



BURUNDI SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 27

1 - 30 June 2016

KEY FIGURES

273,957

New Burundian refugees in asylum countries since April 2015 as of 30 June 2016.

FUNDING

USD 180.6 million

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



PRIORITIES

Burundi: Proceed with IDP response in the Bujumbura Rural, Mairie, Cibitoke, Kirundo, Makamba and Rumonge Provinces through CERF-funded protection and border monitoring, psychosocial support, NFI and shelter kit distribution activities

DRC: Register and transfer asylum seekers living in the Ruzizi plain

Rwanda: Speed up the construction of semi-permanent shelters in Mahama camp

Tanzania: Conduct geophysical survey at the Karago site to find deep aquifers

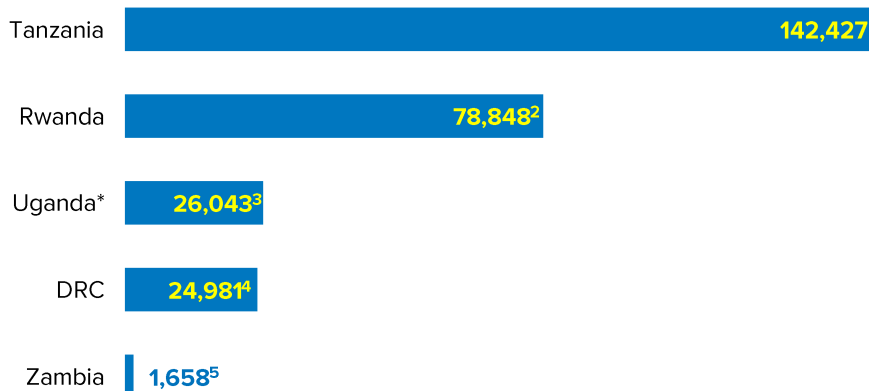
Uganda: Scale up the 'Going Back to School' campaign to encourage higher attendance for the second school term

HIGHLIGHTS

- UNHCR and host governments marked World Refugee Day on 20 June. [The #WithRefugees petition](#) is to be delivered ahead of the United Nations General Assembly high-level summit to address large movements of refugees and migrants on 19 September in New York.
- In **Burundi's** Makamba Province, UNHCR and Burundian authorities identified 31,700 returnees from the United Republic of Tanzania, 2,500 of whom were found to have been registered as refugees.
- In **Rwanda**, the SEG for Youth Refugees and Sport and International Olympic Committee (IOC), Honorary President Dr. Jacques Rogge, [visited Mahama refugee camp on 8 June](#).
- In the **United Republic of Tanzania**, UNHCR finalized the revision of Nyarugusu camp's layout in collaboration with its partners.
- In **Uganda**, the second school term began on 6 June. UNHCR and its partners scaled up their efforts to increase and sustain attendance rates.

Population of concern

A total of **273,957** people of concern as of 30 June 2016 since the influx in April 2015



¹ | Nyarugusu: 62,527 | Nduta: 55,413 | Mtendeli: 24,487 |

² | Mahama: 49,105 | Urban (Kigali + Huye): 28,781 | Reception Centres: 962

³ | Nakivale: 19,136 | Urban (Kampala): 5,810 | Other settlements: 1,097 | *Since 1 January 2015

⁴ | Lusenda: 18,009 | Out of camp/RCS: 6,972 |

⁵ | Lusaka: 964 | Meheba: 676 | Mayukwayukwa: 18

CRITICAL NEEDS

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)

EDUCATION: 49 classrooms are needed in Lusenda camp to meet the Democratic Republic of the Congo's standard of 50-55 pupils per classroom.

- 810 additional desks are needed to accommodate Lusenda camp's student body.

WASH: 145 additional latrines are needed in Lusenda camp to meet the UNHCR standard of 20 persons per latrine.

RWANDA

WASH: More than 60 per cent of refugees do not have access to adequate waste disposal services or latrines. An additional 276 latrine blocks are needed to meet SPHERE standards in this regard.

WASH: Due to soil type in Mahama camp, the construction of infrastructure, such as drainage, roads, bridges and gullies, is urgently required to counteract the effect of rains. If nothing is done, it may be difficult to access a number of villages that constitute the camp.

SHELTER: Only 27 per cent of Mahama camp's population live in shelters, while the rest stay in old tents or hangars. Additional funds are needed to provide family shelters.

UGANDA

EDUCATION: An additional secondary school is required in Nakivale to lower drop-out rates, which increased due to refugees' difficulty in accessing the only currently existing building; some refugee students have to travel more than 15 km to attend class.

- Primary schools are overcrowded, hindering the efforts of teachers to deliver quality education. More classrooms and teachers are needed.

HEALTH: A growing number of Ugandan nationals use the health centres in Nakivale refugee settlement, owing to the Government's progressive and inclusive asylum policy, which allows both refugees and hosts to access the same services. This has depleted the limited stock of medicine available, and funds are needed to replenish them.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

EDUCATION: Despite UNHCR's continued advocacy efforts, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has yet to allow UNHCR to proceed with the construction of semi-permanent structures for classrooms in the refugee camps. There remains a shortage of classrooms and school materials as a result of underfunding. Furthermore, there is a lack of qualified teachers.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Protection

BURUNDI

- As of the end of June, the verification exercise jointly organised by UNHCR and Burundian authorities in the Makamba Province had served to identify 31,701 spontaneous returnees, including 2,459 who were registered as refugees (with proof of registration) and 29,242 who claimed to have crossed into Tanzania and settled in villages along the border without being registering as refugees. A similar exercise is in progress in the Nyanza-Lac Commune, Makamba Province.
- During the same period 336 IDP households were identified in the Makamba Province and activities were organised in the context of the CERF-funded protection monitoring and life-saving assistance project, which included capacity building and training of partners such as immigration officers and the police, the distribution of NFIs and border and protection monitoring.
- As of 30 June, Rwandan authorities had deported 4,171 Burundians from Rwanda, most of whom are seasonal workers. No refugees were identified within this group.

DRC

- **During the month of June, 799 refugees were relocated to Lusenda camp, including 638 who were newly registered and 161 who had been living with host families and who opted for relocation. The great majority were not new arrivals but Burundians who had fled earlier during the crisis. A total of 102 new asylum seekers were identified by partner Intersos at the border during the month, up from 56 in May.** The majority of arrivals were women with young children, seeking to reunite with family members.

Achievements and impact

- On 24 June, Permanent Secretary of the DRC's National Commission for Refugees (CNR), Ms. Berthe Zinga, visited UNHCR in Mboko office and Lusenda camp to familiarise herself with the operation and carry out an awareness-raising session for refugees, local authorities, the police, community vigils and partners. The session touched on the subjects of international protection, the UNHCR mandate, the civilian character of asylum and the DRC's asylum law.

Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- A joint border monitoring mission took place on 16-17 June in the Ruzizi plain, which borders north-western Burundi. The mission involved UNHCR, the CNR and Intersos who arrived in April 2016. In total, 750 asylum seekers were identified across four villages, all of whom live with host families and who expressed the desire to be relocated to Lusenda camp. Refugees identified within the group reported being the victims of extortion and arbitrary arrests at the border, because they were mistaken for rebels. However, a decrease in the number of reports such as these has been observed and can be attributed to successful advocacy efforts by Intersos. Refugees also risk being exploited as cheap labour by hosting families, who pay the latter a meagre USD 1.5 per day. Compounded with this low pay is a lack of healthcare, education, insufficient quantities of food, and basic hygienic items for girls and women. Female heads of households are exposed to sexual exploitation and children to forced labour. The registration process for this group was initiated on 27 June.
- Owing to the fact that counselling and income generating activities for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) had not been extended to Lulinda (the Lusenda camp extension), refugee women living in the area requested that UNHCR's partners intervening in this sector scale up their interventions.
- On 15 June, UNHCR and the CNR visited Mulungue prison in Uvira, where 13 Burundian refugees were detained, the majority of whom come from Lusenda camp. Following the visit, four of the prisoners were released. UNHCR will advocate with the police in Lusenda camp to ensure that a transparent process is adhered to and that UNHCR and the CNR are systematically informed of any transfers to the prison by the police. In Lusenda camp, detention conditions are in need of improvement. There is a need for lighting, separate holding cells for men and women, healthcare for the ailing and the facilitation of family visits.

RWANDA

- **There were 543 arrivals into Rwanda during the month of June, down from 838 in May.** The majority of arrivals were males aged between 18 and 35 years old. Reasons for flight included violence, threats linked to voting abstinence, demonstrating against President Nkurunziza's third term, forced recruitment, and reuniting with family members.

Achievements and impact

- The UN Special Envoy for Youth Refugees and Sport and International Olympic Committee (IOC) Honorary President Dr. Jacques Rogge [visited Mahama refugee camp on 8 June](#). During his visit, he announced the IOC's support of USD 400,000 to a UNHCR project entitled *Protecting Refugee Adolescents and Young Adults in Rwanda from Abuse, Exploitation, Neglect and Violence through Sport*. The project will run for a period of three years starting from 2017. It will aim to empower adolescents and young adults through sports and to enhance interactions with a view to ensuring peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities. Among the activities included in the project is the rehabilitation of sports infrastructure, the introduction of sports into communities, awareness-raising among the camp's youth, the parents and the community at large. In this context, youth will receive training to ensure the project's sustainability. The initiative is supported by the Rwanda National Olympic and Sports Committee, which will provide technical expertise, as well as Plan International and Save the Children, who will act as implementing partners and provide expertise on child protection related issues.
- Men and youth chosen by their fellow refugees as 'role models' joined forces with community mobilisers to conduct an SGBV prevention campaign in Mahama I, which reached 1,552 people. A number of suggestions were made as to the type of information communicated in these exercises to ensure their impact is long-lasting and easily transmittable and to provoke behavioural change. Among these suggestions were the following: raising awareness of Rwandan laws and of sanctions applicable to perpetrators; fighting the culture of silence by urging people to report any and all SGBV-related issues; providing training to local leaders on SGBV prevention; strengthening or creating new community-based protection mechanisms according to age, gender and diversity. Furthermore, Plan

International carried out awareness-raising sessions on SGBV in all the villages of Mahama I, reaching 1,827 persons. Similarly, in Mahama II, UNHCR provided foster parents and mentors with information on SGBV, including reporting mechanisms, to effectively involve them in prevention and response. In the same camp, 40 female mentors were given training in reproductive health and SGBV. Concepts such as psychological, emotional or economic violence or child abuse and early marriage were touched upon. Participants were trained to evaluate SGBV risks and given techniques to enhance security conditions and curb the incidence of SGBV.

TANZANIA

- **There were 2,918 arrivals into Rwanda during the month of June, up from 2,601 in May.** the majority of whom were women and children. Reasons for flight included arbitrary arrests, abductions, torture, targeted killings, sexual abuse harassment and intimidation but also food shortages.

Achievements and impact

- Upon receiving information of some 35 spontaneous returns to Burundi from Nyarugusu refugee camp, a rapid tracking system was established in collaboration with officials from the Immigration Services Department and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to record basic bio-data (name, sex, age, camp, final destination) and analyse return trends. Authorities have committed to sharing the data on a weekly basis with UNHCR.
- On 16 June, UNHCR conducted basic protection training for 18 staff members from the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in Kasulu district. The training provided participants with a skillset focused predominantly on the identification and referral of child protection and SGBV cases. This was the first of a series of protection trainings for IOM' staff and participants expressed marked interest in future sessions. The second session is scheduled to take place in early July.
- In efforts to curb SGBV in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, awareness-raising and outreach sessions were carried out. These included outreach within communities, discussions with children and youth in the Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and in schools as well as discussions with women at International Rescue Committee (IRC) support centres. Topics included general information on SGBV, access to services, security measures, risks related to alcohol abuse and understanding gender roles. In total, 2,947 persons benefited from these sessions.
- In Nduta, IRC introduced group counselling sessions to assist SGBV survivors (rape, sexual assault, physical assault, denial of resources and psychological abuse) given the insufficient number of psychosocial counsellors. Feedback so far received from participants had been very positive with survivors agreeing to attend one counselling session per week.
- The average number of reported SGBV cases per week increased by 33 per cent in Nudta and Mtendeli camps. This trend is a result of continuous prevention and outreach activities by actors intervening in the protection sector, which have improved survivor confidence and awareness of the services available.

Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps

- In Nduta camp, UNHCR, IRC, the Relief to Development Society (REDESOS) and the MHA Environment Expert conducted a visit to three zones demarcated for firewood collection. Findings not only indicated that the amount of wood available was insufficient but that women and youth needed additional and more adapted tools to effectively collect the wood. Findings also indicated that the collection sites were located far from shelter zones and that consequently, security measures had to be strengthened.
- Across all camps, ensuring the safety of women and girls remains a challenge that UNHCR and its partners are addressing through the improvement of community-based protection mechanisms. Early reporting (within 72 hours of an incident) is on the rise; 80 per cent of cases now report within this timeframe. UNHCR, IRC, *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF), the Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) continue to engage in outreach activities to ensure communities are made aware of the importance of early reporting and of the services available.

UGANDA

- **During the month of June, there were 1,213 new registrations in the Ugandan Government's Refugee Information Management System (RIMS), up from 1,125 during the month of May.** Reasons for flight included forced recruitment, the murder or imprisonment of opposition members, and abductions. New arrivals reported difficulties in leaving Burundi especially at the Rwandan border, where militia groups allegedly extort asylum seekers.

Achievements and impact: In Nakivale's Kashojwa "C" village, the American Refugee Council (ARC), the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the Isingiro District Probation Office, UNHCR and various child protection committees and refugee welfare councils organised a joint awareness-raising campaign on the consequences of defilement. The dialogue sought to actively engage participants in prevention and redress approaches, foster a culture of accountability, and urged them to make individual commitments to putting an end to defilement. In total, 354 persons participated in the dialogue and at the outset, community members agreed to report violence against children,

enhance their protection in the household and participate in awareness-raising campaigns organised by child protection committees.

ZAMBIA

- **During the month of June, 41 new arrivals were registered and either settled in Lusaka or await relocation to Meheba settlement, in the North-Western Province. A small number of refugees have also settled in Mayukwayukwa settlement, in the Western Province.**

Education

DRC

Achievements and impact: Through funding received from the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the NGO War Child committed to implementing additional activities for refugee children in Lusenda camp. Among these it initiated the construction of a new CFS in Lulinda (the Lusenda camp extension), the organisation of recreational activities around the camp with a mobile team, training for parents and teachers on child protection, remedial classes, classroom rehabilitation and construction and the distribution of school kits, recreational kits and didactic kits. The NGO's activities are carried out under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Education and will fill some of the gaps that currently exist in Lusenda.

RWANDA

Achievements and impact: UNHCR completed its operation-wide Education Integration Assessment ([see update n°26](#)), which included a series of consultations with host community schools, district education officers, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and Ministry of Education counterparts (MoE). These consultations served to assess the absorption capacity of local schools, the need for additional infrastructure and workforce requirements as well as additional running costs. The findings are being analysed and will be compiled in a report and shared with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) and UNHCR's Global Education Unit. Specialised staff from UNHCR HQ will visit Rwanda in July to assist the operation with drafting a multi-year work plan and funding strategy, the overall objective of the process being to ensure that all refugee students are integrated into the national education system and able to access the full education cycle.

TANZANIA

Achievements and impact: Following successful advocacy efforts by UNICEF, the Burundian Government agreed to allow Burundian children living in the camps to sit their national exams. There are currently 2,919 students registered for this purpose.

Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps: On 8 June, the IRC Education Officer and senior education actors facilitated a visit from the Tanzania Teachers Association in Mtendeli camp, in order for it to familiarise itself with the education system in place. During the visit, education coordinators and teachers in the camp requested additional education coordination staff given the size of the student body. They also requested that additional subjects be added to the curriculum, such as citizenship and peace keeping studies and psychosocial support training for students and teachers.

UGANDA

Achievements and impact: In Nakivale, a number of infrastructural development activities were initiated ahead of the resumption of classes on 6 June, including the construction of 14 classrooms in the secondary school, the upgrade of two ECD centres and the renovation of classrooms in two primary schools. As of 6 June, Windle Trust conducted routine monitoring of the ECD centres, primary and secondary schools to record attendance rates. Results were as follows: 33 per cent in ECD centres, 42 per cent in primary schools and 45 per cent in the secondary school. As of 30 June, attendance in the ECD centres remained stable, and increased slightly in the secondary school. In the primary schools attendance dropped by 5 per cent due to alleged corporal punishment. In response, Windle Trust, UNHCR, the OPM and police held a meeting during which these issues were discussed with teachers and parents, and the school administration was encouraged to adopt positive disciplinary action measures. Attendance rates are expected to increase further, thanks to Windle Trust's 'Go Back to School Campaign', which has already proved beneficial for this second term.



Health

DRC

Achievements and impact: Following the announcement ([see update n°26](#)) last month of the scaling down of free healthcare, UNICEF donated a considerable quantity of drugs, first aid supplies and equipment to the NGO *Action*

pour un Développement Economique et Social (ADES) which will cover the needs of 10,000 patients for three months. In addition to UNHCR's provision of drugs and equipment to ADES for 2016, this donation will contribute to ensuring the needs of 20,000 patients are covered until the end of the year.

UGANDA

Challenges, identified needs and remaining gaps: In line with the same period (May, June and July) during previous years, there was a resurgence of malaria cases in Nakivale during the month of June, during which the pathology accounted for 43 per cent of consultations. Medical Teams International (MTI) embarked in awareness-raising and promotion campaigns on hygiene & sanitation and malaria prevention, as well as control techniques such as mosquito net use.



Food Security and Nutrition

UGANDA

Achievements and impact: In Nakivale, nutritional indicators improved during the month. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) decreased from 1.5 per cent at the beginning of the month to 0.7 as of 30 June thanks to support from WFP with introduction of a maternal health child nutrition programme. Moderate Acute Malnutrition went from 1.5 per cent to 0.73 per cent and Severe Acute Malnutrition stayed at 0.0 per cent. Nutrition indicators continue to improve compared to previous weeks thanks to the increasing amount of vegetables that are being grown by refugees to supplement food distributions.



Water and Sanitation

TANZANIA

Achievements and impact

- Machinery for the fourth borehole was transported to Mtendeli camp, and it will be operationalised shortly. In addition, MSF-Holland are in the process of constructing a fifth borehole. Upon completion of both boreholes, water supply capacity will be sufficient for 35,000 persons. Mtendeli currently hosts 24,487 refugees who are each provided with 22 L of water per day.
- In Nduta, MSF-H initiated their exit strategy, with a view to handing over their activities to Oxfam. The NGO's operating hours were reduced and will continue to be in a gradual manner to avoid detrimental impacts on the refugee population. In Nduta, current water distribution stands at 24 L/person/day. Similarly, in Mtendeli, MSF-H met with TCRS to discuss hand over in view of the phase-out planned for September 2016.
- In Karago, the exploration of deep aquifers was initiated in collaboration with MSF, Oxfam and Government experts from the Kakonko District. This geophysical survey is expected to determine whether deep boreholes will enable Karago to be used as a refugee camp given the insufficient quantity of water in Mtendeli to supply both camps at maximum capacity.



Shelter and NFIs

TANZANIA

Achievements and impact: In Nduta, 64 pilot transitional shelters were constructed throughout the month by DRC ahead the of the Transitional Shelter Programme rollout. In anticipation, DRC and African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) identified suppliers of construction materials and developed a comprehensive community communications and mobilisation plan as well as a work plan. In addition, the NGOs identified and trained incentive workers to help them understand their roles in supporting construction work. The initial target of the Transitional Shelter Programme stands at 1,200 shelters. During the month, a number of zones in Nduta camp were identified for the construction of 700 of these shelters. By the end of the month, AIRD had started to mobilise resources ahead of the next construction phase in July.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

TANZANIA

Achievements and impact: In Nyarugusu, UNHCR finalised its revision of the new camp layout in collaboration with AIRD and the Tanzania Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) NGO. This revision was prompted by the

relocation of refugees to Mtendeli camp and will guide the use of land made vacant as a result. It is anticipated that 10,000 Burundian families (40,000 persons) will remain in Nyarugusu under this new layout.



Livelihoods, energy and environment

UGANDA

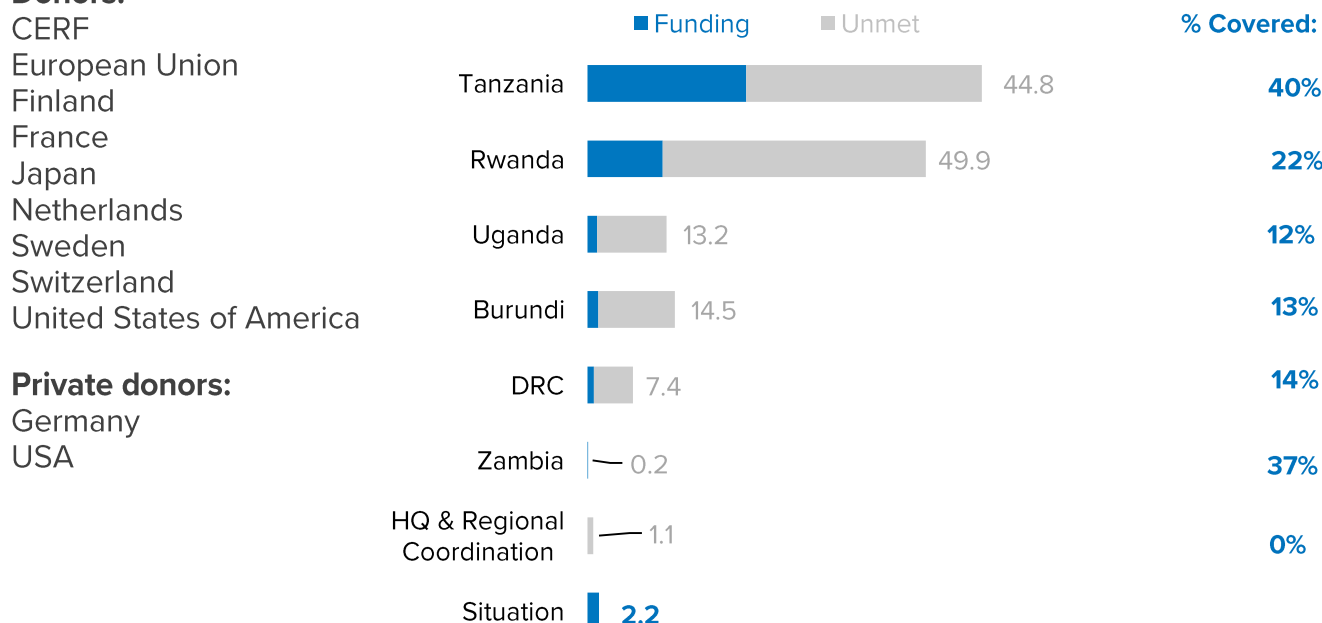
Achievements and impact: In Nakivale, a team from the Nsamizi Training Institute (NTI) conducted an informative session on post-harvest management and food security. The session aimed to increase food security, promote hygiene, and ensure proper harvest disposal. A total of 534 refugees benefited from the session. During the exercise, two committees were formed to sensitize community members on the importance of food security and proper storage measures to avoid pest infestation. A number of positive developments pre-dated this session, underlining the success refugees have encountered in supplementing their food rations and therefore eating more healthily. Earlier in the month for example, NTI had assessed the survival rate of fruit trees planted by new arrivals in two of Nakivale's villages. NTI found a 92 per cent survival rate. Positive developments had also been observed with regards to bean plantations in one village which generated 873 kg of produce from 75 kg of seeds. Part of this stock will be consumed and the rest will be kept for the next season.

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 and Uganda 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 29%.**

A total **USD 51.8 million** has been funded:

Donors:



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

Sweden (78 M) | United States of America (78 M) | Netherlands (46 M) | Norway (40 M) | Australia (31 M) | Priv Donors Spain (25 M) | Denmark (24 M) | Canada (16 M) | Switzerland (15 M) | France (14 M) | Germany (13 M) | Italy (10 M)

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Contacts:

Mr. Ulysses Grant, Reporting Associate, grantu@unhcr.org Tel: +41 (0) 22 739 8730

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

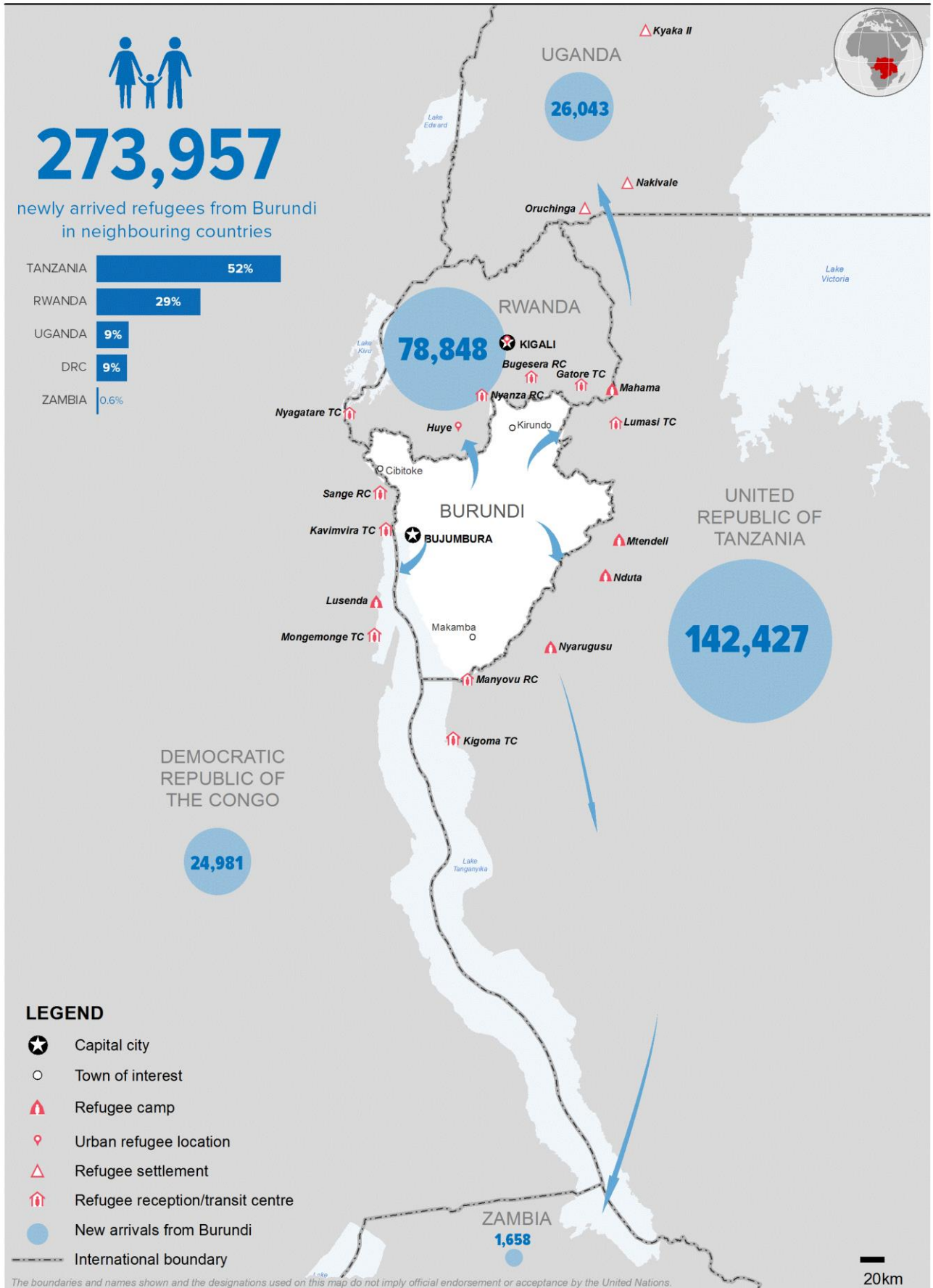
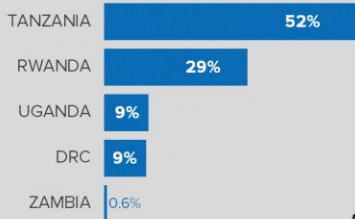
Displacement of Burundians into neighbouring countries since April 2015

as of 30 June 2016



273,957

newly arrived refugees from Burundi in neighbouring countries



LEGEND

- ★ Capital city
- Town of interest
- ▲ Refugee camp
- 📍 Urban refugee location
- △ Refugee settlement
- 🏠 Refugee reception/transit centre
- New arrivals from Burundi
- International boundary

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: kenrsgis@unhcr.org