, the Minister met with refugee leaders and visited various activities implemented by the humanitarian agencies in the camps. A meeting was held with key partners from Kasulu and Kibondo Districts to discuss operational matters and to bring key operational challenges to the attention of the Minister.
- UNHCR and partners welcomed a high level visit from the United States, including the Ambassador from the US Mission to Geneva, the PRM Deputy Assistant Secretary from Washington and the Deputy Chief of Mission of the US Embassy in Dar es Salaam from 11-14 July. The mission visited the three refugee camps in Kigoma region, giving a good overview of the current protection concerns, ongoing developments and priority needs of the growing refugee population.
- 10,000 solar lanterns have been distributed in refugee settlements since the beginning of the crisis, to improve the protection environment.

#### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- Allegations of targeted arbitrary arrests, torture, killings, harassment, and intimidation from the Imbonerakure continued to be reported by the new arrivals from Burundi as the main cause for fleeing.

## Education

### DRC

#### Achievements and impact:

- On 11 July classes started for refugees and local children in coordination with *War Child Holland*. 1,976 students (1,717 refugees and 259 Congolese children) are attending classes divided into three different levels. 35 teachers received training on organization and methodology of remedial classes. Furthermore, both teachers and students received didactic support materials.



- On 29 July UNHCR partner AIRD has recorded 4,220 primary school children and 1,597 secondary school children that are eligible to attend the 2016/2017 school year. AIRD has been carrying out an enrolment campaign and sensitizing the village chiefs to encourage the enrolment of children at school.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

On the basis of figures of eligible primary school refugee children, around 6,500 students (comprising refugees and locals) are expected to attend the five schools surrounding Lusenda for the school year 2016/2017. The schools are equipped with 76 classrooms in total (an average of 85 students per classroom). In order to meet the national standard of 50/55 students per classroom, some additional 54 classrooms are needed, as well as 887 desks and 112 additional teachers.

- Until the end of July, *Save the Children* built 6 additional classrooms. The structures however lack essential school equipment. *War Child Holland* has also received approval from competent authorities concerning the construction of 9 semi-permanent classrooms (3 in Kahunga, 3 in Lulinda and 3 in Zawadi primary school).

## TANZANIA

### Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps:

- There is an urgent need for 496 additional classrooms in order to accommodate the approximately 85,000 students currently enrolled in primary and secondary schools in the camps. Many of these students are learning in very crowded classrooms which sometimes contain more than 300 students; other children must attend classes which take place under the trees in lieu of classroom structures. There is also a need for more, and better-qualified teachers: the current incentive payments make it difficult to attract and retain quality teachers. Learning materials are also needed, including reference books, school supplies, notebooks, and other materials.



## Health

## DRC

### Achievements and impact:

UNHCR's medical partner ADES carried out a total of 2,457 medical consultations in the transit structures and at the Lusenda camp, most frequently for illnesses such as intestinal parasites (15%), malaria (12%) and flu (11%).

- After distribution of 9,000 mosquito nets during May 2016, the occurrence of malaria has declined.
- 2,077 refugees (437 men and 1640 women) took part in sensitization activities on malnutrition.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Lusenda Camp a supply office and reception center is needed. In addition, the ambulances would benefit from increased communication tools and help of additional supporting staff.



## Water and Sanitation

## TANZANIA

- The population in Mtendeli Camp as of 31 August 2016 stands at 37,301 against a maximum capacity of 50,000 refugees. Given the increase in the number of new arrivals and the challenges faced in sourcing water in Mtendeli Camp, UNHCR has temporarily halted the relocation exercise of the Burundian refugees from Nyarugusu to Mtendeli Camps to prioritize the new arrivals from the border areas who have been coming on a daily basis. It is anticipated that an additional six boreholes will need to be drilled in order to meet the water demands of 50,000 refugees.
- Karago camp, availed by the Government of Tanzania, has proved to be a non-viable option given the lack of water sources, suggesting that there is insufficient water in Karago camp to meet the demands of a refugee camp of any practicable size. In addition, the limited groundwater resource in Mtendeli camp cannot be used to support Karago camp. Discussions are ongoing with the Government of Tanzania regarding the provision of additional land to accommodate the continuing influx of new arrivals and provide contingency for a potential increased influx from Burundi and DRC.

## DRC

### Achievements and Impact

- The CAP survey (*Connaissances, Attitudes et Pratiques*) is ready to be launched in Lusenda Camp. The objectives are to evaluate the knowledge on hygiene practices and attitudes among the refugee population and then improve that knowledge through giving targeted trainings.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- At Lusenda, 500 latrines and 244 showers are operational for a population of nearly 20,000. Therefore, 700 latrines and 1,000 showers are still needed as to meet UNHCR's standard of 3 households per latrine/shower.
- 34 water points are operational, with 539 users on average per each water point. 8 additional water points are needed to meet UNHCR's minimum standard (400-500 people per water point).

## UGANDA

**Achievements and impact:** The amount of water available in Nakivale refugee camp rose from 14.8 liters to 18.7 liters per person per day.



### Shelter and NFIs

## TANZANIA

**Achievements and impact:** The Transition Shelter project has progressed well in Nyaragusu, Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps with 1,000 of the 16,000 proposed shelters now under various stages of construction. Importantly, the quality of the shelters is high and community participation has increased substantially. Challenges continue within the project to ensure that there is sufficient logistics capacity, water supply for brick-making and procurement of sufficient timber.

## DRC

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR, with its partners ADES, AIRD and the Government (CNR) conducted an evaluation to assess the conditions of existing infrastructures and WASH facilities in Uvira territory. Most of WASH facilities have been evaluated as in need of rehabilitation, including the Kavimvira dorms, for which rehabilitation works started on 23 July.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is an urgent need to switch from emergency shelters to semi-durable shelters.
- Lusenda camp is reaching its maximum capacity (20,000 individuals). Since April 2015, 18,743 individuals have been transferred to the camp, and some more 500 refugees will be transferred soon. An evaluation mission with UNHCR shelter colleagues is planned to assess the situation and to visit the site of Mulongwe (close to the locality of Baraka), which has been identified as a **potential location for the second refugee camp** to be constructed.



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

## UGANDA

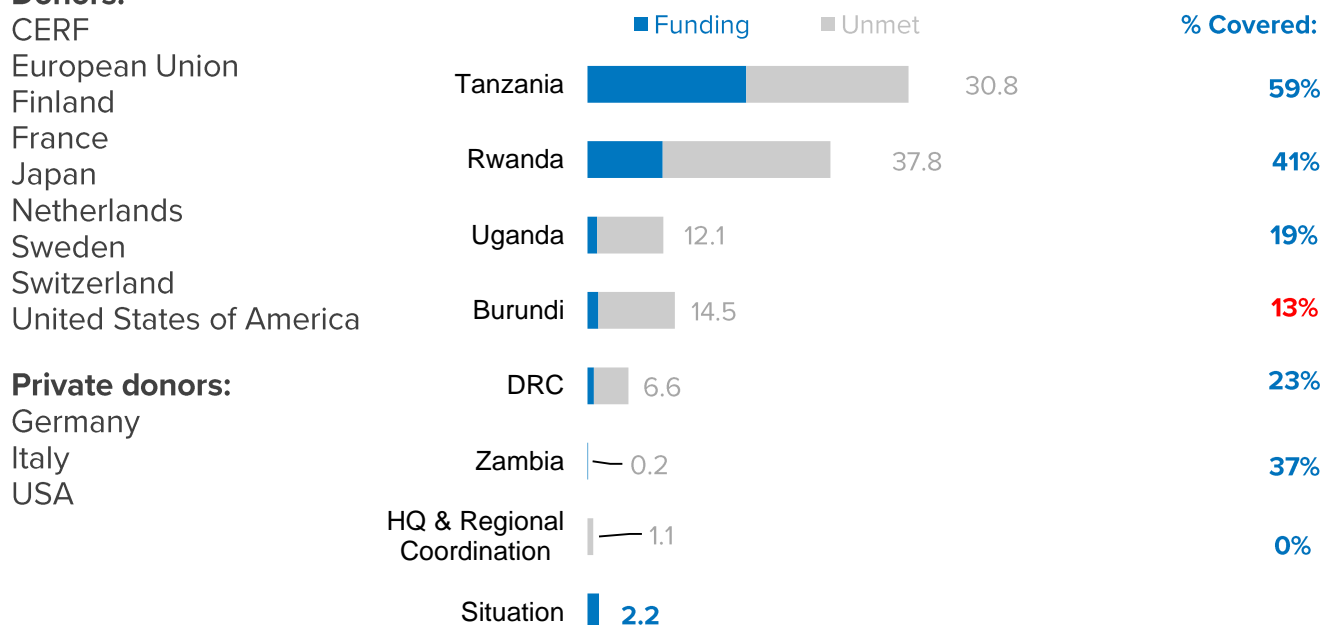
**Achievements and impact:** UNHCR and the Government of Uganda have continued to coordinate emergency support in the refugee settlement and with authorities of Isingiro District. Sister agencies such as UNICEF and WFP have also been engaged in provision of services in the settlement, particularly in food and child protection services respectively.

## 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 44%.**

A total **USD 79.6 million** has been funded:

### Donors:



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

United States of America (181 M) | Sweden (78 M) | Netherlands (46 M) | Norway (40 M) | Australia (31 M) | Priv Donors Spain (30 M) | Denmark (24 M) | United Kingdom (23M) | Canada (16 M) | Switzerland (15 M) | France (14 M) | Germany (13 M) | Italy (10 M) | Priv Donors Italy (11M)

### Thanks to other donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2016

Algeria | Argentina | Austria | Belgium | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Holy See | Iceland | India | Indonesia | Ireland | Kuwait | Liechtenstein | Luxembourg | Monaco | Mozambique | New Zealand | Portugal | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Romania | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Sri Lanka | Thailand | Turkey | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | Private Donors

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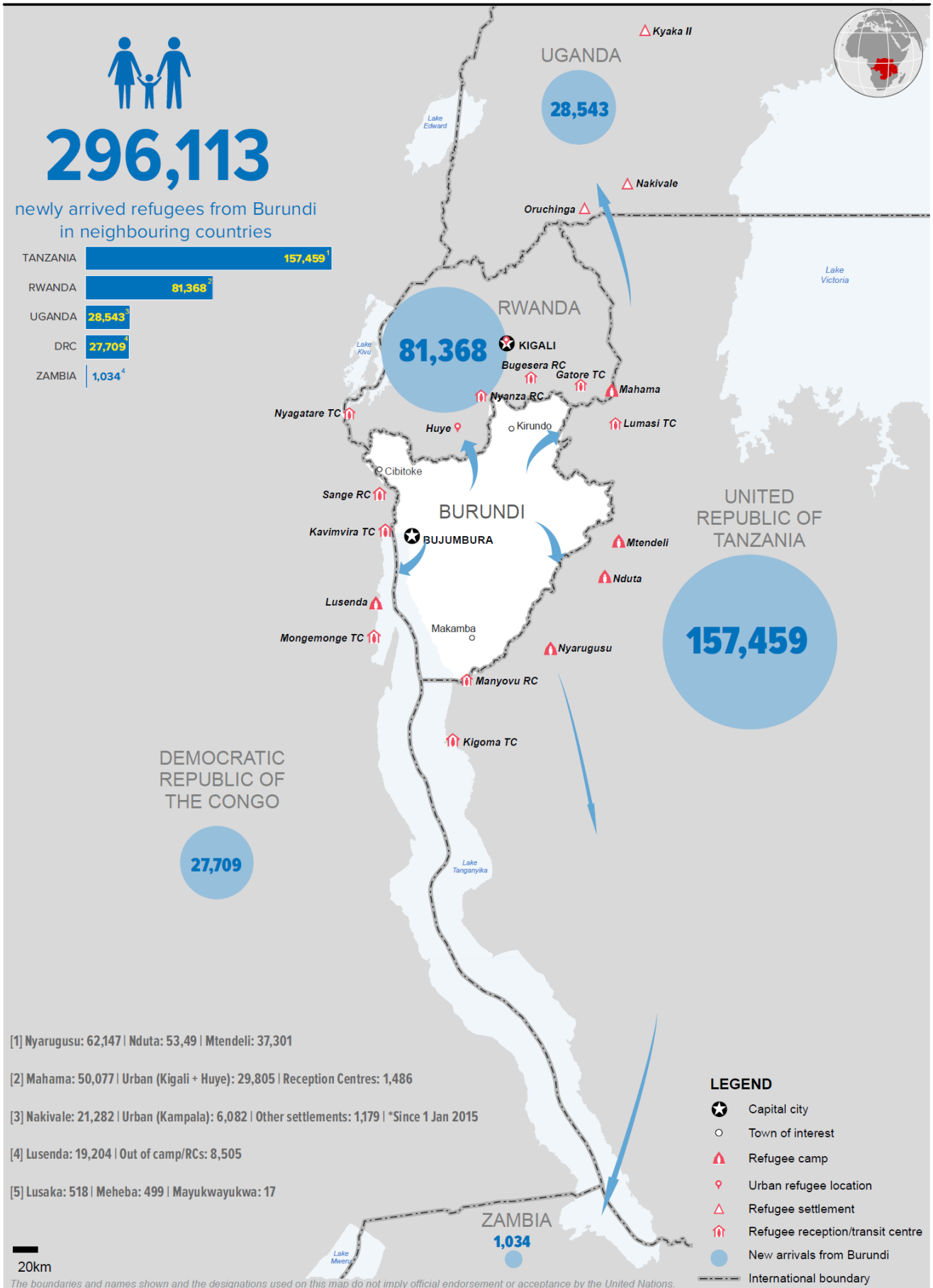
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# Burundi Situation

Displacement of Burundians into neighbouring countries since April 2015

as of 31 August 2016



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20km

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.