



BURUNDI SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 11

6 August 2015

KEY FIGURES

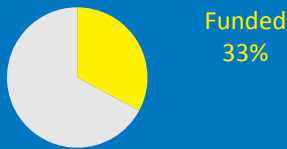
183,304

New Burundian refugees in the neighbouring countries since the beginning of April 2015

FUNDING

USD 152 million

requested for the situation (as at 10 August)



PRIORITIES

- Tanzania:** Identification of additional land to accommodate refugees
- Rwanda:** Ongoing treatment of surface water in Mahama camp.
- DRC:** Resume building shelters to accommodate refugees hosted in the transit centres and assembly points.
- Uganda:** Increase water provision to all new settlements and improve infrastructure to reduce water trucking.

HIGHLIGHTS

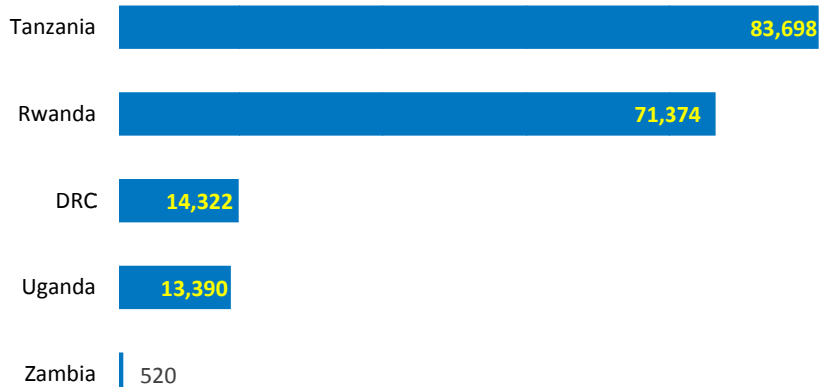
On 6 August, UNHCR and 21 partners launched the revised Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) to protect and assist up to 320,000 Burundian refugees in the neighbouring countries. Since early April, over 180,000 Burundians have fled political turmoil, violence and intimidation and have sought safety in neighbouring Tanzania, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda.

Following the launch of the first RRRP on 22 May, the situation on the ground in Burundi and in the region has deteriorated. Although, a political solution to the crisis appeared possible, and several efforts were deployed in this sense, most notably the mediations of the UN Special Envoy for the Great Lakes, the African Union and that of the East African Community, these attempts have so far proven unsuccessful. The flow of refugees that pre-emptively fled Burundi, ahead of the elections held on 21 July, has not stopped. The Governments of the neighbouring countries that are receiving Burundian refugees need continued and robust support from humanitarian partners to address the situation. This revised Regional Refugee Response Plan aims at addressing the current and evolving needs and will be reviewed as the situation inside Burundi evolves.

Participating agencies have appealed for USD 306.5 million for basic protection and assistance activities.

Population of concern

A total of **183,304** people of concern



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

- A total of 183,304 Burundian refugees and asylum-seekers have arrived in the neighbouring countries of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the United Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda, as well as Uganda and Zambia. The situation in Burundi remains volatile with continued incidents of sporadic violence in the capital.
- Results of the presidential elections were released during the reporting period with President Nkurunziza winning nearly 70% of the vote. President Nkurunziza is to be sworn in most likely before his initial constitutional term ends on 26 August.

Protection

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- As of 6 August, 14,322 new arrivals from Burundi had been registered. The majority are located in the Uvira and Fizi territories, and over half of the population originating from Cibitoke and Bururi provinces and Bujumbura. A total of 13,310 persons have been registered biometrically by UNHCR and the Government's National Commission for Refugees (CNR). As of 6 August, 7,332 Burundian refugees had been relocated to the Lusenda site.

RWANDA


- According to the Government of Rwanda, by 30 July, the number of new arrivals had reached 71,374 with 31,254 relocated to Mahama camp. The registration of urban refugees is ongoing with 21,540 registered in Kigali and Huye.
- Thus far, UNHCR, UNICEF and Plan International have identified and registered 2,067 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) including urban refugees. Out of the UASC identified so far, 389 have been reunited with their parents/customary caregivers or relatives.

UGANDA

- The number of new arrivals into Uganda had reached 13,390 as of 6 August, according to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). The average daily new arrivals have decreased to less than 50 per day. The majority of new arrivals are entering Uganda from Rwanda through the Mirama Hills border crossing.
- Amongst the majority of new arrivals, around 65% are women and children. This is presenting specific challenges associated with a young refugee population and multiple female-headed households.
- In Nakivale, finding school places for children of secondary-school age continues to be a challenge. Efforts are underway to improve accessibility to local infrastructure.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- According to Tanzanian authorities, 83,698 Burundian refugees had arrived in Nyarugusu camp, in Tanzania by 6 August. A total of 1,345 refugees arrived between 24 and 30 July at the main border entry/reception points of Kagunga, Manyovu, Kilelema, Ngara and Kibirizi. A total of 81,520 refugees have been registered biometrically. Household registration is ongoing in the camp as well as in Manyovu, Kilelema, Migongo, Biharu and Kibirizi to obtain initial population estimates.
- A total of 8,792 persons with specific needs (PSN) have been identified since the onset of the emergency; among these are 2,662 unaccompanied and separated children. Some 1,084 are unaccompanied minors (396 girls and 688 boys). Furthermore there are 1,861 separated children (886 girls and 975 boys) and 1,683 persons with disabilities (1,021 women/girls and 662 men/boys). Some 740 persons with serious medical conditions (408 women/girls and 332 men/) and 2,435 are elderly persons (1,054 women/girls and 1,381 men/boys) have been identified.

 Education

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- UNHCR, Save the Children, African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and the CNR conducted a joint assessment mission to primary schools in Lusenda to address gaps and challenges.
- Parents are being sensitized and given information on the enrollment procedures in local schools for their children. Some parents prefer their own country's educational programme rather than that of the DRC.

RWANDA

- A total of 12,180 pairs of shoes were distributed to students at Mahama camp's school by Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA).
- A total of 3,009 children between the ages of 4 and 6 (1,502 boys and 1,507 girls) are registered for daily activities in the early childhood development programme provided by CARE.

UGANDA

- In Nakivale, 1,003 Burundian children have been enrolled in local primary schools and 179 have been enrolled in secondary school. Efforts are ongoing to improve accessibility to local secondary school for young new arrivals, as currently only one secondary school offers enrollment for refugees. The long distance between refugee villages and schools is affecting attendance and enrollment.
- Windle Trust Uganda has recruited and deployed 20 teachers to primary schools in Nakivale, Nyarugugu, Kabazana and Kashojwa where new arrivals from Burundi are enrolled.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- The construction of 30 additional classrooms for primary and secondary school as well as 10 blocks of latrines are ongoing. Installation of 50 emergency education classroom tents is also continuing.
- Following the evacuation of eight of the 16 schools which provided shelter for the newly arrived Burundian refugees, an assessment for rehabilitation and repair of schools is ongoing. All schools will be rehabilitated before they open in September 2015.
- Considering the high population of children in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), Early Childhood and Care Development (ECCD) programmes as well as in primary schools, there is a need to install water facilities at the schools to ensure sufficient access to hygiene and sanitation. In addition, fencing is required for 10 school facilities to ensure safety and security of the children.
- An additional 80 latrine slabs are required to complete the construction of latrines for use at the Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS).
- Considering the high number of children in Nyarugusu, additional space is required for five primary schools to accommodate newly arrived refugees. The identification of spaces in Zones 4 and 7 is being considered.


Health
Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- During the past week, 610 refugees consulted the medical centre in Lusenda site and in the transit centres, among which 277 were referred to health care structures. Malaria, watery diarrhea and intestinal parasites remained the predominant illnesses.

RWANDA

- The rate of utilization of health facilities in Mahama camp has dropped; this could mainly be an indication that the health status of the refugee community has stabilized. However, it has been recommended to

expedite the expansion of the Mahama health centre and the establishment of the satellite health post provided by American Refugee Committee (ARC).

UGANDA

- In Nakivale, malaria remains the most prevalent illness amongst Burundian new arrivals; 181 individuals are currently receiving treatment for malaria and Medical Teams International (MTI) is conducting sensitization to the new arrivals on the use of mosquito nets. A total of 10,000 additional nets are needed for new arrivals.
- Due to the increasing geographic area sheltering Burundian new arrivals in Nakivale, MTI are in need of an additional ambulance to maintain coverage.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- During the reporting period, a total of 10,892 consultations were registered for Burundian refugees, 96% of these new visits and 40% below the age of 5. The main illness in Nyarugusu camp remains malaria (39%) followed by respiratory tract infections (17%) and watery diarrhea (5%).
- Despite the improved access to health services, overall health facilities remain inadequate for the current and growing population in Nyarugusu.



Food Security and Nutrition

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- During the past week, 4,422.04 kg of food and 400.80 kg of supplementary food, provided by WFP, were used to prepare hot meals in the transit centres of Kavimvira and Mongemonge and Lusenda site.

UGANDA

- In Nakivale, a total of 1,156 Burundian refugees (483 households) were provided with a monthly dry food ration by WFP and Samaritan's Purse.
- In Nakivale, severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) rates among the new arrivals from Burundi represent 0.2% and 4.6% respectively. Five children identified with MAM were enrolled for supplementary feeding programme out of 95 screened cases by MTI at Kabazana Reception Centre.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- A total of 81,500 refugees were provided with 565 metric tons of different types of food commodities including 76,744 refugees that received 563 metric tons of food commodities as dry rations through the general food distribution (GFD) covering 14 days (27 July to 9 August).
- The Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme for children under two years of age was provided for 447 children with 0.27 metric tons of super cereal plus.
- Nutrition support was provided to 97 individuals on Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART), 939 pregnant and lactating women and 193 patients in the in-patient department (IPD) with the distribution of a total of 1.73 metric tons of various food commodities.
- A total of 3,228 metric tons of food has been distributed to Burundians since the start of emergency.
- The need for Blanket and Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) for children 24 -59 months old has been identified.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- A total of 951.00 cm³ of water was provided in the transit centres and Lusenda site including 918.00 cm³ provided by Oxfam (840 cm³ in Lusenda, 42 cm³ in Kavimvira and 36 cm³ in Sange assembly point). Another 33 cm³ was provided by the Rural Hydraulic Network at Mongemonge transit centre. The average consumption remains above the minimum emergency standard of 15 litres per person per day.

RWANDA

- UNHCR's WASH partner, World Vision, received a certificate from the Rwanda Standards Board approving treated water from the Akagera River as suitable for human consumption. The water treatment plant installed will be expanded to cover the needs of the camp population and water trucking will eventually stop.
- The water situation is therefore almost under control with surface water treatment being provided (170m³ as of 28 July, however 450m³ is necessary for the number of refugees in the camp – nearly 31,000). Relocation to Mahama is therefore scheduled to restart on 10 August.

UGANDA

- In Nakivale, access to water is at 10.8 l/p/d. Adequate water provision continues to present an acute challenge. Consequently, water trucking is being carried out to meet the gap, though this comes at a higher cost. Plans are underway to improve the quality and quantity of safe water. This includes extending the pipe water system in the settlement.
- Access to bathing shelters is at 1:100 and household latrine coverage is at 6%.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- In Zone 7, some 120m³ of water was distributed to 8,966 refugees. Water coverage stands at 13 l/p/d.
- During the reporting period, 10,000 jerry cans of 20l each were distributed to 8,472 refugees in Zone 4.
- Some 24,000 households who collect water from Kaga River received water treatment sachets.
- A 700m pipeline extension running from Zones 8-11 was completed. Eighteen additional taps were installed. There are now a total of 132 taps with a coverage of 287 persons per tap.
- Within the reporting period, some 250 latrines were constructed in Zones 8-11. The current coverage stands at 21 persons per latrine with a cumulative total of 1,779 latrines built to date.
- Some 200 bathing showers were constructed in Zones 8-11 during the reporting period with the current coverage standing at 32 persons per shower. There are now a total of 1,172 showers.



Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- UNHCR and the CNR assign family shelters to refugees arriving at the Lusenda site. All refugees spend at least 3 days in community shelters where hot meals are provided and receive food and non-foods items before their relocation. In Lusenda site 1,794 have been constructed.
- The lack of new family shelters has slowed the relocation process and is exerting pressure on hosting structures of the site and transit centres. However, the development of Katungulu site, an extension of Lusenda site (soon reaching full capacity), has begun and will allow for the resumption of relocation.

RWANDA

- The extension of Mahama 2 has already started – structures are in place (80 hangars) to receive 15,000 people from reception centres. ARC is increasing its pace of shelter construction in order to facilitate the relocation of more refugees from the reception centres to Mahama camp.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- Some 1,187 individual shelters were constructed in the reporting period. Family shelters are being constructed in new areas of Zones 9, 10 and 11.
- Following the closure of Lake Tanganyika Transit Centre (Stadium), the construction of a new reception centre in Kigoma commenced this week. The infrastructure for the mass shelter latrines/septic tanks has been set up; the centre is expected to accommodate a population of 900 persons.
- The reception centre in Kagunga 1 has been completed and is awaiting final approval by relevant authorities.
- Relocation of Burundian new arrivals from schools and churches to family tents and shelters in Zones 9, 10 and 11 continued with 13,621 individuals (1,772 households) relocated as of 30 July. The rate of relocation from the remaining 8 schools will depend on the pace of shelter and latrine construction.



BURUNDI SITUATION: Displacement of Burundians into neighbouring countries | As of 06 August 2015

