



TANZANIA

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE ON THE BURUNDIAN REFUGEE OPERATION

BI-WEEKLY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Reporting Period: 6-19 JANUARY 2017

KEY FIGURES

207,504

Total Burundian population of concern

63,951

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

92,313

Total population in Nduta Camp

50,834

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

FUNDING

217,250,427 USD

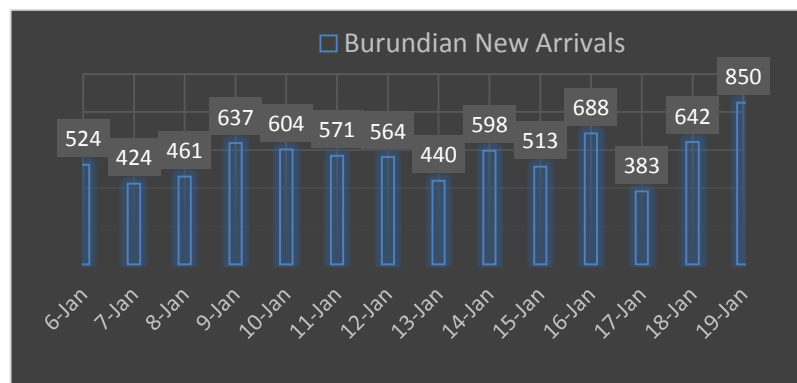
Required Funding for Tanzania as part of Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan 2017

PRIORITIES

- Keep pace with the construction of transitional shelters and school classrooms construction activities across all camps.
- Continuation of relocation of new arrivals from the mass shelters in Nduta Camp.
- Continuation of construction of emergency shelters for new arrivals and WASH facilities.

HIGHLIGHTS

New Arrivals: During the weeks of 6 to 19 January 2017, the average number of new arrivals from Burundi has spiked to about 564 individuals per day bringing the total refugee population in the only receiving camp for Burundian refugees, Nduta, to 92,313 individuals. The below table shows the progression of the Burundian daily new arrivals from 6 to 19 January 2017:



Classrooms Construction: The construction of class rooms is currently ongoing across all camps. Out of the total targeted number of 97 classrooms, 50 class rooms are under construction in Nyarugusu Camp, 18 class rooms in Mtendeli Camp and 29 class rooms in Nduta Camp. Over 43 percent of class rooms construction activities have now reached the walls construction stage.



School Construction Site in Mtendeli Camp where construction is nearly finalized by AIRD - @AIRD/Nadia Khalid Tithi

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- UNHCR and the humanitarian agencies continue to provide reception facilities in Nduta Camp. During the reporting period, over 4,495 new arrivals are waiting to be moved from the reception area due to increased needs of emergency shelters and shortage of gum poles. UNHCR and partners are working jointly to identify immediate solutions in expediting the construction of more emergency shelters, as well as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH) facilities to accommodate for the increasing number of new arrivals. Meanwhile, there has been no decision made by the Government of Tanzania with regards to the urgent need of new camp sites. UNHCR and the humanitarian community continue the collective advocacy efforts with the Government of Tanzania for a positive response.

Achievements

Protection

Achievements and Impact

Physical Safety/Security

- During the reporting period, the newly established Community Watch Team (CWT) in Mtendeli Camp has been trained on the concept of community watch, which include fundamental human rights, the UNHCR Code of Conduct (CoC) and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), amongst other topics. The training was delivered jointly by UNHCR and partners including the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), and the Police. The training is expected to build the capacity of some 100 CWT members to enhance the physical safety and security of the refugees in the camp by working closely, cooperatively and collaboratively with each other. In Nduta Camp, the process of establishing the CWT is almost completed amidst a few challenges faced in the initiation phase.

SGBV

- A training on community policing has been conducted by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and the Public Prosecutor for some 43 newly arrived police officers in Nyarugusu Camp. The training is aimed at building the new officers' capacity on knowledge on how to effectively respond to reported incidents of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), file SGBV cases and ensure adequate follow-up.
- There are approximately 18,996 (10,655 f/8,341 m) Burundian refugees who benefitted from the different SGBV outreach activities across all camps during the reporting period. The issues covered during these outreach activities include the prevention of early marriage, early reporting of SGBV related incidents within 72-hour and SGBV-related services. Priority was given to refugees residing in the new zones of Nduta Camp, as well as the newly arrived refugees in Nduta and Nyarugusu Camps. Meanwhile, the SGBV screening continues in both Nduta and Nyarugusu Camps for new arrivals.
- The Engaging Men in Accountable Practices (EMAP) program's new phase preparation has continued across all camps. UNHCR and IRC have observed that men started to come forward to self-register for the upcoming EMAP program.
- There are approximately 606 women and girls from both the refugee and host community who have participated in the income generation activities at the support centers in Kibondo town. Meanwhile, some 35 girls were enrolled in a support program for young mothers and pregnant girls in Nduta Camp.
- IRC conducted a meeting with the district social welfare officers to discuss the mechanisms to strengthen support on cases related to Child Protection. A follow-up meeting has been planned in February 2017 to involve all stakeholders.

Child Protection

- Plan International has conducted a one-day workshop in Nduta and Mtendeli Camps on alternative care in emergencies with participation from UNHCR and other partners, which include IRC, the Tanzania Red Cross

Society (TRCS), HelpAge and DRC. The workshop aimed at identifying the current gaps and best practices in providing alternative care for refugee children.

Family Reunification

- During the reporting period, UNHCR has successfully reunified 136 individuals from Nduta Camp to Mtendeli Camp with transportation provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This exercise was finalized through the non-vulnerable adult family reunification mechanism.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Basic facilities and/or tools for the CWT in Mtendeli Camp are yet to be procured and delivered. These are anticipated to be completed soon in order to enhance their effective operation.
- Inadequacy of space in the emergency and transitional shelters, ethnicity and high expectations amongst some foster parents were mentioned as some key factors affecting the provision of foster care for children in Mtendeli and Nduta Camps. UNHCR and partners working on Child Protection are working to find a solution to the challenge.
- The current low number of national staff to conduct the SGBV case management activities, in particular follow-up, remains a concern given the increasing population. Feedback from the community indicates that community members prefer to report to national staff and has led to delayed follow-up and sometimes long waiting time at the Support Centers.
- Despite the ban of local alcohol production across all camps, refugees have started to brew a potent new type of alcohol which pose a risk such as the increase of SGBV incidents.



Education

Achievements and Impact

- The schools have resumed on 9 January 2017 for the second school term of the academic year 2016/2017. As part of resuming the teaching and learning activities, the Education partners across all locations received and distributed scholastic materials from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Throughout the first school term in 2016, access to scholastic materials was a major challenge. As such, the distribution of the scholastic materials is anticipated to positively impact the start of the new school term.
- The preparation is ongoing for the planned National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA) facilitated national examinations for the Burundian candidates scheduled to sit for the examinations in February 2017. The examinations are targeted at the candidates of the academic year 2015/2016 who did not sit in the previously postponed examinations.
- The Education Sector Working Group has put in place a framework to conduct a joint refugee Education assessment to start in the coming month. The comprehensive assessment is aimed at informing a detailed Refugee Education Strategy that will facilitate evidence-based programming, as well as enhance the access to quality Education.
- During the reporting period, the Instant Network Schools (INS) in Nyarugusu Camp, that seeks to provide an innovative use of Information Communications and Technology (ICT) in Education, continues to provide support to teachers and students. As part of the activities, a joint technical team from UNHCR East Africa Regional Hub and Vodacom Foundation have established four additional centers in Nyarugusu Camp, bringing the total number of centers to six. As part of the two-week mission to Nyarugusu Camp, the team has also trained 40 teachers on the use of the technology in Education. INS has been a core component in enhancing the learning experience for both teachers and learners especially in the wake of limited reference and other teaching materials and will remain a core component of the Education strategy amidst the integration with other solutions to enhance the quality of refugee Education.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Key concern remains on the severe classrooms shortage across all camps. With the double shift strategy, there are at least 652 additional class rooms required across all camps. Due to overcrowding, especially in lower grades, irregular school attendance with ultimate school drop-out is likely to happen. The Education Sector Working Group is utilizing the Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS/s) while at the same time, in collaboration with

the Shelter Sector Working Group, seek for alternatives that can be pursued for further discussions in addressing the pressing need of class rooms.



Burundian students studying under a TLS in Nyarugusu Camp -
@UNHCR/Agnes Mwangoka



Health

Achievements and Impact

- The Crude Mortality Rate stands at 0.2 death per 1,000 persons per month while the Under Five Mortality Rate stands at 0.9 death per 1,000 persons per month. These rates remain within the minimum standards during the reporting period. Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity representing 23 percent of the Crude Proportional Morbidity, followed by Upper Respiratory Tract Diseases at 10 percent and Diarrheal diseases at six percent.
- On arrival medical and nutritional screening plus vaccination have been conducted in Nyarugusu and Nduta Camps during the reporting period for all newly arrived refugees. The number of newly arriving Burundian refugee children with Acute Malnutrition Rate by Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) in Nduta Camp has increased by 22 percent during the reporting period.
- A total of 28,079 refugee patients were treated across all camps during the reporting period. Amongst these patients, some 1,141 patients were admitted and treated in the camp's health facilities.
- There were 157 births registered at the camp's health facilities during the reporting period with a 95 percent institutional delivery rate.



The Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Clinic at the Tanzanian
Red Cross Society's (TRCS) Hospital in Nyarugusu Camp -

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- With increasing refugee population and the fluctuating high morbidity patterns meeting the total essential medicine needs is a challenge linked to the funding constraints. Decentralization of health and nutrition services through adding more health posts to maintain the minimal acceptable access for the refugee population in camps and reception centers is critical gap in the field, which is also linked to the limited funding resources.



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- There were 65,070 Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu Camp who were provided with a 28-day ration under the World Food Programme's (WFP) General Food Distribution (GFD). The food commodities provided include maize meal, pulses, vegetable oil, salt and super cereal. Amongst this group, some 8,466 were Burundian refugees included under WFP's Cash Based Transfer (CBT) pilot initiative who have received a combination of cash transfer, super cereal and vegetable oil.
- During the reporting period, WFP has finalized its cash transfer for the CBT pilot initiative to 6,138 Burundian beneficiaries in Nyarugusu Camp.
- To cover the number of days pending next GFD in Nduta Camp, some 7,349 new arrivals have been assisted with a total of 17.262 metric tons of various food commodities as a catch up ration.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- WFP has communicated to UNHCR that due to funding constraints, the February 2017 cycle of food distribution will be affected through the reduction of rations in Nyarugusu Camp.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact

- A total of 1,971,857 liters of water per day is produced in Nduta Camp which resulted in the water distribution rate at 22 liters per person per day. The minimum standard of water distribution rate stands at 20 liters per person per day. A fourth storage tank is currently being installed by Oxfam.
- The total daily water production yield in Nyarugusu Camp stands at 3,716,429 liters per day, which maintained the water distribution rate to about 21.19 liters per person per day.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The water production and delivery in Mtendeli Camp remains below the minimum standard mainly due to a significant decrease in the quantity of water from the aquifer. The average water consumption in the camp currently stands at 15 liters per person per day. UNHCR has contacted consultants to resolve the problem on which feedback is still awaited and shall be communicated to the Tanganyika Christina Refugee Services (TCRS) and other WASH partners. Meanwhile, TCRS continues to monitor the boreholes' performance in the camp.



Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact

- As of the reporting period, there are 7,363 transitional shelters which have been fully constructed in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Camps out of the total of 11,069 transitional shelters targeted to be constructed.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Given the limited availability of funding, UNHCR and its Shelter partners are only able to cover about 37 percent out of the total number of required transitional shelters against the estimated 42,880 Burundian refugee households across all camps.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Achievements and Impact

- The standardization of the addressing system is nearly completed in Mtendeli Camp through coordination led by UNHCR and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). The standardized addressing system across all camps is anticipated to ensure that data collected from the camps is more accurate. This will allow camp population to have a better understanding of the layout of the camps and enhance access to service providers targeting specific demographics and/or categories of the refugees, as well as to ensure effective placement of services throughout the camps.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Due to issues with the lack of gum poles given the constant increase of the population in Nduta Camp, newly arrived refugees have not been able to move into the emergency shelters. Therefore, the reception area and communal shelters are now over the capacity with about 4,495 individuals currently occupying the limited space. The actual absorption capacity of the mass shelters on average stands at approximately 2,000 individuals. UNHCR, African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) and DRC are coordinating to find an urgent solution to this issue to avoid refugees sleeping outside.



Access to Energy

Achievements and Impact

- The third round of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) distribution was conducted during the reporting period and data was gathered as part of a mid-project evaluation to assess the potential impacts of the LPG pilot study.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Access to energy continues to pose major Protection concerns, particularly on SGBV. A significant increase in reported incidents has been documented in Mtendeli Camp and the concerns continue in Nyarugusu and Nduta Camps where the camp population is expanding.

Working in partnership



Save the Children



TCRS



OXFAM



MEDICINS SANS FRONTIERES
DOCTORS WITHOUT BORDERS



HelpAge
International

age helps



watermission
TANZANIA



World Food
Programme



Good Neighbors



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), Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA), 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