

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The Burundi refugee situation in Tanzania began late April 2015. The months that followed saw significantly high number of persons of concern arriving in Tanzania, mainly through Kagunga, a tiny border village along Lake Tanganyika, and other entry points in Kigoma region.

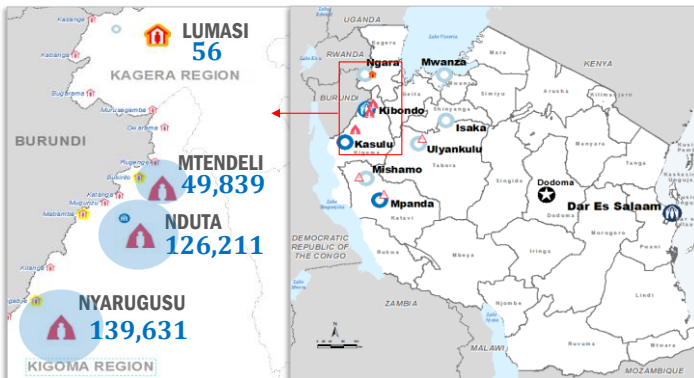
New arrivals were relocated to Nyarugusu camp, which was already host to 65,000 persons of concern, mainly DR Congolese. The camp quickly ran out of capacity to host DR Congolese and the new population of Burundians, prompting the opening of a new camp, Nduta, in Kibondo district on 07-Oct-2015.

A second camp, Mtendeli was also opened on 14-Jan-2016 to host the continuing new arrivals. Since Mtendeli reached its full capacity of 50,000 in early October 2016, all Burundian new arrivals are hosted in the expanded Nduta camp.

Arrivals from DR Congo and other countries continue to be hosted in Nyarugusu.

The 2015 prima facie declaration for Burundian asylum seekers was revoked on 20-Jan-2017. Burundian asylum seekers arriving since then now undergo status determination processes

GEOGRAPHIC SITUATION



KEY FIGURES

Population

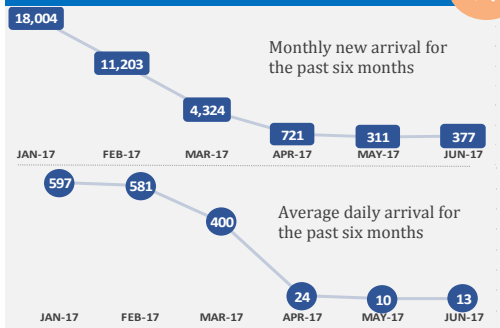
348,019 Total POC in Tanzania

315,681 Total POC in camps

276,692 Total POC from Burundi

241,755 Refugees from Burundi biometrically registered

New arrivals



Funding in USD

\$217 million Requested

\$14 million Received (As of 1st July 2017)

7%

Received

Gap

\$203 million Gap

PROTECTION

Key figures

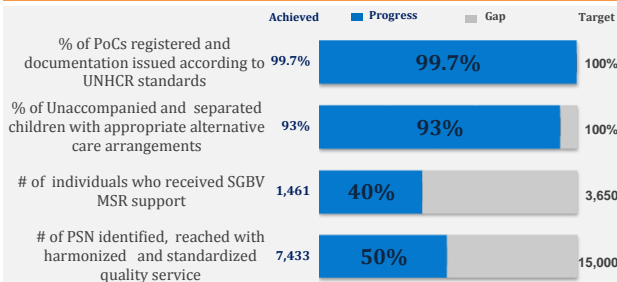
2,328 newly biometrically registered persons

10,296 children at risk identified

438 community leaders trained and referring SGBV incidents

20,827 persons with specific needs

Progress against 2017 targets



Highlights

- 1,125 new arrivals and 1,203 newly borns children registered during reporting period
- 139 UASC receiving appropriate care arrangements, of which 47 UACs and 92 SCs during reporting period
- 235 community leaders trained and referring SGBV incidents, while 231 others individuals have received SGBV MSR support during reporting period
- 4,748 PSN received psychosocial support and 6,634 receiving specific items and cash during reporting period

Challenges

- Increase sensitization of HH on registration policy to ensure efficiency in the issuance of refugee ration cards
- Increase awareness raising/sensitization on SGBV at zonal level by providing Transportation to incentive workers
- Scarcity of firewood and other alternative energy sources remain a key risk factor across all camps
- Limited number of T-shelters especially for PSN across all three refugee

EDUCATION

Key figures

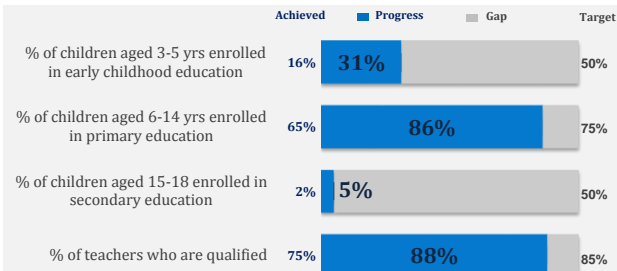
4,016 children in early childhood education

53,809 children in primary school

2,666 children in secondary school

906 teachers

Progress against 2017 targets



Highlights

- 44,401 children enrolled in school at correct age, 73% of the children enrolled
- 3,953 children enrolled in early childhood education at correct age, 98% of the children enrolled
- 39,885 children enrolled in primary education at correct age, 74% of the children enrolled
- 563 children enrolled in secondary education at correct age, 21% of the children enrolled

Challenges

- Significant inadequacies ranging from lack of learning spaces to sanitation facilities, as well as teachers, are challenging to the learning process in Nduta camp
- Impact to participation and progress of students, due uncertainty for them to sit for examination administered by NECTA
- With current double shift strategy, a minimum of 625 additional classrooms needs to be constructed across the 3 camps

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Key figures

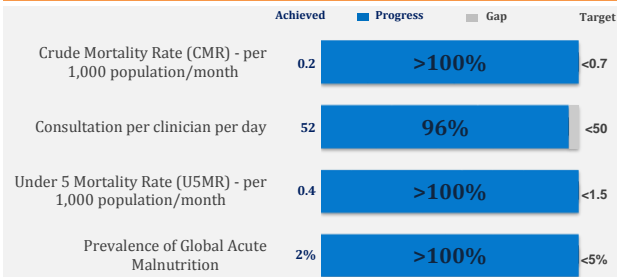
49,465 total consultations made with in 3 camps

25,668 total number of malaria cases treated

1,503 newborn children

42,069 children admitted in therapeutic supplementary feeding

Progress against 2017 targets



Highlights

- 2 majors causes of illnesses treated during reporting period: malaria (44.9%), Upper and Lower Respiratory Tract (19%)
- 86 patients referred to secondary and tertiary level referral hospital
- Institutional delivery rate stand at 96% during reporting period
- 782 of MAM cases identified and admitted for treatment, while 19,431 children (24-59mths) received MNP and 21,856 children (6-23mths) benefited from Blanket Supplementary feeding

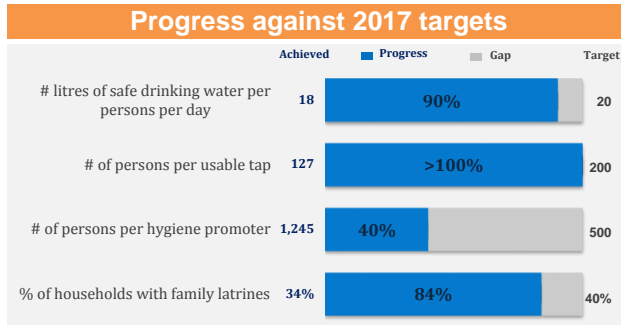
Challenges

- Increasingly high Malaria morbidity (44% of CMR) remain the greatest challenge in the health sector
- Critical need increase access to health and nutrition services through additional health posts and expansion and renovating of existing health and nutrition facilities in all Camps
- Severe necessity for additional staffing to maintain the equity and quality of access to health care across all camps

WASH

Key figures

- 1,658** water taps installed
- 4,292** shower stalls constructed
- 15,129** latrine stances constructed



- ### Highlights
- 630 of water taps installed during reporting period
 - 4,291 of shower stalls constructed during reporting period
 - 1,074 of latrine stances constructed during reporting period
 - 158,590 of people reached with hygiene promotion during reporting period

- ### Challenges
- 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.
 - Increase in the reported cases of watery diarrhea. WASH and Health Sectors are increasing Hygiene promotion to mitigate the issue
 - For all households to have latrines in Mtendeli, 6134 are required. NRC has funds for 656, leaving a gap of 5478

FOOD SECURITY

Key figures

- 235,653** persons assisted with food
- 1,876** Kcal food distributed



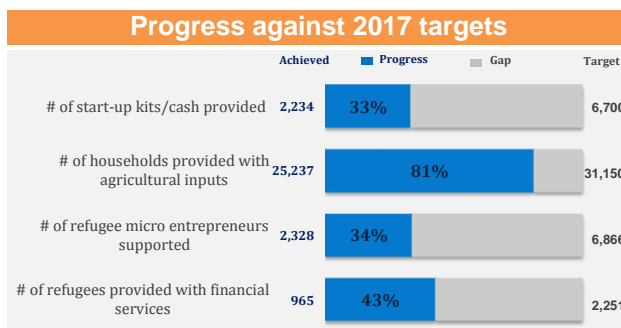
- ### Highlights
- Current reduction include 304 g/p/d allocation of cereal, maize (80%) while all others commodities are distributed at full ration (100%)

- ### Challenges
- Challenges in ensuring a steady food pipeline for the ASRs across the camps, due to funding constraints.
 - The 2nd distribution centre under construction in Nduta camp will ease challenges faced by ASRs to access food distribution points in the camp
 - With current double shift strategy, a minimum of 625 additional classrooms needs to be constructed across the 3 camps

LIVELIHOODS

Key figures

- 31,150** households targeted by livelihoods agricultural projects



- ### Highlights
- Construction of a vocational training centre for both host community and refugees at Nyarugusu common market has been completed
 - CEMDO started a training programme for 120 host community members and 100 refugees on entrepreneurship training and provision of tool kits in Nyarugusu refugee camp

- ### Challenges
- Inadequate number of formal in-camp markets poses serious challenges for refugees and asylum-seekers to conduct businesses to generate income
 - Large scale funding combined with a strong private sector partner is needed in order to scale up briquette production in an economically viable

SHELTER & SITE PLANNING

Key figures

- 16,436** transitional shelters constructed
- 21,973** emergency shelters constructed*

* more accurate figure will be provided from the Shelter baseline Survey



- ### Highlights
- 1,070 transitional shelters have been constructed during reporting period
 - 146 upgradable emergency shelters have been constructed during reporting period

- ### Challenges
- Due to limited funding in 2016, 16,724 transitional shelters planned to be constructed are estimated to cover for only about 35% of the total number of households across all camps, i.e. 48,452 HHs. in combination with available funding in 2017, the coverage will only increase up to 42%
 - Need for additional funding for Transitional Shelters (67% of ASRs still live in emergency shelters and current funding level cover only 38% of the population)

CCCM

Key figures

- 85,515** families receiving core relief items
- 29** total number of partners operating all 3 camps



- ### Highlights
- Average of 16 partners regularly participating in CCCM meeting during reporting period

- ### Challenges
- Distribution of 250g of soap instead of 400g to each individual could increase health issues in all 3 camps
 - Protection concerns due to shortage of solar lamps and blankets since the beginning of March 2017.
 - Scarcity of firewood and other alternative energy sources remain a key risk factor across all camps

UNHCR gratefully acknowledges the support of the following partners:

