



KEY FIGURES

240,692

Total Burundian population of concern

64,926

Total Burundian population in Nyarugusu Camp (Pre-Influx + Influx)

123,673

Total population in Nduta Camp

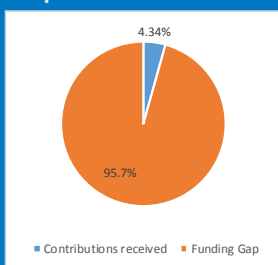
52,004

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

FUNDING

217,250,427 USD

Required Funding for Tanzania as part of **Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan 2017**



PRIORITIES

- Keep pace with the construction of transitional shelters and school classrooms construction activities across all camps.
- Collaborate with the Government of Tanzania on the setting up of refugee status determination procedures.
- Continuation of advocacy with the Government of Tanzania on additional land allocation.

TANZANIA

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE ON THE BURUNDIAN REFUGEE OPERATION

BI-WEEKLY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Reporting Period: 14-27 APRIL 2017

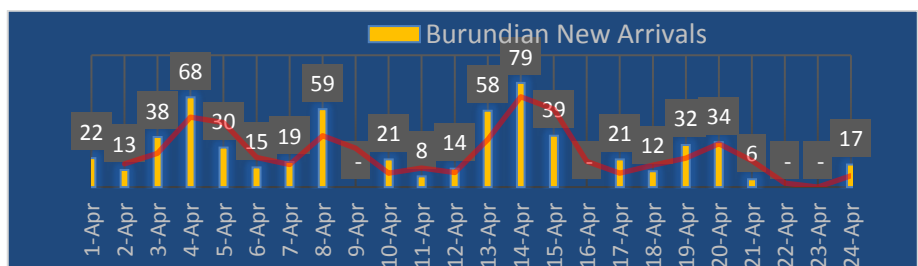
HIGHLIGHTS

New Arrivals: The number of daily new arrivals from Burundi for the month of April 2017 continues to drop at an average of 25 individuals per day and totaled 605 individuals. This is a further 87 percent decrease from the month of March 2017 whereby the number of new arrivals stood at 4,683 individuals -- 195 individuals per day on average.



New arrivals at the Reception Area in Nduta Camp waiting to be registered for their ration cards. [@UNHCR/Gina Meutia](#)

The below table shows the progression of the Burundian daily new arrivals from 14-24 April 2017:



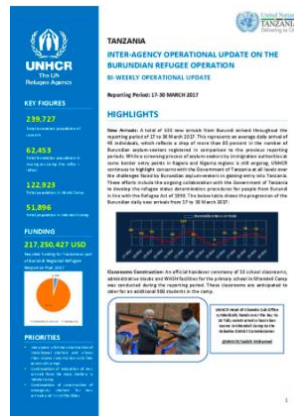
International Refugee Protection Workshop: A workshop for the regional and district authorities in Kagera region on international refugee protection with emphasis on the principle of *non-refoulement* has taken place from 27 to 28 April 2017 aimed at sensitizing the authorities on state obligations in respecting international refugee law principles and reviewing the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the impending ad-hoc status determination committees in light of the revocation of the *prima facie* status in favour of Burundian asylum-seekers. A similar workshop is planned to be held in Kigoma region during the first week of May 2017.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

The hyperlinks below provide detailed information on the Burundian Refugee Operation in Tanzania from previous updates:



[Edition 39:](#) This reporting period covers 31 March to 13 April 2017



[Edition 38:](#) This reporting period covers 17 to 30 March 2017

Operational Context

- The total population in Nduta Camp, the only receiving camp for Burundian asylum-seekers, stands at 123,673 individuals. Given the available plots assessed throughout the extended areas of Nduta, the camp is anticipated to absorb a maximum of about 127,000 individuals. Subject to the access of entry for the asylum-seekers at the border entry points and against the latest trend of the new arrivals figure, Nduta Camp is expected to reach its maximum stretched capacity of 127,000 individuals within the next few months. There has been no decision made by the Government of Tanzania with regards to the allocation of land to set up new camps.
- Progress is being made on the roll-out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Tanzania. A new team based at the UNHCR Representation Office in Dar es Salaam is being formed to support the Government of Tanzania in implementing the CRRF in the country. Furthermore, UNHCR is liaising closely with the Government on setting up the Secretariat of the CRRF and working towards launching the Framework at the end of May 2017.

Achievements



Protection

Achievements and Impact

Access to Territory/Physical Safety and Security

- During the reporting period, The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) proposed by UNHCR for the ad-hoc refugee status determination committees in favor of asylum-seekers from Burundi was shared with the Refugee Services Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for review and feedback. Once accepted, the document will serve as a roadmap for access to Tanzanian territory and determination of refugee status in light of the revocation of the *prima facie* recognition for the Burundian asylum-seekers.
- UNHCR continues to monitor the physical safety/security of refugees at the various camps in collaboration with the assigned Tanzania police contingent aimed at enhancing the physical safety/security of the persons of concern.

SGBV

UNHCR in collaboration with partner agencies launched a campaign against Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Mtendeli Camp under the theme “Break the silence, break the barriers, lead healthy relationship at home.” The campaign was attended by approximately 300 refugees. It aimed at mitigating violence against women and was

launched following the findings which stipulated that most of the perpetrators of gender-based violence are individuals identified as intimate partners or others known to the survivors.

Child Protection

- The Child Protection Sub-Sector Working Group (Sub-SWG) in Kibondo District has been reactivated with the support of relevant partners. In addition to the traditional actors including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and other child protection partners, the Sub-SWG has also co-opted other key actors such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Immigration, District Social Welfare Officers and Court Officials.
- Findings of the Child Protection Assessment conducted by Plan International at the end of 2016 were reviewed with the aim of addressing crucial outstanding issues relevant to the protection of refugee children. Plan International also conducted three outreach activities to collate child protection issues in Mtendeli Camp with the objective of finding a set of community based solutions. Key issues raised were: access to health services especially for children; need for community awareness about child protection services in the camp; and need for mobile clinics, limited food and abandonment of children by parents/ caregivers due to lack of support. The assessment includes a population sample of over 500 refugees.

Family Reunification

- Some 27 households/80 refugees were assisted to reunite with their families from Mtendeli to Nyarugusu Camps while another 90 households/246 refugees were assisted to reunite from Mtendeli to Nduta Camps with transportation provided by IOM under the adult, non-vulnerable family reunification programme led by UNHCR.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A number of refugees in Nduta Camp have reported both to MHA and UNHCR to request assistance to relocate to other countries including Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda citing reduction of food rations as a major reason. They were sensitized about the resources mobilization challenges faced by the World Food programme (WFP) and efforts which are ongoing to restore the food pipeline. A few other refugees have also requested assistance to repatriate. They have subsequently been referred to MHA, which is currently generating a list to be shared with UNHCR for subsequent discussion.
- The cases of Non Food Items (NFIs) and ration card losses are on the rise across Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu Camps. Investigations as to the cause of these losses are ongoing by UNHCR personnel on the ground.



Education

Achievements and Impact

- The schools went on recess on 30 March 2017 and re-opened for the third school term on 24 April 2017. During the second school term, the number of school age children increased by 36 percent -- from 79,649 students to 108,200 students as a result of population increase.
- Between the first and second school terms, enrolment rate went down across all levels with the sharpest decline being witnessed in primary schools. In addition, the attendance rate overall went down with the highest being amongst the pre-primary school children at 34 percent.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Education infrastructure remains the major barrier for access to education. With the onset of the rainy season, the average attendance rate dropped from 94 percent to 77 percent and during the reporting period stands at 76 percent. The progressive drop is anticipated to continue given the number of learners studying under the trees.

 Health

Achievements and Impact



A health promotion skit by refugees on the importance of hospital birth support during the inauguration [@UNHCR/Gina Meutia](#)

- The Kigoma Regional Commissioner alongside a representative from the German Embassy in Tanzania, inaugurated the newly constructed operating theatre, funded by the Government of German for the Tanzanian Red Cross Society's (TRCS) Health Facility in Mtendeli Camp, Kakonko district, Kigoma region on Friday, 28 April 2017. The operating theatre will provide the much needed emergency surgery capacity to both refugees and the host community in Kakonko District.
- The Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) and Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) remain stable within 0.3 death per 1,000 persons per month and 0.8 death per 1,000 persons per month, respectively, which is above the minimum UNHCR standards.
- A total of 39,588 refugee patients were treated in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu Camps' health facilities during the reporting period. In addition, 2,117 patients were admitted and treated as in-patients during the said period. Malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity representing 37 percent of the Crude Proportional Morbidity, followed by Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) at 16 percent, Lower Respiratory Tract Infection (LRTI) at eight percent, and Urinary Tract Infection at five percent.
- Some 587 refugee babies were born at the health facilities during the reporting period with 98 percent institutional delivery rate.
- The cumulative Acute Malnutrition by Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) amongst the newly arriving Burundian refugee children in Nduta Camp was recorded at 0.5 percent during the month of March 2017, which is above the minimum UNHCR standards.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Increasingly high Malaria morbidity rate continues to remain a challenge in the health sector.
- There is a critical need of increasing the access to health and nutrition services in Mtendeli and Nyarugusu Camps through the establishment of additional health posts, as well as expansion and renovation of the existing health and nutrition facilities. The need for additional staffing to maintain the equity of access to care is another critical gap. Access to health services is currently a challenge due to funding constraints.

 Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- WFP has recently confirmed that following a successful resources mobilization effort in late April 2017, it has improved the food pipeline situation for the refugees and asylum-seekers in Kigoma region where the General Food Distribution (GFD) rations will increase up to 80 percent of the ration for cereals (cereals and super cereal with sugar) and 100 percent of all other commodities (pulses, vegetable oil and salt). The increase of food rations will be reflected during the distribution activities across the three camps for the month of May 2017 following the inevitable cut of food rations for all commodities under the GFD programme of more than 50 percent in the month of April 2017.
- WFP has distributed cash through its Cash Based Transfer (CBT) pilot programme for 2,265 refugee households of Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) or equal to 10,000 targeted individuals in Nyarugusu Camp during the reporting period.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a critical need of increasing the access to health and nutrition services in Mtendeli and Nyarugusu Camps through establishing additional health posts, nutrition facilities and additional staffing to maintain the equity of access to care. Access to health services is currently a challenge due to funding constraints.

Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact

- The improvement of the existing water network systems of Kumuhasha Village located near to Nduta Camp has been finalized by UNHCR and Oxfam through the rehabilitation of a solarized shallow well and existing water network and 23 tap stands fixed.
- The Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board and the Regional Water Engineer's Office has participated in the water sources assessment mission for Nduta and Mtendeli Camps. Some springs have been identified to be used as a short term solution for the current water problem in the camps. Meanwhile, several streams are currently being explored for potential boreholes construction to supply water to Mtendeli Camp.
- Water supply is still a major challenge in Mtendeli Camp. The crude water supply coverage ranges between 15.3 to 16.1 liters per person per day, which is below the UNHCR standard of 20 liters per person per day.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH) partners continues to observe some WASH related Non Food Items being sold at the market. While investigations are ongoing, some preliminary findings have indicated that the reason behind this is linked to allow the refugees and asylum-seekers to purchase food items following the cut of food rations.
- Vandalism of the hand washing facilities and theft of taps remain a major problem. UNHCR and WASH partners continue to work with MHA, police and the Community Watch Teams (CWTs) to enhance the security of key facilities across the camps.

Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact

- There are about 14,663 transitional shelters which have been completed out of the total number of 16,724 targeted to be constructed under the Transitional Shelter Project. This is equal to about 87 percent of completion rate.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Due to funding constraints, the 16,724 transitional shelters are estimated to cover for only about 35 percent of the total number of households across all camps, i.e. 47,835 households.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Achievements and Impact

- The monthly general soap distributions have been conducted in Nduta and Mtendeli Camps during the reporting period. A total of 109,502 refugees in both camps were covered during the distributions. In addition, some 14,817 households in Mtendeli Camp have also received plastic buckets.
- Many family emergency shelters and tents have been damaged due to heavy rain in both Nduta and Mtendeli Camps. The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has started the maintenance of these shelters during the reporting period.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- As Nduta Camp is further expanding, service provision is becoming increasingly challenging especially for the asylum-seekers living at the periphery of the camp. UNHCR and humanitarian partners are working to increase more distribution points, health posts, child friendly spaces to accommodate the existing large number of people living in the camp.
- Due to the cut of food ration, there is a high movement of refugees and asylum-seekers out of Nduta and Mtendeli Camps, mainly to Nyarugusu Camp and some to Burundi and Uganda which creates safety and security issues for refugees and asylum-seekers due to unwarranted travels outside of the camps.
- Lack of water remains a challenge in Mtendeli Camp. This could be further compounded by the onset of the dry season.

Working in partnership



Working in partnership

- UNHCR works closely with other UN agencies through the UN Reform, Delivering as One initiative and participates in the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II) 2016-2021, under the Resilience Thematic Results Group. Within this group, UNHCR undertakes action to ensure that a joint vision of protection-sensitive and solutions-oriented assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers is delivered in line with international norms and standards. UNHCR also works with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), its direct Government counterpart in Tanzania, while maintaining excellent and productive relations with other Government entities as well as NGO partners.
- Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR leads and coordinates the response to the Burundi refugee emergency in Tanzania. The RCM is intended to provide an inclusive platform for planning and coordinating refugee response in order to ensure that refugees and other persons of concern receive the protection and assistance they require through the collective efforts and capacities of all partners involved. The 2017 Burundian Regional Refugee Response Plan has been finalized in consultation with the key Government actors and humanitarian partners. This document was circulated in the beginning of 2017 to all relevant humanitarian actors.
- UNHCR also works with a number of other partners to support its operation in the country. These partners include: Refugee Services Department (RSD), Ministry of Health (MOH), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), Baba Watoto, CARITAS, Community Environmental Management and Development Organization (CEMDO), Centre for the Study of Forced Migration (CSFM), Church World Service (CWS), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Good Neighbors International (GNI), Help Age International, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF Belgium, Switzerland), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Oxfam Great Britain (Oxfam GB), Plan International, Relief to Development Society (REDESOS), Save the Children, Tanzanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (TRCS), Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Water Missions, the World Health Organization (WHO), Women's Legal Aid Centre (WLAC), the World Food Programme (WFP) and World Vision.

UNHCR, sister UN agencies and partners are grateful to the Government and people of Tanzania for their generosity and long standing commitment to hosting refugees.

UNHCR would like to acknowledge the generous contributions in support of the Burundian refugees of the following donors: Canada, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Denmark, European Union (ECHO), Japan, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Private Donors USA, Sweden, Switzerland, TOMS Shoes (USA), UN Fund for International Partnerships, UNIQLO (Japan), United Nations Foundation, United Kingdom (DFID), United States of America and Vodafone Foundation (UK).

Contacts:

Daria Santoni, External Relations Officer, Dar es Salaam, santoni@unhcr.org Tel: +255 784 730 427
Gina Meutia, Assoc. External Relations Officer, Kibondo, meutia@unhcr.org, Tel: +255 682 489 019

Links:

<http://data.unhcr.org/burundi/country.php?id=212> - @UNHCRTanzania