

BURUNDI SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 10

22 July 2015

KEY FIGURES

178,023

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

60%

Percentage of children among the Burundian population in Tanzania.

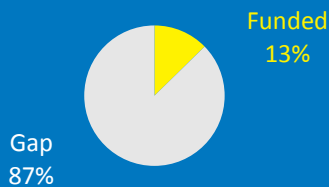
12,695

People registered biometrically in the DRC

FUNDING

USD 152 million

requested for the situation (as at 21 July)



PRIORITIES

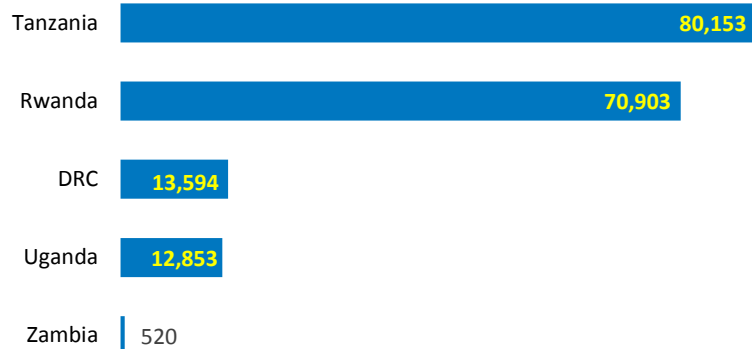
- **Tanzania:** Identification of additional land to accommodate refugees
- **Rwanda:** Pursue purification of Akagera river water.
- **DRC:** Relocate refugees from Uvira and Fizi territories to address main protection concerns.
- **Uganda:** Increase water provision to all new settlements and improve infrastructure to reduce water trucking.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The situation in Burundi remains volatile after Presidential elections were held on 21 July. The mission of the East African Community's (EAC) lead mediator, President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and that of his Defense Minister, Crispus Kiyonga, did not yield concrete results before elections. There remain continued reports of heavy military presence in Bujumbura as well as tight security outside of the capital as the country awaits election results.

Population of concern

A total of **178,023** people of concern



A Burundian refugee woman in Kashojwa village, Nakivale settlement, Uganda. UNHCR/E.Ohanusi.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

- Over 178,000 Burundian refugees and asylum-seekers have arrived in the neighbouring countries of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Tanzania, Rwanda, as well as Uganda and Zambia.
- Military and human rights experts from the African Union (AU) were deployed to Burundi on 22 July. They were mandated by the Peace and Security Council of the AU in June to verify and ensure the disarmament of militia groups and to investigate human rights violations.

Protection

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- As of 20 July, 13,594 new arrivals from Burundi had been recorded, with the majority located in the Uvira and Fizi territories. The majority of the population originates from Cibitoke and Bururi provinces and Bujumbura.
- A UNHCR biometric registration team has been carrying out registration for new arrivals since 29 June and a total of 12,695 persons have been registered biometrically by UNHCR and the Government's National Commission for Refugees (CNR).
- As of 19 July, 6,966 Burundian refugees had been relocated to the Lusenda regrouping site. However, the lack of new family shelters is slowing down the relocation process and putting pressure on common hosting structures of the site and the transit centres.
- UN Women conducted a field mission to Lusenda with the purpose of developing a project for the support of refugee women residing on site. UN Women will finance the installation of three centres for women at the site. These centres will provide refugee women with psychosocial counselling, advice and training opportunities. The project will also include income generating activities. This initiative would play a key role in empowering women.

RWANDA

- By 20 July, the number of new arrivals had reached over 70,000 with 30,647 relocated to Mahama camp. The registration of urban refugees is ongoing in Kigali with 21,198 registered. Nearly 3,000 refugees have been registered in Huye.
- During community mobilization sessions, refugees showed great interest in knowing more about available services for urban refugees and other general issues. UNHCR is in the process of defining the extent of possible assistance to urban refugees given their high numbers compared with available resources.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- According to Tanzanian authorities, some 80,000 Burundian refugees had arrived in Tanzania by 20 July with the majority relocated to Nyarugusu camp. The main border entry/reception points used by new arrivals are Kagunga, Manyovu, Kilelema, Ngara and Kibirizi. Some 88% of this population or 70,452 individuals have been registered biometrically. Household registration is on-going in the camp as well as in Manyovu, Kilelema, Migongo, Biharu and Kibirizi to obtain initial population estimates.
- The Lake Tanganyika transit reception center (Stadium) in Kigoma is in the process of being decommissioned and handed back to regional authorities. A new location has been identified as a new site for the reception of refugees in Kigoma. While this site is being developed, all new arrivals from Kagunga and Kibirizi will be hosted at the Manyovu reception center.
- Lack of a specific area for collection and the scarcity of firewood have increased protection risks for women. Many refugees also collect firewood as a livelihood activity which further increases their exposure to risk and possible tension with host communities.

UGANDA

- According to Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the number of new Burundian arrivals into Uganda has reached 12,853, including 8,584 in Nakivale and 2,102 in Kampala, with the remaining number in Oruchinga and Kyaka II.
- UNHCR and OPM carried out joint planning and identification of focal persons for the refugee leadership election. Five new electoral villages were also established to cater for the various interest groups among the Burundian refugee community.
- Out of the 124 children at risk, 84 are unaccompanied minors, 33 are separated and 7 are persons with disabilities. UNHCR and child protection groups have initiated family tracing, foster care placements and protection assistance.

Education

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- In Lusenda site, War Child's activities related to the planned compensatory sessions for children are ongoing. School kits have been distributed and a placement test for children is being organized.
- Recreational and educational activities for children represent another major gap. Activities already put in place by NGOs are not covering all the needs.

RWANDA

- As of 15 July, there were 9,135 students enrolled in orientation classes in Mahama camp and all 68 classrooms have been fully equipped with blackboards, benches and desks. Psychosocial services are being provided for students enrolled.
- In Kigali, as of 15 July, 3,994 children between the ages of 7-20 had been identified as those in need of orientation classes in order to integrate the national school system.
- Education needs include limited number of classrooms, lack of water taps and latrines dedicated for school usage and the lack of a playground close to the school.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- As of 15 July 2015, 33,110 school age children were identified with 4,613 in preschool: 19,436 in primary and 5,240 in secondary school. There are also 3,821 out of school children.
- Construction of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) is on-going. There are currently 20 classrooms in use for informal primary and secondary education. There is a need for 92 additional teachers, scholastic materials and learning spaces as the number of school-going children has exceeded the planned target. There is a need for sports and recreational material for children in school to support extra-curricular activities.

UGANDA

- Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) continued to sensitize new arrivals on the Ugandan education system. New arrivals between the ages of 6-13 years have been encouraged to enrol in primary schools close to their refugee villages.
- Primary school enrolment has increased from 779 to 1,176; of these 1,013 pupils have been registered in Nakivale, Kashojwa, Kabazana, Nyarugugu, Ruhoko primary schools and 163 students have been registered in Nakivale secondary school. Five tents provided by UNICEF are being used as temporary classrooms and staff office space.
- WTU will deploy 20 newly recruited teachers for the schools affected by the emergency. Eight are auxiliary teachers from Burundi whereas 12 are trained teachers from Uganda. These teachers are expected to address the challenge of language barriers and improve teacher to pupil ratios.
- Community meetings were conducted in Misera, Kashojwa B, Kabahinda, Nyakagando and Ngarama villages to discuss the establishment and sustainability of Early Childhood Development Centres.



Health

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- During the past week, 456 refugees had consulted the medically centre in Lusenda site, among which 181 were referred to health care structures.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- During the reporting period, a total of 17,829 consultations were registered for Burundian refugees, 98% of these were new visits and 36% were below the age of 5. The number of consultations per clinician stands at 134 patients per day. The main illnesses in Nyarugusu camp remains malaria (39%) followed by respiratory tract infections (17%) and watery diarrhea (5%).
- Construction of a second health post in Zone 8 has started and the 30-bed in-patient department (IPD) in the first health post is ready. Two mobile clinics are operational in Zones 7 and 9. The average number of consultations per day for each mobile clinic is 100 referrals to the hospital.
- With the construction of the second health post in Zone 8 and the start of the mobile clinics, access to health care in the camp has improved as of the last week. However, overall health facilities remain inadequate for the current and growing population in Nyarugusu. For example, there is need for the supply of water in Zone 8 IPD; the need for Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) programme; and the need for Blanket and Supplementary Feeding Programmes (BSFP) for children 24 -59 months old.

UGANDA

- Malaria still remains the leading cause of morbidity among new arrivals this reporting period with 23.3% of consultations (132 out of 557) in Kabazana receiving treatment for the illness. Medical Teams International (MTI) recommends increasing health campaign coverage for new arrivals. Other main illnesses recorded were diarrhea, respiratory tract infections and skin infections.



Food Security and Nutrition

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- During the past week, 3,938 kg of food and 911 kg of supplementary food were used to prepare hot meals in the transit centres of Kavimvira and Mongemonge and Lusenda site.
- The second round of monthly food distributions by WFP to 5,900 refugees took place this week.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- The sixth General Food Distribution (GFD) commenced on 13 July. In total 68,000 refugees received food (537 mt) during the week of 13 July – 17 July 2015. This includes 64,800 beneficiaries who received (529 mt) food commodities as dry rations through the general food distribution (GFD) covering 14 days, or as a measure to cover the days pending the next GFD.
- During the reporting period, 2,850 beneficiaries received 3.5 metric tons (mt) of food assistance under the wet feeding programme in Lake Tanganyika Stadium, Manyovu and Nyarugusu camp. The supplementary feeding of children (supercereal plus) aged 6 months to 2 years benefited 1,190 individuals (2mt).
- A total of 500 beneficiaries were provided with High Energy Biscuits/HEB (0.1 mt) during relocation from Kagunga and Ngara transit centres to the camp.
- Furthermore, 72 HIV/ART patients, 1,860 pregnant and lactating women, 390 children with moderate acute malnutrition, and 255 hospital in-patients were assisted under the supplementary food programme with close to 3mt of food commodities.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- OXFAM provided Lusenda site with 600m³ of drinkable water during the week (85m³ per day on average). The average consumption remains above the minimum emergency standard of 15 litres per person per day.
- OXFAM completed the water network for Lusenda site and has started the construction of 314 new latrines.
- Awareness activities on environment sanitation, personal hygiene, prevention against fires and use of mosquito nets have been carried out during the week in all transit centres and Lusenda site.



Ninbona Alfonsin, 10 years old, in the Luvingi makeshift camp in the DRC. UNHCR/F.Scoppa.

RWANDA

- In order to resolve the water shortage issues in Mahama, UNHCR and World Vision have agreed to proceed with an intermediary river water purification system which will provide half of the needs of the camp population. The Ministry of Natural Resources has already approved that the water from the river could be exploited for consumption in the camp.
- UNICEF has committed to fund a more permanent river water treatment plant and mechanized solution which will yield about 800,000 of water per day. This is a cost-saving intervention however, such an installation will need 3 months to be completed.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- In Zone 8, borehole 1 was completed and connected to the existing water supply network providing an additional 400,000 litres of water to the population in this zone. The water supply is expected to increase to 9.5l/p/d, however this remains below the emergency standard of 15 l/p/d. Water distribution network was extended by 400m; 3 additional tap-stands each with 6 taps were also installed bringing the total number of taps to 114.
- Installation of an additional 30,000 litre water reservoir is underway at zone 7 in order to stop water trucking to that zone and allow direct pumping from the River Kaga.
- In Zone 4, 126 latrine drop holes were constructed and are currently in use; excavation of another 40 drop holes will be completed shortly; 48 bathing shelters are also completed. In Zone 7, 186 drop holes were constructed while 27 latrines were decommissioned.
- In Zone 8, 1,379 latrines have been constructed, while 822 bathing shelters completed and 632 hand washing facilities installed. An excavator is in place and has started digging trenches for latrines in Zones 4, 7 and 8.

UGANDA

- Due to issues with the water supply, substantial amounts of water continue to be delivered by truck. Total quantity of portable water produced is 6,294 m³. This extended the water supply to reach various locations and improved basic sanitation, hygiene and household water supply.
- In Kabahinda, 6 blocks of communal latrines and bathing shelters were completed and now in use; in Ngarama 4 blocks of communal latrines and bathing shelters were completed; in Mirambira village excavation of 5 pits, 2 latrines and bathing shelters were completed; and in Kashojwa B village the excavation of 6 pits were completed.
- Five additional 10,000 litre tanks are required in the new settlements.

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, 1,884 shelters have been constructed, 1,794 are operational and 12 are under construction. A total of 1,896 plots have been prepared.

RWANDA

- UNHCR's partner, American Refugee Committee (ARC) is significantly stepping up the pace of shelter construction in order to facilitate the relocation of more refugees from the reception centres to Mahama camp. There are currently 40 back-to-back semi-permanent shelters under construction in the Mahama of which 24 are covered with corrugated iron roofing. One community shelter is also under construction.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- A total of 1,280 family shelters are under construction to accommodate 7,680 individuals. Among these construction of 475 shelters has been completed (2,850 individuals).
- In addition, 847 of the 1,000 tents received have been pitched to accommodate 5,082 people.
- Some 67% of the refugee population in Nyarugusu is currently living in mass/group shelters while 33% are accommodated in family shelters.
- A relocation plan in process ensures the vulnerable population is prioritized for transfer to a family shelter and that schools, occupied by refugees, are vacated and rehabilitated prior to the start of the school year.
- During the reporting week 5,550 beneficiaries received NFIs.
- A total 15,921 individuals received NFIs during the month of July, among these 5,550 during the period of 13-17 July 2015.

UGANDA

- During the period of 3-9 July a total of 720 Burundian refugees (284 households) were assisted with poles for the construction of shelters. Each household received 5 poles, plastic sheets and household items.



Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Awareness activities on SGBV prevention and fire prevention were carried out at Lusenda Site.
- UN Women has set up two centres providing women with psychosocial counselling, advice and training opportunities.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

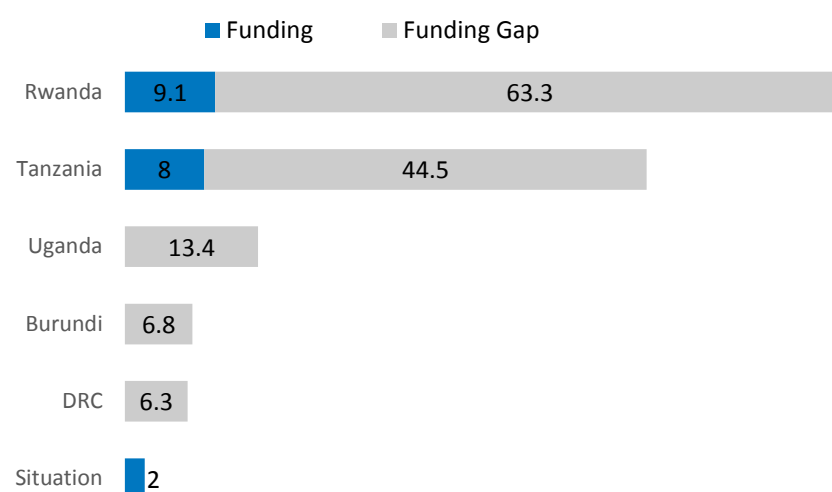
On 28 May, UNHCR released a Supplementary Budget Appeal for the Burundi Situation, which includes needs for Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. UNHCR's total financial requirements for the Burundi Situation currently amounts to **USD 151.7 million**, including USD 131.4 million for the response in the DRC, Rwanda and Tanzania from April to September 2015, as presented in the Regional Refugee Response Plan launched on 22 May. 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 11%.**

Donors:

CERF, Denmark, Germany,
Private donors Spain, United Kingdom

Funding:

A total **USD 19.2 million** has been funded



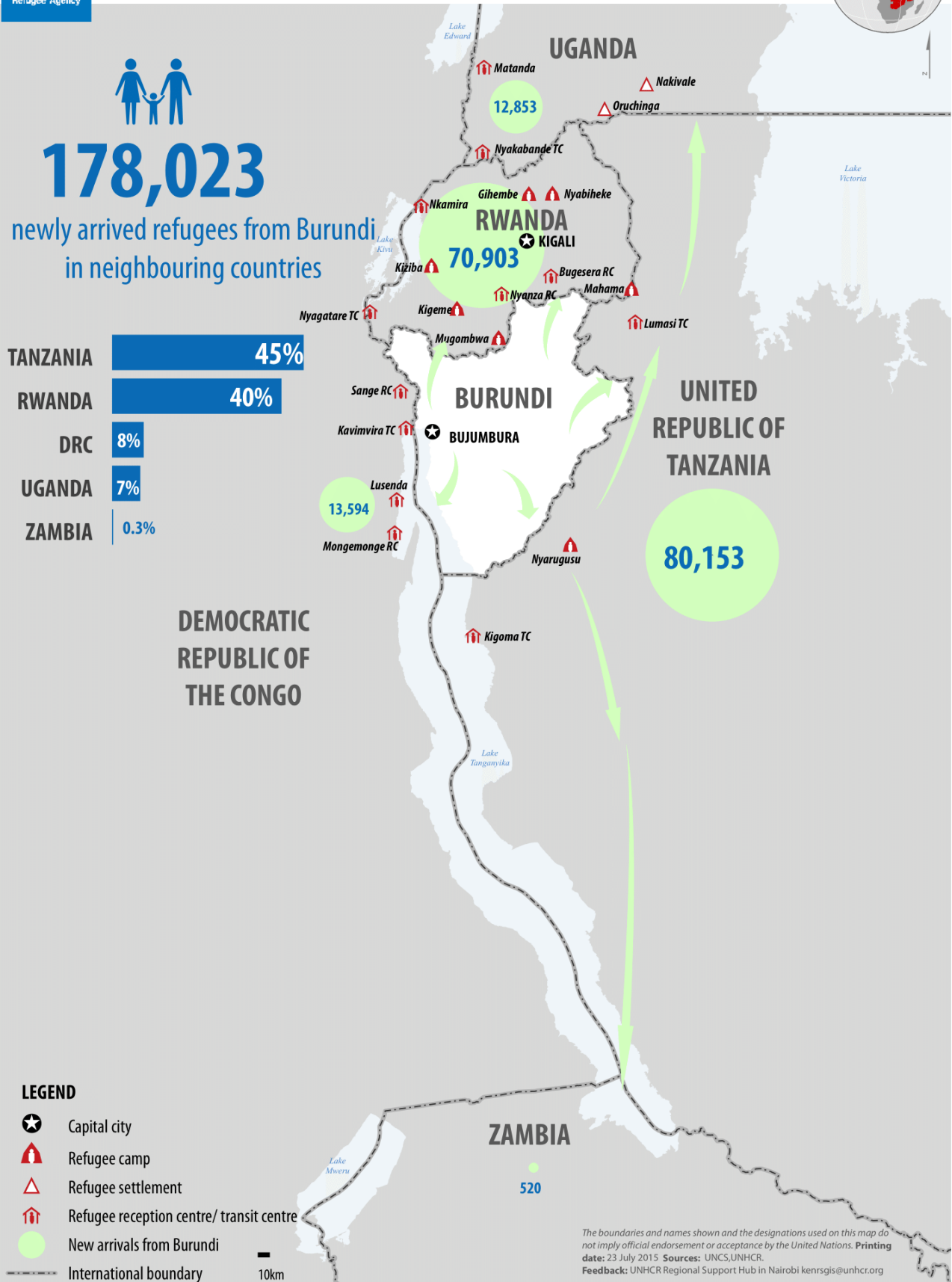
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BURUNDI SITUATION: Displacement of Burundians into neighbouring countries | As of 20 July 2015



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