

BURUNDI SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 12

14 August 2015

KEY FIGURES

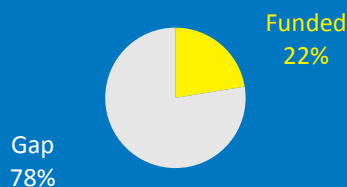
185,765

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

FUNDING

USD 221.8 million

requested for the situation (as at 18 August)



PRIORITIES

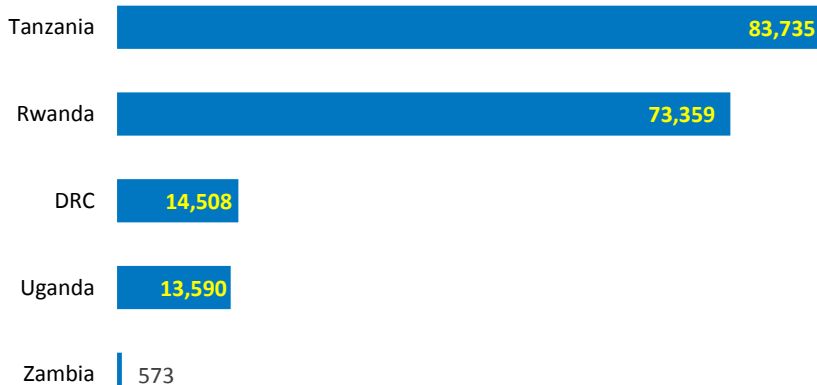
- **Tanzania:** Identification of additional land to accommodate refugees
- **Rwanda:** Ongoing treatment of surface water in Mahama camp.
- **DRC:** Resume building shelters to accommodate refugees hosted in the transit centres and assembly points.
- **Uganda:** Increase water provision to all new settlements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

HIGHLIGHTS

- On 16 August, the African Union (AU) warned that the crisis in Burundi risks “spiralling into a catastrophe” for the country and the wider region, this after the killing of another senior military official. Ms. Nkosazana Clarice Dlamini-Zuma, Chairperson of the AU Commission insisted again on “the imperative of dialogue and consensus to work for a peaceful and durable solution to the crisis and to preserve the important points in the 2000 Arusha Accords”.
- A total of 185,765 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 capital.
- Last week, the OHCHR reported that at least 96 people had been killed since the start of election-related unrest in April 2015 and urged political leaders to “renounce violence and resume political dialogue”.

Population of concern

A total of **185,765** people of concern



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context



Protection

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- As of 13 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 14,023 persons have been registered biometrically by UNHCR and the Government's National Commission for Refugees (CNR).
- As of 13 August, 7,332 Burundian refugees had been relocated to the Lusenda site which is gradually reaching its capacity. With the support of the local authorities, a new site to host new arrivals has been identified close to Lusenda, called Katungulu I.
- Along with UNHCR and other NGOs, new arrivals report that in order to cross the border, more people are using unofficial entry points along the Ruzizi Plain, such as Katogota. New arrivals have also been noted in Lubumbashi since the last update.

RWANDA

- According to the Government of Rwanda, by 13 August, the number of new arrivals had reached 73,359 with 36,078 relocated to Mahama camp. The registration of urban refugees is ongoing with 23,767 registered in Kigali and Huye. In between 1-11 August, UNHCR noted an increase in the rate of new arrivals from an average of 100 to 300 people per day. A total 86% of urban refugees originate from Bujumbura whilst in Mahama camp, 65% are from Kirundo and 10% from Bujumbura.
- On 10 August, relocation to Mahama camp resumed and will continue until the Nyagatare transit centre and Bugesera and Nyanza reception centres have been vacated. As of 16 August, there were still 13,768 people to be relocated.
- UNHCR in recent days has received reports of some Burundian refugees returning home, however, UNHCR is unable to confirm the reports as it has not been approached by any refugee to inform of any such return.
- Thus far, UNHCR, UNICEF and Plan International have identified and registered 1,953 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in both camp and urban areas. So far, 535 have been reunited with their parents/customary caregivers or relatives.



A woman who has fled political violence in Burundi washes her clothes in Bugesera Reception Centre, Rwanda. UNHCR/K. Holt

UGANDA

- The number of new arrivals into Uganda had reached 13,590 as of 13 August, according to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). The average daily new arrivals have decreased to less than 30 per day. The majority of new arrivals are entering Uganda from Rwanda through the Mirama Hills border crossing.
- Kabazana is currently the only operational reception centre and is close to full capacity as it also hosts new arrivals from the DRC. Many of the new arrivals at Kabazana reception centre are children. American Refugee Committee (ARC) is therefore planning to develop child-friendly spaces at the centre.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- According to Tanzanian authorities, 84,825 Burundian refugees had arrived in Nyarugusu camp, in Tanzania as of 13 August. A total of 82,763 refugees had been registered biometrically.
- The rate of new arrivals into Tanzania is still below 200 individuals per day with refugees entering primarily through Buhigwe, Kakongo and Ngara.
- Relocation of Burundian new arrivals from schools and churches to family tents and shelters continued with 14,835 individuals (1,944 households) relocated as of 6 August. To date, 9 out of 16 schools and four churches have been vacated.

Education

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- This week, a total of 1,106 Burundian school-aged children (572 girls and 534 boys) were enrolled for refresher courses at Lusenda.
- The Area Education Inspector of the territory of Fizi visited Isungu and Kahunga primary schools within the framework of improving the quality of education for refugee children. The Inspector attended 14 lessons and provided recommendations to teachers on how to improve the quality of teaching.
- War Child trained 20 Burundian refugee teachers and school heads on active and participatory methods of teaching. The training was organized with the purpose of facilitating refugee children access to relevant educational opportunities and quality training.

UGANDA

- In Nakivale, 906 children of primary school age are currently registered in schools. Efforts are ongoing to enroll the remaining children within the community. A key challenge is the long distances from the refugee-hosting villages of Kabahinda and Misiera to the local schools.
- Six Early Child Development Centres have been established in each of the refugee-hosting villages in Nakivale. UNICEF is to build six more once the building plans have been approved. UNICEF will also provide training to 36 Early Child Development Centre care-givers and to 42 primary school teachers.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- By 4 August, a total of 10 temporary learning spaces had been opened across Zones 8-11; eight for primary schools and two for secondary schools. There are a total of 150 teachers for the temporary learning spaces. An additional 30 teachers are in the process of being recruited.
- The reporting week saw the end of a 10 day education in emergencies (EIE) training for 88 teachers and 4 incentive workers on pedagogical skills, social emotion learning, peace education, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) as well as health, nutrition and hygiene.
- A joint 'back to school' campaign was organized by partners in Zones 8-11 and at the reception shelters, targeting the Burundian refugee population. The primary objective of this campaign is to ensure that all children of school going age attend school.

Health

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- In the 6 health areas hosting refugees (Nyangezi, Lemera, Ruzizi, Uvira, Fizi and Nundu), no epidemics were reported. A total of 491 refugees received medical care at the transit centres and Lusenda, where malaria (37.67%), flu syndrome (22%) and intestinal parasites (17.31%), were the most prevailing illnesses.
- International Rescue Committee continued to provide healthcare to Burundian refugees within the framework of Rapid Response to Population Movement (RRPM) in Kamanyola general reference hospital,

Luvungi and Lubarika Health Centres. MSF-Holland provided healthcare to refugees and the local population at the Lusenda Health Centre and Baraka general reference hospital.

RWANDA

- UNHCR, in collaboration with ARC and Save the Children, have established a second health post in Mahama camp to maintain accessibility to health care services as more refugees are being relocated to the camp.

UGANDA

- In Nakivale, Medical Teams International (MTI) is to increase their outreach activities and the use of mobile clinics in order to meet the requests from some refugees for greater access to health services.
- Malaria continues to be the most prevalent illness in Nakivale, despite refugees being provided with nets. MTI are to continue sensitizing refugees on the dangers of malaria and ensure nets are being utilized correctly.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- During the reporting period, a total of 12,180 consultations were registered for Burundian refugees, 98% of these new visits and 45% below the age of five. Consultations per clinician per day stood at an average of 87 patients. The bed occupancy rate at the inpatient department (IPD) stood at 96%.
- Malaria and respiratory tract infection are the main illnesses within Nyarugusu camp.



Food Security and Nutrition

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- During the past week, WFP provided 4,766,59.04 kg of food and 430,980 kg of supplementary food to prepare hot meals in the transit centres of Kavimvira and Mongemonge and Lusenda site.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- During the reporting period, a total of 6,500 refugees were provided with 49 metric tons of different types of food commodities, including 5,350 refugees that received 43 metric tons of food commodities as dry rations through the general food distribution (GFD) covering 14 days. In addition, 1,150 refugees received 3 metric tons of food assistance under the wet feeding programme in Manyovu, Kagunga and Nyarugusu camp.
- The Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme for children under two years of age was provided for 488 children with 0.73 metric tons of super cereal plus.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- A total of 979m³ of water was provided in transit centres and Lusenda site, including 901m³ provided by OXFAM. The average production of water per day was 140m³ providing a ratio of 19 liters per person per day (l/p/d), above the minimum emergency standard (15 l/p/d).
- The water supply is currently provided through water pumping. Although water is no longer trucked, the tanker is still prepositioned at the site to respond to interruptions caused by breakdown of pumps, replacement of pipes and intervention on the water network in case of leakage.

RWANDA

- For the first time in a month Mahama camp's water supply has reached the minimum emergency standard of 15 l/p/d in large part due to the strong output of the filtration system that treats water from the Akagera River. The filtration system provided 252m³ of water – more than half of the camp's current need. In addition, the search for additional water by drilling boreholes continues.

UGANDA

- In Nakivale, providing adequate water supply of sufficient quality and quantity continues to be a key challenge. This is because new arrivals are being settled in areas beyond the reach of the existing water pipe systems. Work is ongoing to extend the pipelines. Until then, water continues to be distributed via water trucking, with the average water supply currently at 14.1 l/p/d.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- In Zone 4, water supply stands at 12 l/p/d while in Zone 7 it stands at 14 l/p/d. In Zones 8-11 the water distribution rate is 10 l/p/d.
- The current latrine coverage stands at 23 persons per latrine in Zone 8; 28 persons per latrine in Zone 4; and 36 persons per latrine in Zone 7.



Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact & Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- The preparation of Katungulu site and construction of 100 shelters by Rebuild Hope for Africa (RHA) begun on 10 August.

RWANDA

- In between 1-11 August, ARC erected 30 hangars and 151 semi-permanent shelters in Mahama camp and more are under construction to provide shelter for refugees being relocated. In Bugesera, construction of 27 hangars for new arrivals is ongoing.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

- New neighborhoods are under construction in Zones 9-11 and tents have been pitched in Zones 1, 2 and 9.
- By 6 August, the total number of tents pitched in Nyarugusu camp was 4,965 while the total number of family shelters increased to 2,449. There remains a gap of 5,507 shelters/tents.



A refugee with her belongings in Luvungi makeshift camp in the DRC. UNHCR/F.Scoppa.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

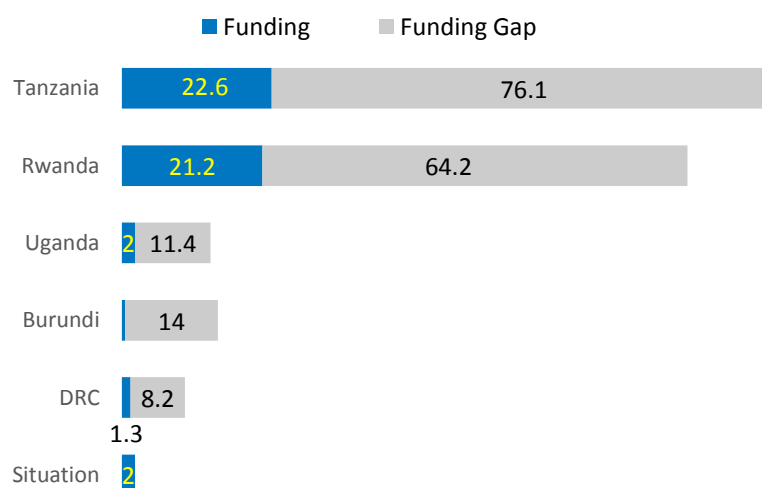
On 10 August, UNHCR released a revised Supplementary Budget Appeal for the Burundi Situation, which includes needs for Burundi, the DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. UNHCR's total financial requirements for the Burundi Situation currently amounts to **USD 221.8 million**. This includes USD 207.2 million 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 22%.**

Donors:

CERF, Denmark, European Union, Germany, Italy, Private donors Spain, United Kingdom United States of America

Funding:

A total **USD 49.7 million** has been funded:



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BURUNDI SITUATION: Displacement of Burundians into neighbouring countries | As of 13 August 2015



185,765

newly arrived refugees from Burundi
in neighbouring countries

