



KEY FIGURES

245,480

Total Burundian population of concern in the three refugee camps

68,677

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

126,740

Total population in Nduta Camp

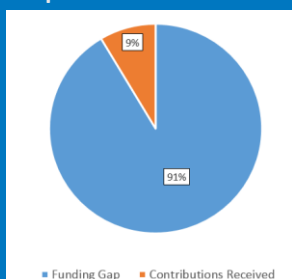
50,063

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

FUNDING

217,250,427 USD

Required funding for Tanzania as part of the Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan



PRIORITIES

- Keep pace with the construction of transitional shelters and school classrooms across all camps.
- Collaborate with the Government of Tanzania and partners to identify means to assist refugees who have expressed a desire to voluntarily return to Burundi.
- Work across sectors to develop strategies for assisting refugees to cope with food ration reduction.

TANZANIA

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE ON THE BURUNDIAN REFUGEE OPERATION

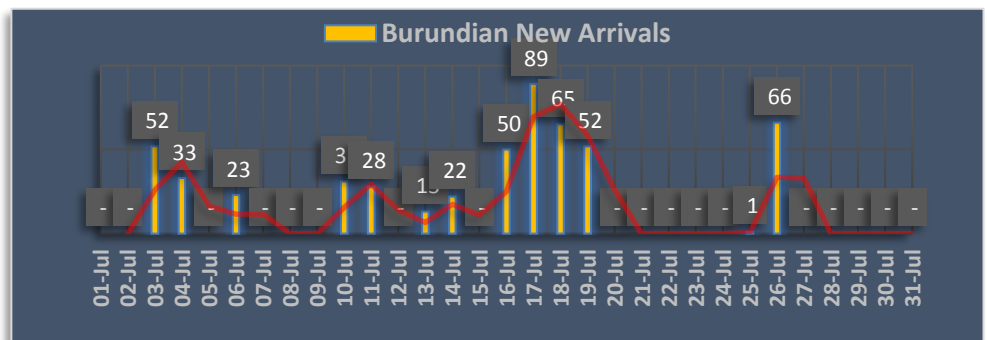
BI-WEEKLY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Reporting Period: 01 – 31 JULY 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

New Arrivals: The number of asylum-seekers from Burundi who entered Tanzania in July 2017 stands at 525 individuals, which equates to an average daily admission of 17 individuals. This is up on the figures for June 2017, where 377 individuals arrived in the country with an average daily arrival rate of 12 individuals.

The below table shows the progression of the Burundian daily new arrivals from 01-31 July 2017:



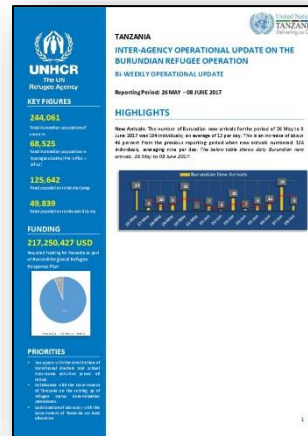
Launch of the MYMP Strategy: On 26 and 28 July 2017, UNHCR held regional consultation workshops on Multi-Year Multi-Partner Protection and Solutions Strategy (MYMP Strategy) in Tabora and Kigoma regions respectively. Partners from relevant Government of Tanzania related line Ministry Departments and Agencies (MDAs), UN sister Agencies and NGOs were invited. The consultations aimed to help set UNHCR’s priorities over the next years, in line with those of partners and key stakeholders. Discussions centered on the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), the connection with district planning and priority sectors (e.g. water, education, and health, etc.), and how UNHCR can advocate for development interventions in these regions.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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



[Edition 44:](#) This reporting period covers 09 to 22 June 2017



[Edition 43:](#) This reporting period covers 26 May to 08 June 2017

Operational Context

- On 25 July 2017, UNHCR handed over two teachers' houses to Nyarubanda secondary school and two blocks of four classrooms to Nyamidaho Primary School on 26 July 2017, to the District Commissioners in Kasulu and Kigoma respectively.
- Biometric Identity Management System (BIM), a migration from index fingers to ten fingers and iris capturing has commenced roll out during the reporting period in the Tanzania operation. Roll out involving urban refugee biometrics capture followed a five day regional BIMS workshop held in Dar es Salaam.
- All three refugee camps face severe pressure. Nyarugusu camp continues to receive newly arriving Congolese, with a population of more than 142,100 refugees and asylum-seekers. The camp urgently needs to resume a decongestion programme that was halted in July 2016 due to limited space in the other camps. Mtendeli camp stopped receiving refugees in October 2016 due to challenges faced in providing sufficient water supply, and has a population cap of 50,000 Burundian refugees. Nduta, the only camp receiving Burundian arrivals, is currently sheltering more than 126,700 refugees and asylum-seekers. However, it has already reached its 127,000 revised capacity and faces significant pressures as overcrowding is hampering humanitarian efforts to provide basic and dignified living conditions. The available space to accommodate new arrivals will be exhausted within the next month.
- UNHCR Tanzania is developing a Multi-Year Multi-Partner (MYMP) Protection and Solutions Strategy for the country. The MYMP will serve as UNHCR's tool for implementing the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in the period 2017-2021 in Tanzania. In line with the "whole of society" approach outlined in the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, UNHCR will work closely with Government line ministries and partners taking into account their respective plans. To this end, UNHCR has engaged with key stakeholders including refugees, host population, NGOs, Government line ministries and district officials in the refugee hosting regions, namely; Tabora, Katavi and Kigoma in order to obtain priority areas for planning purposes. The series of consultations culminated in a national workshop on 31 July 2017 in Dar es Salaam, involving key stakeholders; Government, donors, UN agencies, and international and national NGOs. The objectives of the workshop were to brief stakeholders on the MYMP in relation to the CRRF, agree on UNHCR's vision and strategic objectives for 2017-2021 and invite key stakeholders to advise UNHCR on priority areas for its programming for the period 2017-2021, taking into account the plans and likely activities of stakeholders.

Achievements



Protection

Achievements and Impact

Access to Territory/Physical Safety and Security

- UNHCR and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) distributed sanitary napkins to 12,543 girls/women at Mtendeli Refugee Camp.
- 95 new persons with special needs were identified and registered by HelpAge in Mtendeli and Nduta Refugee Camps. 9 persons were provided with assistive devices including wheelchair, elbow crutches and auxiliary crutches in Nduta Refugee Camp. Moreover, 30 Help Age incentive staff were trained on the basic concepts of age, disability and the protection of persons with special needs in an emergency.

SGBV

- Life skills training was conducted by Plan International and Save the Children to 1,049 youth (586F, 481M) across all camps covering the following areas; introduction to life skills, GBV, child protection and participation, peace building and conflict resolution and HIV/ AIDs. The aim of the training was to increase the general understanding of the community on child abuse.
- “SASA!” training was conducted by International Rescue Committee on SGBV prevention and community mobilization across all camps. In addition, newly appointed women’s committee members were trained in Nduta Refugee Camp on SGBV.

Community-Based Protection and Child Protection

- Across the three camps, 17,446 children (8704M, 8742F) were reached through both the regular and mobile Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) activities run by Save the Children and Plan International. Mobile Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs) have continued to address challenges related to accessing the stationary CFSs. Among the children who participated in CFSs activities in Nduta and Mtendeli, 62 (27 M, 35 F) were children with disabilities such as hearing impairment, physical disability, albinism, and intellectual disability.
- In Nduta Refugee Camp, Save the Children and Plan International trained 34 child protection committee (CPC) members. The objective of the training was to increase understanding and skills on child protection issues, including to identify challenges faced by children. Plan International also held meetings with 57 (30M, 27F) CPC members on their roles and responsibilities regarding child marriages.
- 3,359 refugees were reached on community awareness and mobilization at food distribution points in Nduta and Mtendeli Camps. Topics covered include the importance of sending children back to school and Child Friendly Spaces.
- 05 Children (01F, 04M) were placed in foster care in Nduta Camp by Plan International as an alternative care arrangement while waiting to be reunified with their families.
- 511 (237 M, 274 F) unaccompanied and separated children accessed Child Friendly Spaces in Nduta and Mtendeli Refugee Camp, among them 244 (107M, 137 F) were separated children, while 267 (130M, 137F) were registered as unaccompanied minors.
- Plan International conducted Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) to 44 (29 F, 15 M) unaccompanied and separated children in Nduta and Mtendeli Camps. 26 (16 F, 10 M) BIAs were conducted in Nduta and 18 (13 F, 5 M) in Mtendeli Camp. The cumulative total number of BIAs conducted in both camps is 527.

Family Reunification

- Family reunification assessments were conducted for 45 families in Nduta Refugee Camp who wish to reunite family members in Mtendeli. Out of 45 families only 27 were eligible and their movement to Mtendeli Refugee Camp is being facilitated.

Connectivity

- During the reporting month, Group Special Mobile Association (GSMA) launched a report on a study conducted in Nyarugusu on the impact of mobile connectivity on refugees. Follow the link to access the report [Mobile is a Lifeline: Research from Nyarugusu Refugee Camp, Tanzania](#) and the [video](#) which accompanied the study. In 2016, Vodacom installed a 3G tower in Nyarugusu refugee camp for the first time, providing an opportunity to assess the impact of mobile connectivity on refugees. Today, Airtel, Halotel and Tigo also provide connectivity to refugees in the camp. The purpose of this report is to provide robust evidence of the current use, value and impact of connectivity, and the barriers and challenges that refugees face in accessing and using mobile devices.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Family reunification of cases of children falling under Refugee Status Determination (RSD) in Nduta remains a challenge as children have to undergo RSD process before they are reunified with their families in other camps.
- There is a need for verification/screening of undocumented children/ unregistered children living across the camps with their family members/foster families.
- The lack of alternative sources of energy is a critical need and it continues to be a significant risk factor leading to sexual violence.

Education

Achievements and Impact

- Plan International's Education in Emergency team conducted awareness campaign on the importance of girls' education and early childhood care and development, reaching 543 (241M, 302F) community members. Afterwards, the team established Early Childhood Care and Development classes in all 4 Child Friendly Spaces in Mtendeli Camp where 694 (342M, 352F) children were registered. In addition, 164 (78 M, 86F) children and school pupils in Nduta were mobilized and trained by Save the Children on child protection and related issues including sexual and gender-based violence, and developed messages to reach out to peers on how to respond to child abuse and violence in the community.
- On 28 July 2017, the National Examination Council of Tanzania delivered Special Examination Certificates to 702 (583M, 119F) successful refugee candidates.
- Vodafone Foundation mission trained 90 (23F and 67M) teachers and 7 (2F and 5M) coaches to use Millweb solution in lesson planning and delivery from 08-21 July 2017. The Millweb is a lesson planning tool that will enable teachers to have more control and flexibility in lesson planning, supervision and delivery.
- Vodafone foundation donated 6 tablets to the education team in Nyarugusu camp to help in attendance monitoring exercises.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is an insufficient number of classrooms and teachers leading to some classes containing pupil to teacher ratios of more than 200:1, while some are taught in classes conducted underneath the shade of trees. With the current double shift strategy, a minimum of 625 additional classrooms needs to be constructed across the three camps

Health

Achievements and Impact

- Construction of a new health post in zone A has been completed in Mtendeli Refugee Camp and it is expected to start operating on 11 August 2017. This brings the total health facilities to two within Mtendeli Camp. The facility will help in providing health services to refugees in the camp and surrounding host communities.
- Crude Mortality Rate and Under 5 years Mortality Rate remains 0.2/1000/month and 0.5/1000/month respectively. These remained stable and above the SPHERE minimum standards as at the end of July 2017. Respiratory Tract Infection was the leading cause of morbidity in the month of July 2017 representing 29% of total crude morbidity followed by Malaria (23%), Urinary Tract Infection (7%), Watery Diarrhea (4%), and

Intestinal Worms (4%). The total of 55,471 consultations were done across the 3 camps in July 2017 with the Health Facility Utilization Rate of 2.2%.

- 2,319 patients were admitted at the in-patient department and treated across all camps. A total of 1,177 births were reported in the three camps, with the institutional delivery rate of 95%.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a critical need to increase the access to health and nutrition services in Mtendeli, Nduta and Nyarugusu Refugee Camps through establishing additional health posts as well as through expanding and renovating the existing health and nutrition facilities.



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- General Food Distribution was undertaken in all the three refugee camps of Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli for the cycle of 28 days.
- The first cash distribution cycle of the expansion phase in Nyarugusu Camp was successfully undertaken from 7 – 11 July 2017.
- World Food Programme (WFP) and Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS) organized nutrition sensitization week on Supplementary Feeding Programme in Nyarugusu Refugee Camp from 24 to 28 July 2017. The objectives were to create intensive refugees awareness on activities to improve acceptance, pick-up rate, and use of the different preventive and curative food commodities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- General Food Distribution continues to contain a reduced food ration, currently at 63%. Efforts continue to restore the ration to 100%.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact

- Construction of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities (203 latrines and 68 bathing shelters) for relocation exercises of both Congolese asylum-seekers and Burundians are ongoing in Nyarugusu camp.
- Verification of the eleven (11) potential sites for drilling, which will serve as additional water sources in Mtendeli Camp, was conducted by UNHCR and Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services (TCRS) in host communities and inside the camp. Tendering for the borehole drilling is being undertaken and negotiations continue with the Government and the local community leaders for drilling in the host communities.
- Water trucking preparedness plan for Mtendeli is under way to serve institutions and underserved zones. Water trucking response is expected to increase water supply from 13 l/p/d up to 15 l/p/d as per the Sphere Standards
- Norwegian Refugee Council has commenced construction of a second ventilated pit latrine with 6 drop holes at Faraja Primary in Nyarugusu Camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is only one surface pump operating at Kaga River in Nyarugusu Refugee Camp which operate for 22 hours a day.
- Frequent water pump breakdowns and water reduction during dry season at Nyangwa River are posing water availability challenges to Nduta Refugee Camp.
- There is critical inadequate quantity of water supply at Mtendeli Camp where refugees receive an average of 13 liters per person per day due to erratic water supply from the six boreholes.



Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact

- African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) has completed construction of the Police post in Nduta Camp with additional works in progress (Including septic tank, ceiling and external toilet block). Final technical assessment of the police post in Mtendeli was done on 28 July 2017 and arrangements for handing over to Police is expected to take place in August 2017.
- Construction of youth centres were completed in Nduta and Mtendeli Camps while help desk and registration facility construction are still at the foundation stage.
- 938 Transitional Shelters and 41 classrooms were completed in all refugee camps while 818 tents were pitched for asylum-seekers in Nyarugusu refugee camp.
- Fencing of the protection village has been completed in Nduta Camp.
- UNHCR Kasulu warehouse has received 40 Metric Tons of soap, 14,000 kitchen sets, 9000 plastic sheets, and 6000 buckets to meet the need for the new arrival from DRC at Nyarugusu Camp, and to cover July 2017 quota.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Nduta Camp continues to receive refugees and the population in July 2017 stood at 126,740 refugees with an extended capacity of 127,000. Remaining available space can accommodate only approximately 5,000 more individuals.
- More than 60% of refugee and asylum-seekers populations continue to reside in emergency shelters and tents in poor condition. There is need for additional funding for transitional shelter.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Achievements and Impact

- NRC has distributed core relief items to 414 households (new arrivals and individual/protection cases) and 137,703 pieces of soap to both the Congolese and Burundian population.
- The help desk introduced by NRC attended 693 queries in Nyarugusu Camp in the month of July 2017. Among these queries, 558 were resolved and 135 were referred to other agencies for further assistance. NRC established the help desk to assist refugees on services available in the camp and to ensure constant feedback from refugees on the quality of services.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Refugees/asylum-seekers cannot access adequate and timely information regarding the camp and the outside world due to ongoing obstacles regarding registration permits for their local radio station in Nyarugusu.

Environment

Achievements and Impact

- The Danish Technical University (DTU) undertook a mission to the Nyarugusu Refugee Camp during July 2017 to undertake an assessment of household energy use, which will be used to calculate the dollar-value of environmental and social impacts associated to the use of different cooking fuels at the camp. The results of which would be used to support additional calls for funding of household energy interventions.

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).

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Links:

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