



## Democratic Republic of Congo



### Situation in Numbers

**15,735**

*Total number of registered refugees*

**5,741**

*People living in host families*

**9,944**

*People living in Lusenda camp*

**679**

*People relocated to Lusenda camp*

**50**

*People in the Kamvivira transit site*

**486**

*Cases of cholera reported in four  
Health Zones*

**1,672**

*Severely acute malnourished children  
assisted, of which 252 were refugees*

### Highlights

- On 28 October, the DRC recorded 15,735 Burundian refugees, 9,944 of which are living in UNHCR's Lusenda camp, 5,741 in host families on the Ruzizi / Uvira plains and Fizi Territory, and 50 in the Kamvivira transit site.
- Children's education remains a major concern; the vast majority of parents are reluctant to enroll their children under the Congolese education system.
- There are rumours of attempted recruitment by the National Liberation Front (FNL from Burundi) amongst Lusenda refugees.
- 2,000 school kits were provided to refugees and vulnerable children.
- 486 cases of cholera were recorded in four Health zones harboring refugees in the past month, of a total of 3,054 cases reported in 2015.

### For more information

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# Refugee Influx to DRC from Burundi | Situation Update

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

- There was an increase of 456 refugees in the past month.
- As of 30 October, UNHCR reports that 1,700 out of 2,700 school-aged refugee children have registered for school. Advocacy work is continuing in order to improve enrollment and ensure continued attendance. Education cluster partners and UNHCR are working on a transition strategy for the possible enrollment of refugees in Congolese schools.
- Confusion persists on the management and payment of Congolese teachers who are not enrolled in the Civil Servant Education System (and, consequently, do not receive a salary), and Burundian teachers in five schools in Lusenda.
- Seven people holding grenades were arrested by Congolese police around the Lusenda site. The UNHCR, in agreement with the Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (CNR), agreed to strengthen security at the site by increasing the number of policemen.
- The **Uvira, Fizi and Nundu** Health zones hosting refugees continue to report cholera cases:
  - ◊ **Fizi Health Zone:** 60 cases in week 43 compared to 56 cases in week 42
  - ◊ **Uvira Health Zone:** 58 cases in week 43 compared to 53 cases in week 42
  - ◊ **Nundu Health Zone:** (Which includes Lusenda) also faced an outbreak in week 43, with 11 reported cases. The health areas concerned are Mboko (9 cases), Nundu centre (1 case) and Kenya (1 case). The Lusenda health area sheltering Burundian refugees has not yet reported any cases. Response actions (Health & WASH) continue in these areas.

Health Zone	Number of cases in October	Cumulated number of cases in 2015
FIZI	233	1,475
UVIRA	238	1,153
NUNDU	15	216
RUZIZI	0	210
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>3,054</b>

- In Health Zones hosting refugees (Ruzizi, Uvira, Nundu and Lemera), 1,672 severely acute malnourished (SAM) children were assisted, out of which 252 are refugees (15% of SAM cases). Recorded refugee cases increased from 165 in September to 252 in October due to the arrival of new refugees with weak nutritional status and thanks to intensive screening conducted in the communities by Health zone community workers and UNICEF's partner People In Aid (PIN) INGO.
- The post-2015 response remains unclear as most funding ends in late December; UNHCR is working on the 2016 budget while taking into account a likely increase of Burundian refugees. The provisional planning figure for 2016 is 30,000 refugees, twice the current number.

## Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

### WASH

- Driven by the WASH Cluster, discussions for a sustainable water supply in the Lusenda site are being conducted with UNHCR and OXFAM. At the moment, Oxfam provides about 25 litres per person per day to Lusenda with water trucks.
- For the Ruzizi plain, the WASH Cluster oversaw the transition of sanitation activities from Oxfam, currently disengaging from the area, to Norwegian Church Aid (NCA). NCA is completing essential sanitation for the foster families of Burundian refugees by building 50 family latrines (out of 150 planned) and 30 showers (of 60 planned). Awareness for hygiene promotion is ongoing.
- Regarding cholera response activities, gaps are observed in the Health Zones of Ruzizi and Uvira with OXFAM's disengagement. The Cluster is advocating to fill this gap.

### NFI & SHELTER

- Hygiene kits were distributed by Save the Children to 882 vulnerable girls and women in the Lusenda camp and 230 to those in host communities.

### EDUCATION

- The Education Cluster Lead organized two support missions for education partners involved in the refugee crisis response. One was conducted with the UNHCR Global Education Director based in Geneva, and included a meeting with refugee parents who marked their preference for the Burundian curriculum. After this visit, it was recommended that a joint work plan and strategy for school enrollment should be developed.
- The Education Cluster, alongside UNHCR, is providing technical support for the development of a joint educational response plan.

### PROTECTION

- On 22 October, the Child Protection Working Group participated in a meeting on the revision of the regional response plan for the Burundian refugee crisis.

### NUTRITION

- October's Nutrition Cluster meeting focused on the need to improve the nutritional situation for refugee populations in Lusenda.

## Summary Analysis of Programme Response

### PROTECTION

- 33 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) (11 girls and 22 boys) were supported in foster families through UNICEF partner, AVREO. 31 UASC are Burundian and two are Congolese. To date, 24 UASC (9 girls and 15 boys) have been reunited with their families.

### NUTRITION

- UNICEF and its partner PIN assisted 1,672 severely malnourished children, out of which 252 were refugees (15% of SAM cases).
- 4,976 women and 569 men were sensitized on Infant and Young Child Feeding practices, and on nutrition practices for pregnant and lactating women.
- 4,173 children were screened for malnutrition by community relays through active detection (directly in the community), while 3,735 were screened through passive detection at health centres in four Health Zones.
- 42 health facilities were supported within the framework of this response funded by UNICEF (CERF) and the Country-Based Pooled Fund and implemented by PIN with support from PRONANUT.

### EDUCATION

- The Education Cluster distributed 2,000 school kits to refugee children from its contingency stock.