

BURUNDI SITUATION

May 2017

The individual Refugee Status Determination (RSD) exercise for Burundian asylum-seekers in Tanzania is starting mid-June 2017 in Nduta Camp, Kibondo District.

Overcrowding at Lusenda Camp in the DRC has resulted in 1,757 refugees waiting for transfer in transit centers, with 1,017 refugees residing outside host structures.

A total of **537 Burundian refugee arrivals** have been registered in Rwanda in May. During the month, the average number of new arrivals was 17 individuals per day.

KEY INDICATORS

413,490

Burundian refugees and asylum seekers who fled since 1 April 2015

55%

of the Burundian caseload in Tanzania are minors

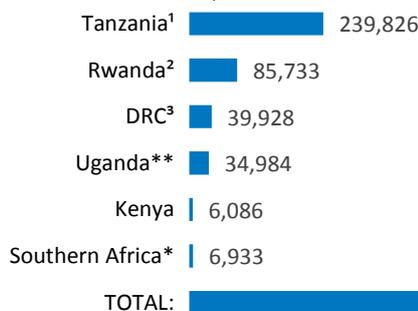
50,000

Burundians are **expected** to have voluntary repatriated to Burundi by end 2017, while the total refugee figure is expected to rise to **534,000** (RRP Planning Figures)

POPULATION OF CONCERN

Host Countries

Burundians who fled since 1 April 2015



¹/Nyarugusu: 136,167 (incl. old caseload) / Nduta: 125,109 (including 25,000 Burundian asylum seekers) / Mtendeli: 51,799 / Transit Center: 480

²/Mahama: 53,590 / Urban (Kigali + Huye): 31,633 / Reception Centres: 547

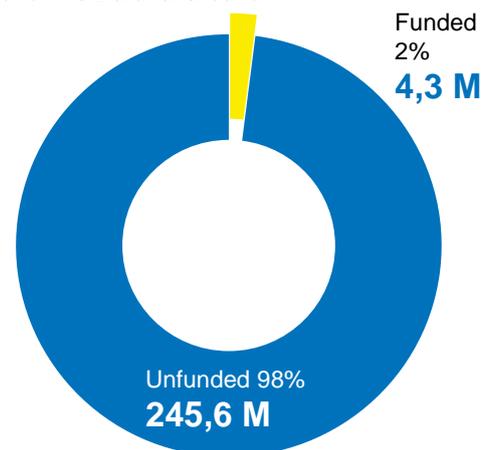
³/Lusenda: 29,730 / Out of camp/RCs: 10,198 /

*/Based on Government figures (partially or entirely) ** Since 1 Jan. 2015

FUNDING (AS OF MAY 2017)

USD 250 M

requested for the Burundi situation



New Arrivals

in the major hosting countries of Burundian refugees and asylum seekers.

	12 months from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2016	5 months from 1 January 2017 to 31 May 2017
TANZANIA	84,319	36,302
RWANDA	12,468	1,833
DRC	11,665	7,278
UGANDA	14,245	1,932
TOTAL	122,697	47,345

Operational Context

- The **human rights environment** in Burundi remains a significant concern. This month, the Minister of Justice in Bujumbura presented two draft reforms of the 2009 Criminal Code and the 2013 Criminal Procedure Code, which scraps the need for a search warrant for serious offences and authorizing night searches, which could increase the level of unrest in the country.
- Field monitoring activities in Burundi were hampered by the **national fuel shortage**, which is complicating the border protection monitoring. In the northern provinces of Muyinga, Kirundo and Kayanza bordering Tanzania and Rwanda, a total of 59 Burundians spontaneously returned from Rwanda, Uganda and Sudan. So far there are 7,000 Burundians who were previously registered as refugees in neighboring countries and who decided to return to Burundi.
- According to the Displacement Tracking Matrix report from the International Organization of Migration (IOM), **Burundi hosts 209,202 IDPs**. It is estimated that a total of 69,734 IDPs are displaced due to the socio-political crisis, while others have fled due to natural disasters.
- Since the lifting of the *prima facie* refugee recognition in January 2017, the number of **asylum-seekers from Burundi entering Tanzania decreased further** this month and stood at nine individuals per day. This is a further drop from April 2017, when the average stood at 25 people per day. Due to stricter border controls in Tanzania, Burundians are fleeing less into Tanzania and continue fleeing into the DRC, Rwanda and Uganda.
- While Burundian refugees continue to arrive in the DRC, there is a **lack of reception capacity**, as Lusenda Camp is overstretched and has reached its maximum capacity in February 2017. Burundian refugees living in and around the Transit Centers (TC) in the territory of Uvira continued to express their discontent regarding their poor living conditions and demanding a swift transfer to Lusenda Camp. Tensions were being resolved on a case by case basis by UNHCR staff, in the hope that the new site will relieve material strains on the TC and help improve conditions.
- The Burundian Refugee Situation is **severely under-funded at approximately two percent** out of the total requirement of USD 250 million, making it one of the **most underfunded refugee emergency worldwide**. Funding constraints continue to pose challenges for the provision of basic humanitarian services across the region.



A Burundian refugee child waiting for their meals to be distributed at Kamvivira transit centre. Due to capacity constraints the situation of incoming Burundians in the DRC is dire. © UNHCR/ Eduardo Soteras Jalil

Achievements

TANZANIA

- The individual **Refugee Status Determination (RSD)** exercise for of asylum-seekers from Burundi will start mid-June 2017 in Nduta Camp, totaling **25,000 cases**. A technical workshop on refugee status determination was organized by the Refugee Services Department and UNHCR for Government staff designated to take part in the new individual RSD process, as well as for the UNHCR observer team.
- From 22 to 29 May 2017 UNHCR concluded the workshops on International Refugee Protection for regional and district law enforcement, as well as other government (immigration) officials, focusing on the broader protection of persons of concern in the Kigoma and Kagera Regions. The series of workshops were held over a period of four weeks, aiming to enhance the asylum space in the regions and to support the individual Refugee Status Determination process for Burundian asylum-seekers.
- The number of reported Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) cases has increased over the last few days of May 2017. According to the latest data, intimate partner violence remains on the increase in the areas where consumption of local alcohol

(*Mgologoli*) was found. Police authorities have been alerted and they are subsequently planning to conduct a search to stop the brewing of alcohol across the camps.

- The Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) and Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) stood at 0.2 death per 1,000 persons per month and 0.6 death per 1,000 persons per month respectively as of 20 May 2017 across all camps (better than the minimum SPHERE standards). **Malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity** representing 44 percent of the Crude Proportional Morbidity Rate.
- The construction of a new health post in Mtendeli Camp is currently ongoing and now at the finishing stage. The new health post is anticipated to improve the access to health care in Mtendeli Camp significantly, while new health posts and staff are urgently required for the improvement in the provision of health services in the camps.
- The ration for maize as part of the General Food Distribution remains at 80 per cent (304 grams per person per day) across Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Camps, due to funding shortfalls of the World Food Programme (WFP).
- **Lack of water** remains a challenge across the camps particularly in Mtendeli Camp which poses more risks to the refugees with the onset of the dry season.
- Due to limited funding that was available in 2016, the 16,724 transitional shelters planned to be constructed are estimated to cover for only about 35 percent of the total number of households across all camps, i.e. 48,452 households. When combined with the funding available this year, the coverage will only increase up to 42 percent.
- Since March 2017 there is a shortage of solar lamps and blankets, which is leading to increased protection risks. UNHCR and humanitarian partners are working jointly to improve the pipeline for both Non Food Items (NFIs).

RWANDA

- On 29 May, the Government of Rwanda Ministry for Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR) and UNHCR signed a **data sharing agreement**. UNHCR and the Government register refugees jointly, while the signing of the agreement will facilitate greater sharing of biographic and biometric data captured by UNHCR with the Government (safeguarding sensitive protection information). This will positively impact refugees by allowing them to obtain national identity documents, which will facilitate their ability to access Government services and to move more freely through the country. It will also pave the way for the implementation of the commitments made by the Government of Rwanda at the 2016 Leaders' Summit on Refugees, increasing the inclusion of refugees in Rwandan national support systems.
- To date, a total of **5,079 semi-permanent shelters have been constructed** in Mahama Camp, housing 35,766 Burundian refugees.
- The first **mobile court hearings** took place in Mahama Camp. The Nyarubuye Court of First Instance sentenced 6 refugees who were charged with drug consumption, aggravated assault and child abuse.

- A total of 17 vulnerable households (32 individuals) were relocated from Kigali to Gatore Transit Center, and will soon be transported to Mahama Camp.
- UNHCR Rwanda is in urgent need of support to fund a verification and profiling exercise.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- The number of refugees living outside transit centers in difficult circumstances and waiting to be relocated to the new site has increased to 1,757 individuals. In order to allow more refugees to be hosted in Lusenda Camp, nine temporary dormitories have been set-up in three different areas of the camp, hosting up to 90 people each. Three of these dormitories have already been filled.
- Funding challenges are complicating the construction of a new site. Nevertheless UNHCR is working with the NGO Caritas in Uvira to develop Mulongwe Site, near Baraka. The site will partly benefit the vulnerable host community, through the upgrading of existing local infrastructure, including hospitals and schools. Currently UNHCR is working with Caritas to develop the plan for the construction of 600 semi-permanent shelters, which will allow for the decongestion of transit centers and Lusenda Camp.
- UNHCR registered **1,379 new Burundian refugee arrivals this month**, including 1,199 newly arrived refugees, as well as 180 new-born children.
- During the month of May, 122 households of 443 refugees were transferred from the Kavimvira Transit Center and the Sange gathering point to Lusenda Camp.
- During the month of May, 940 protection incidents were recorded by protection partner INTERSOS in Uvira and Fizi territories, affecting host families, IDPs and asylum seekers, including 64 sexual and gender-based related incidents. Most incidents (63%) were violations of property rights (extortions, illegal taxes and pillages).

UGANDA

- In May, a total of **560 Burundian refugees arrived** at Kabazana Reception Centre. New arrivals cite continue to cite severe protection concerns as their reason of flight.
- A total of 56 protection cases were reported in Nakivale, including 20 cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). All cases were documented and referred to the appropriate services according to their needs.
- A mission from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) visited Nakivale and Rwamwanja Settlements on 22 May, with the objective of assessing needs and gaps in projects funded by the donor, with a focus on Protection and Livelihoods.
- A total of 11,095 children were screened for malnutrition in Nakivale, of which **111 were identified as severely malnourished** and enrolled in therapeutic care programs. Some

317 children were found to be moderately malnourished and enrolled in the supplementary feeding programme. Food insecurity due to prolonged drought and crop failures in the settlement has resulted in increased malnutrition especially among the children aged 6-59 months.

- Access to potable water stands at 17.8 liters per person per day in Nakivale, compared the UNHCR standard of 20 liters. Maintenance of water pumping and storage facilities is required to improve access. Household latrine coverage in the settlement stands at 74%.

Financial Information

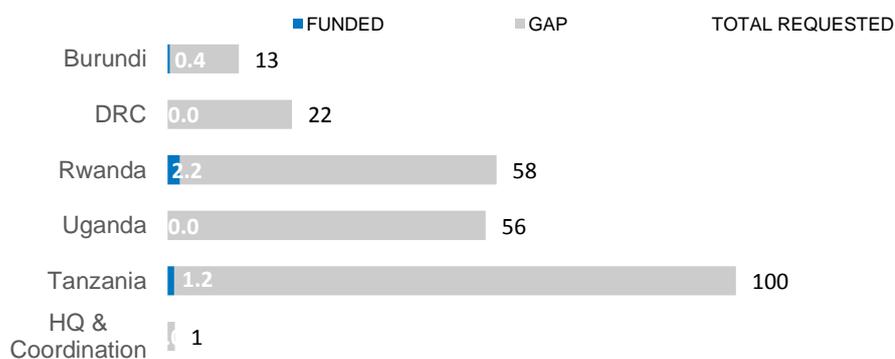
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to their activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed directly to the operation.

Donors who have contributed to the operation:

- The Global Fund
- Denmark
- France
- Sweden
- African Union

Funding (in million USD)

A total of US\$ **4,3 million** out of the US\$250 needed has been funded (2%)



Special thanks to the major donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2017

United States of America (95 M) | Sweden (76 M) | Netherlands (52 M) | Norway (41 M)
| Priv Donors Spain (24 M) | Denmark (23 M) | Australia (19 M) | Canada (16 M) |
Switzerland (15 M) | France (14 M) | Germany (12 M) | Priv Donors Republic of Korea
(12 M)

Thanks to other donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2017

Algeria | Austria | Belgium | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Chile | Costa Rica | Estonia
| Finland | Iceland | Indonesia | Ireland | Korea | Kuwait | Lithuania | Luxembourg |
Malta | Monaco | Morocco | New Zealand | Qatar | Singapore | Sri Lanka | Thailand |
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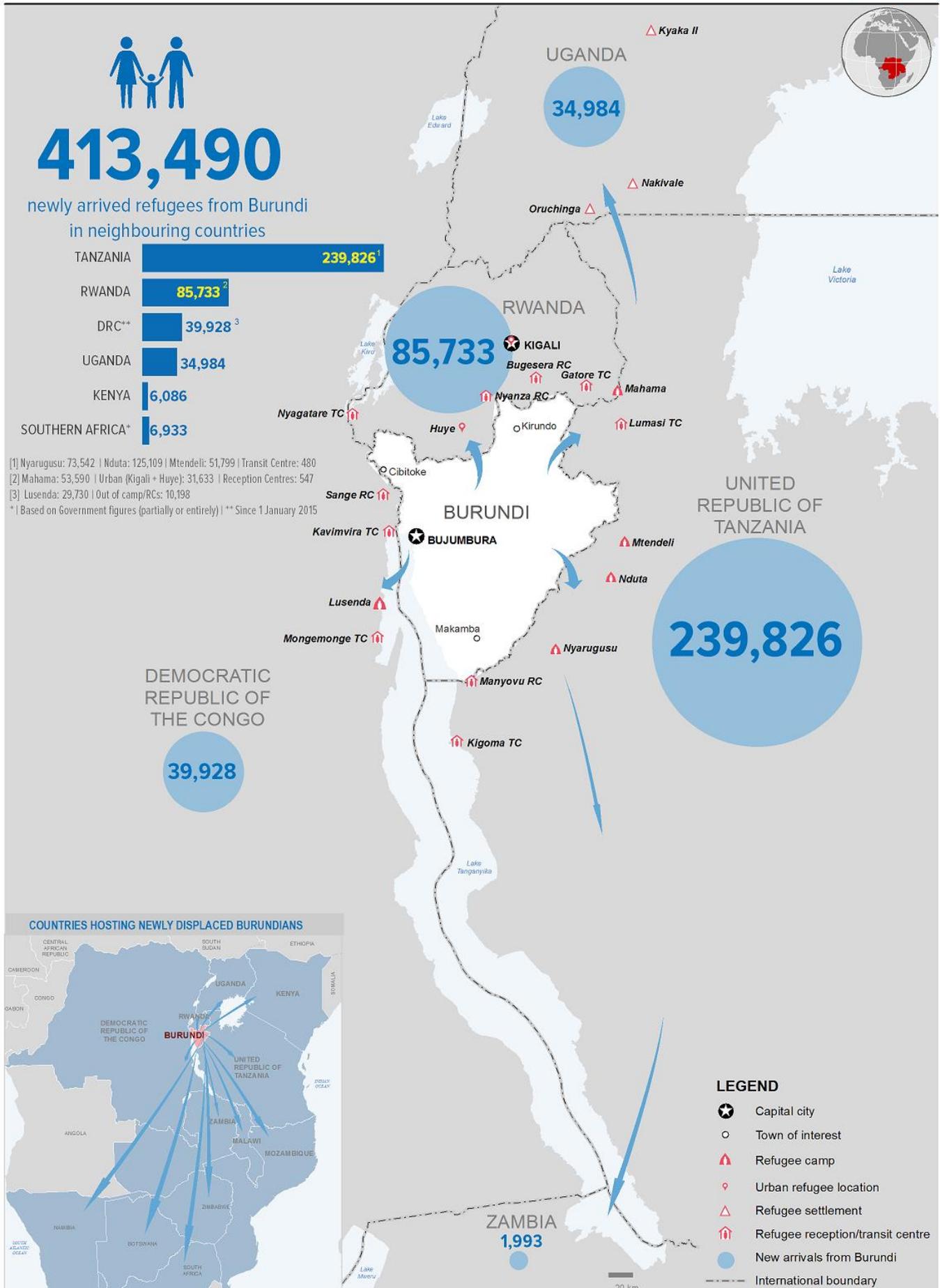
LINKS

<http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/burundi>
<http://reporting.unhcr.org/node/8488>

Burundi Situation

Displacement of Burundians into neighbouring countries since April 2015

as of 31 May 2017



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.