

BURUNDI SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 17

23 October 2015

KEY FIGURES

209,619

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

FUNDING

USD 221.8 million

requested for the situation

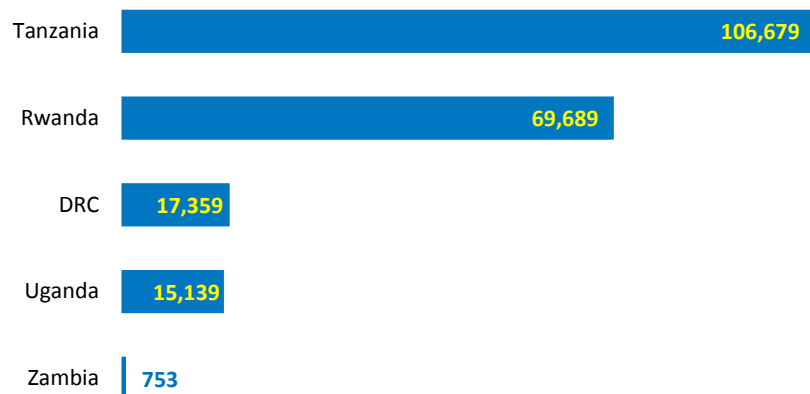


HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 209,619 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 since April 2015. The situation in Burundi remains volatile with continued incidents of sporadic violence in the country. While certain parts of the country have been spared by the violence, grenade attacks and clashes between opposition groups and the Government continue to occur on a regular basis in the capital.

Population of concern

A total of **209,619** people of concern



PRIORITIES

- Tanzania:** Relocation of 50,000 refugees to new camp sites from October to December 2015.
- Rwanda:** Ongoing treatment of surface water in Mahama camp.
- DRC:** Ease the pressure exercised by refugee families over the hosting communities to prevent tensions.
- Uganda:** Increase water provision to all new settlements and improve infrastructure to reduce water trucking.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS



Protection

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- As of 11 October, 17,359 Burundian refugees had been registered. The majority are located in the Uvira and Fizi territories, and over half of the population originate from the Cibitoke and Bururi provinces and Bujumbura. A total of 14,951 persons have been registered biometrically by UNHCR and the Government's National Commission for Refugees (CNR).

Achievements and Impact: During the reporting period, 374 individuals were relocated from transit centres and regrouping sites to Lusenda in 3 convoys. A total of 9,759 refugees had been relocated to Lusenda as of 11 October.

- War Child Holland (WCH) carried out training on child protection, focusing on communication with children, for 76 people belonging to the Lusenda camp child protection structures, such as the general committee, security staff, village chiefs and members of the *Réseau Communautaire de Protection de l'Enfant* (RECOPE).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps: A rise in the number of SGBV related incidents has been observed. Indeed, during the reporting period, three physical aggressions were reported. One of the victims was referred to the Lusenda health post for treatment and the other two were received at the counselling centre for psycho-social follow up. Local authorities, who play a central role in sanctioning perpetrators, received training on the subject from the International Emergency and Development Aid (IEDA) NGO.

RWANDA

- According to the Government of Rwanda, as of 23 October, the number of new arrivals had reached 69,689 individuals with 44,895 registered in Mahama camp.

UGANDA

- The number of new arrivals into Uganda had reached 15,139 persons as of 13 October according to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), including 11,427 in Nakivale, 162 in Orukinga, 247 in Kyaka II, 3,222 in Kampala, and 81 in Kisoro. New arrivals cited insecurity as their reason for fleeing.
- Achievements and Impact:** At Kabazana Reception Centre, the American Refugee Committee (ARC) identified 27 persons with specific needs (PWSN) (16 separated children, 01 single mother and 10 elderly persons without care takers). Seven of these needed medical support and were referred to Medical Teams International (MTI) for treatment. All the individuals were also counselled and given start-up NFIs (soap, blankets, mats, plates and cups).
- In the Nakivale settlement, UNHCR in conjunction with the Isingiro district protection officer, the OPM, ARC and the refugee welfare committee, held a community consultative meeting at the Ngarama C settlement, with about 50 refugees. The meeting sought to address the emerging jigger (a parasitic flea that burrows into the skin) outbreak, which is mainly affecting children and undermining their learning in the child development centres. It was agreed that the fumigation of households would be carried out in the second half of October 2015, in parallel with continued hygiene awareness-raising to address the problem. Other issues tackled included the language barrier that exists in schools, domestic violence among married couples and a request by new arrivals for land to cultivate crops. The community was informed that Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) are considering separating children and teaching them in the language they understand as it has been found more practical and effective than conducting parallel English classes. Members also agreed to carry out focused group discussions on GBV with the wider community to enhance family harmony. As regards land allocation, UNHCR emergency teams are compiling the list of individuals who have not received land for follow-up with the OPM.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- According to Tanzanian authorities, 106,679 Burundian refugees had arrived in Nyarugusu camp as of 21 October, with an average daily arrival rate of about 380 persons. Among these, 97% have been biometrically registered. The most used entry points were Mabamba, Manyovu, Kilelema, Kitanga, Bihalu and Bukiro with 52% coming from the Makamba region and 12% from the Bururi region.

Achievements and Impact: Some 859 children, including 41 separated children, used the International Rescue Committee's (IRC) Safe Healing and Learning Spaces (SHLS) or CFS on a daily basis.

- The IRC GBV team screened 57 women and girls at the registration centre and provided case management services to 24 newly reported GBV cases. The team also conducted 31 information oriented sessions accompanied by dignity kit (containing items such as sanitary pads, underwear, toiletries) distributions during 12 of these. These sessions benefited 1,417 people in total.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps: Refugees have flagged a lack of income generating activities and male refugees have complained that camp support prioritizes women over men.

- For their part, female refugees have complained that are attacked by individuals claiming to be farm owners, when they are found collecting firewood in the bush. The need for designated firewood collection points persists.
- Women have reported leaks in the roofs of their cooking areas.

Education

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Achievements and Impact: From 7–8 October, the head of the Education Unit at UNHCR HQ, Ms. Ita Sheehy, visited Uvira and Lusenda to address refugees' concerns about UNHCR's policy to integrate refugee children into local schools. The mission was jointly conducted with the Provincial Minister of Education, the UNHCR-NCR Education expert, UNICEF (as education cluster lead) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). After having listened to both refugees and partners' opinions on the issue, Ms. Sheehy explained the rationale behind the out-of-camps policy in order to create the basis for enhanced cooperation between education stakeholders – it was agreed that in their best interest, refugee children would indeed be integrated into the local curriculum.

- Sensitization activities to boost school enrolment are on-going and have yielded good results: to date, out of 2,735 school-aged children, 2,016 are enrolled in primary school. Nevertheless, only 640 are attending classes on a daily basis in the 5 primary school surrounding the Lusenda camp. Female students are in higher number (345) compared to their male counterparts (295). African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) are closely monitoring the situation and awareness-raising activities are being carried out to encourage further enrolment and regular attendance.
- The three Child Friend Spaces (CFS) set up in the Lusenda camp, and in Kamanyola and Katungulu by Save the Children have been equipped with games, music instruments, stationary and training materials. Save the Children are also setting up children's committees under the supervision of their teachers in the Lulinda and Katungulu primary schools. A total of 9 refugee children - two of which have been elected president and first counsellor - have been nominated to represent their committee in Katungulu.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps: In Katungulu II (K II), a CFS is still needed. Furthermore, additional classrooms and latrine blocks as well as the renovation of existing structures are necessary. The number of teachers in K II is too low and the latter's salaries need to be raised. Finally there is also a need for recreational kits, additional uniforms, and educational kits for teachers.

UGANDA

- The Uganda Red Cross together with WTU have continued to undertake outreach activities to identify Burundian students eligible to attend secondary school but not enrolled due to lack of supporting documents from their home country. Some 12 students were identified and enrolled and their documents were requested to be transferred to Uganda in order to enable them register for the senior four (S.4) Ugandan National Examination Board.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Achievements and Impact: There are 28,472 children in school, including 1,378 in pre-school, 22,743 in primary school, and 4,351 in secondary school.

- During a verification exercise it was noted that some 426 students have been relocated to Nduta. The education team supports them with school identity card to facilitate their integration into the Nduta camp school when it starts.
- Scholastic materials including exercise books and pens were distributed to 23,738 students enrolled in 12 Congolese primary schools.
- Three Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH)/HIV/AIDS awareness-raising sessions were held, and benefited 321 young persons.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps: There is a lack of scholastic materials for secondary school students

- There are not enough classrooms to accommodate all students in primary and secondary grades. The number of teachers in Burundian schools is also too low. Furthermore, the latter do not have access to sufficient guidance materials.
- Students and teachers have been missing school during distribution days.



Health

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Achievements and Impact: A total of 694 refugees received medical care at the transit centres and in the Lusenda camp. Among these, 125 have been referred to hospitals and healthcare centres, where they are given free medical treatment. Malaria (173), intestinal parasites (113 cases), acute respiratory infections (75) and diarrhoea (50) are the most frequent illnesses detected.

- The number of cholera cases is decreasing in the Uvira and Fizi territories. No other cases have been recorded among the refugee population.
- Save the Children have replaced *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF) at the Lusenda Health Center.
- Five female members of the of the community network *Réseau Communautaire* (RECO) were trained in malnutrition caretaking. The training was organised by the Nundu Health Zone.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps: Nutritional screening carried out on 49 children revealed 6 cases of moderate acute malnutrition. A total of 47 have also been put under anti-parasite treatment.

- Between 5 and 11 October, the two most recently arrived convoys were screened: 12 pregnant women, 7 breastfeeding women, 10 children with uncompleted vaccination and 3 chronic illnesses were registered and will be monitored for follow-up.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact: The national mass vaccination campaign against measles was recently concluded, and was supported in part by UNICEF and MTI, who conducted health awareness and promotion outreach activities in Nakivale and Oruchinga refugee settlements through the Isingiro district health office. Partners are compiling the report on the total number of children vaccinated.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Achievements and Impact: In the Nyarugusu camp, two additional screening rooms have been identified to complement the four existing ones.

- Three additional nurses and one doctor have been mobilised to support screening efforts at the departure centre.
- **In the The Nduta camp camp,** mobile clinic services are currently provided and receive an average of 100 patients per day. Rapid diagnostic tests for malaria, haemoglobin and sugar are available.
- Ambulance support is being provided by UNHCR for referral of medical cases from the Nduta camp to Nyarugusu and Kibondo.
- The Ministry of health has agreed to provide support to the mobile vaccination team and increase its vaccine orders to include refugees.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps: The main causes of morbidity are watery diarrhea, skin diseases, respiratory tract infections and malaria.

- Pregnant women nearing term continue to be referred to Nyarugusu because the hospital in Nduta is under renovation and the scaling up of services will take time.
- MSF are in the process of introducing an inpatient therapeutic feeding centre in the Nyarugusu camp. The Tanzania Red Cross (TRCS) and WFP will provide supplementary feeding for the moderately malnourished as well as for pregnant and lactating women.



Food Security and Nutrition

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Achievements and Impact: From 5-11 October, WFP, in coordination with AIRD, provided 5,527 kg of food to 100 people in transit centres and in common shelters in Lusenda for the preparation of hot meals. AIRD also provided 259 kg of supplementary food (sugar, manioc flour, vegetables) to people with specific needs, both in transit centres and common shelters in Lusenda.

- The WFP food distribution for the first half of October took place in Lusenda. Cash vouchers have since then replaced food distributions, in light of the strong interest refugees demonstrated for having this mode of distribution implemented.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact: At the Kabazana reception centre, MTI conducted malnutrition screening for 332 children aged between 0-15 years. Some two cases were found to be moderately malnourished and were enrolled on the supplementary feeding program while four, who were severely malnourished, were put on outpatient therapeutic programs.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Achievements and Impact: A total of 27 metric tons of food commodities were distributed to over 7,900 beneficiaries during the week ending on 16 October. This included 11 mt as hot meals to 5,428 refugees in the Nyarugusu and Nduta camps and reception/transit centres; 6 mt of dry rations provided to 2,472 new refugees; 0.3 mt of High Energy Biscuits distributed to 2,047 refugees in transit to the Nyarugusu and Nduta refugee camps; 6.1 mt of Super Cereal Plus to 4,050 children between 6-23 months of age under WFP's Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme, and 3 mt of various food commodities to 257 hospital in-patients and 803 moderately malnourished children.



Water and Sanitation

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Achievements and Impact: In the Lusenda camp, Oxfam are providing WASH facilities and setting up a gravitational water pumping system. The NGO provides an average of 25 litres of water per person per day. They have also started setting up washtubs (10 of which are already operational) and are constructing a sewage system. Oxfam have also organized sensitization activities on hygiene for younger generation refugees in Lusenda.

TANZANIA

Achievements and Impact: In the Nduta camp, expansion of the current temporary water distribution system is ongoing. A 95,000Ltr tank is being set up and trench excavation for the water transmission line is in progress.

- Sedimentation tanks for water treatment at the water source have been set up. The chlorination of water has been increased. Qualitative monitoring of water is continuously being undertaken.
- Latrine construction is ongoing; communal latrines are being constructed at the family tents.
- **In the Mtendeli camp,** Oxfam have undertaken geophysical exploration through the services of a geologist from the Drilling and Dam Construction Agency (DDCA), for a prospective borehole.

 Shelter and NFIs**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**

Achievements and Impact: Construction works continued at Katungulu II. Under the coordination of *Caritas Développement*, 832 family shelters and 130 latrines have been completed another 173 are in construction.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Achievements and Impact: In the **Nyarugusu camp**, 144 single family shelters were constructed during the reporting period. The rehabilitation of the road between Makere junction and the camp as well as some of the roads within the camp is in progress. The windows and doors of the two GBV buildings and two police posts in Nyarugusu camp have been repaired.

- **In the Nduta camp**, sites have been cleared and demarcated for reception villages, a reception centre and 36 neighbourhoods. As of 15 October, 2,133 tents had been pitched out of the 3,000 available.
- **In the Mtendeli camp**, the construction of reception villages is complete; these structures can accommodate 5,000 people.

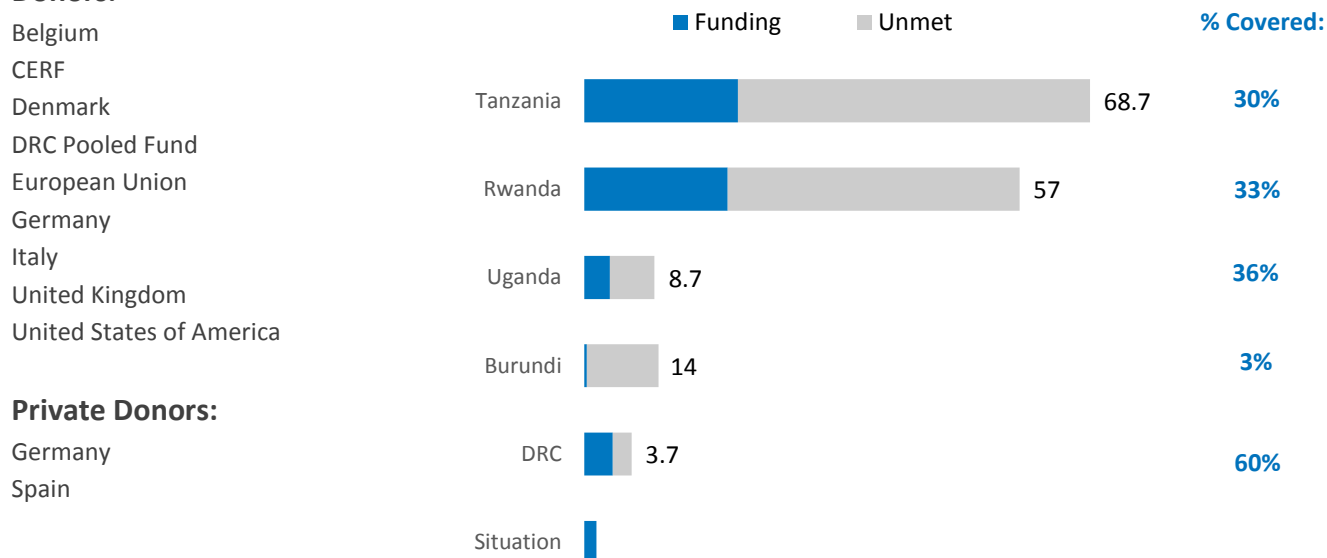
Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps: The theft of plastic sheeting from shelters in the Nyarugusu camp remains a challenge. Police have been requested to increase their patrols.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

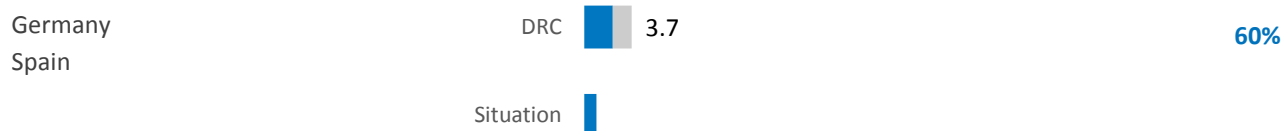
On 10 August, UNHCR released a revised Supplementary Budget Appeal for the Burundi Situation, which includes needs for Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. UNHCR's total financial requirements for the Burundi Situation currently amounts to **USD 221.8 million**. This includes USD 207.2 million for the response in the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda from April to September 2015, as presented in the revised Regional Refugee Response Plan launched on 6 August. 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 32%.**

A total **USD 71.7 million** has been funded:

Donors:



Private Donors:



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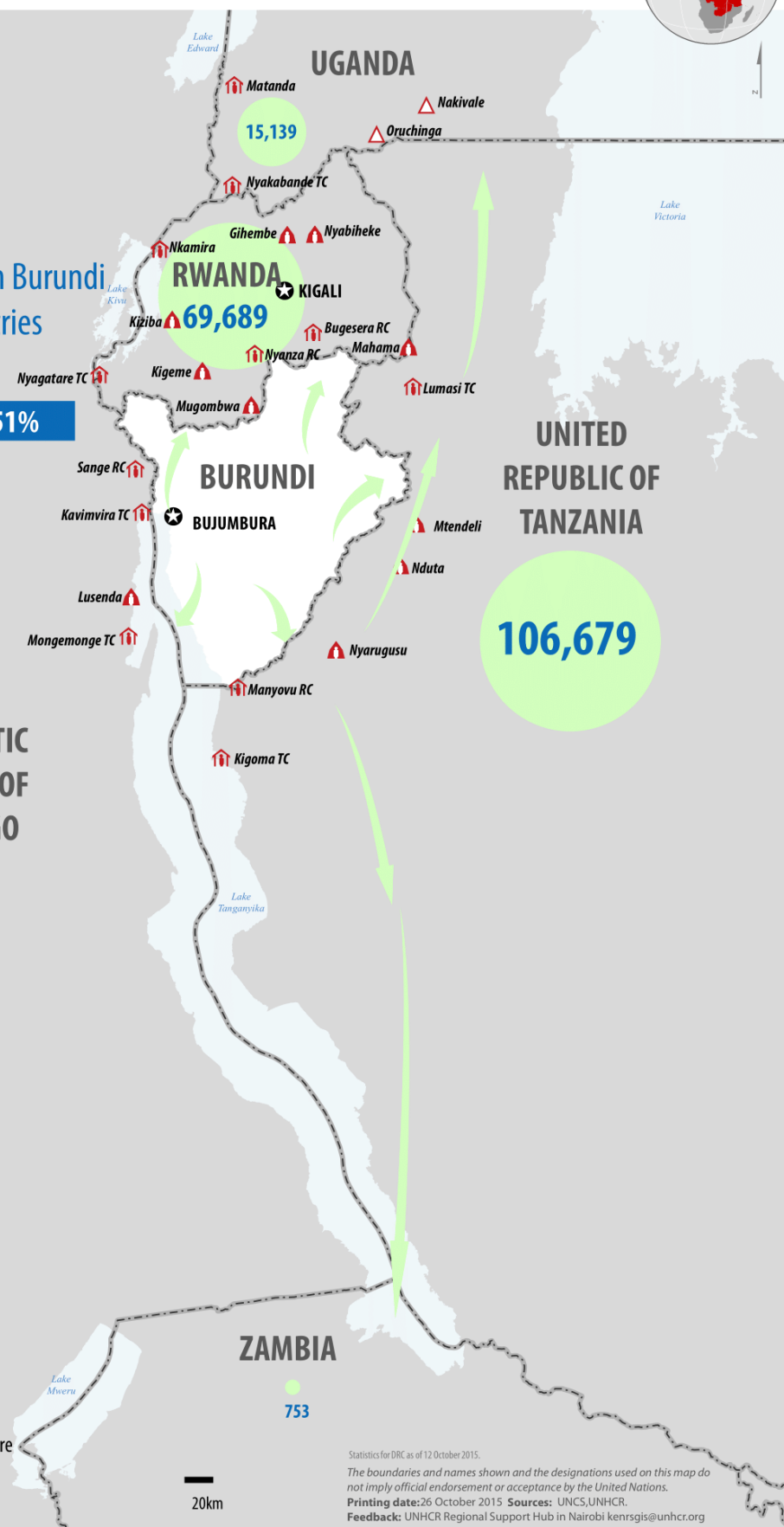
BURUNDI SITUATION: Displacement of Burundians into neighbouring countries | As of 23 October 2015



209,619

newly arrived refugees from Burundi in neighbouring countries

TANZANIA	51%
RWANDA	33%
DRC	8%
UGANDA	7%
ZAMBIA	0.3%



LEGEND

- Capital city
- Refugee camp
- Refugee settlement
- Refugee reception centre/ transit centre
- New arrivals from Burundi
- International boundary

Statistics for DRC as of 12 October 2015.
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
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 Feedback: UNHCR Regional Support Hub in Nairobi kentsrgis@unhcr.org