



## KEY FIGURES

**283,096**

Total Burundian population of concern in the three refugee camps

**68,762**

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

**127,499**

Total population in Nduta Camp

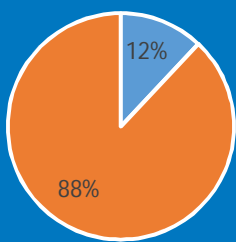
**50,350**

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

## FUNDING

**217,250,427 USD**

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



■ Contributions received  
■ Funding Gap

## PRIORITIES

- Collaborate with the Government of Tanzania and partners to identify means to assist refugees who have expressed a desire to voluntarily return to Burundi.
- Collaborate with the Government of Tanzania on the setting up of refugee status determination procedures
- 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

## MONTHLY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Reporting Period: 01– 31 AUGUST 2017

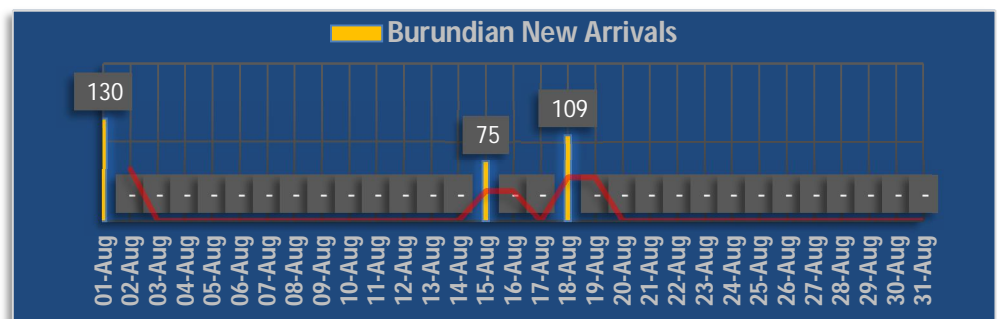
## HIGHLIGHTS

**Tripartite Commission:** The 19<sup>th</sup> Tripartite Commission Meeting for the Voluntary Repatriation of Burundi Refugees in Tanzania was held in Dar es Salaam on 31 August 2017, with delegations from Tanzania, Burundi and UNHCR. It was preceded by a meeting of the Technical Working Group from 29-30 August 2017. A Joint Communique was issued outlining the agreements made by the three parties. In partnership with the Governments of Tanzania and Burundi, UNHCR will assist refugees who express the desire to return to Burundi – as long as the decision is voluntary and informed. The Governments of Burundi and Tanzania reaffirmed their commitment to the principle of voluntary repatriation of refugees. The two countries also acknowledged that while some refugees may opt to return now, others may still have well-founded reasons for not returning and will continue to be in need of international protection.

**ExCom Chair Mission to Tanzania:** UNHCR’s Chair of the Executive Committee, Ambassador McCarney, visited Tanzania from 23-26 August 2017 as part of a mission to the region. She also visited Uganda and Ethiopia. Ambassador McCarney had an opportunity to acquaint herself with many aspects of refugee protection and assistance, through her visit to the refugee situation in Nyarugusu camp.

**New Arrivals:** The number of Burundian asylum-seekers who entered Tanzania in the period of 1-31 August 2017 was 314; an average of 10 per day.

The below table shows the progression of the Burundian daily new arrivals from 1 to 31 August 2017:

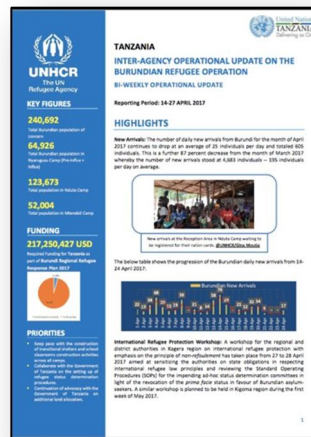


# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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



[Edition 45:](#) This reporting period covers 01-31 July 2017



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

## Operational Context

- A High Level Dialogue between UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania, was held in Dar es Salaam on 9 August 2017. The UNHCR team was led by the Assistant High Commissioner for Protection and the Government team was led by the Minister for Home Affairs. The Dialogue culminated in the release of a Joint Statement which underscores the commitment by the two parties on key issues related to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), access to Tanzanian territory and enhanced Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process, maintenance of the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum, registration, voluntary repatriation, resettlement, naturalization and support to host communities.
- The High Level Dialogue was preceded by a meeting of UNHCR Regional Representatives from other Burundian refugee hosting countries. Highlights related to the adoption of a regional approach for assisting Burundians who want to return voluntarily to their country of origin.

## Protection

### Achievements and Impact

#### Access to Territory/Physical Safety and Security

- UNHCR is working closely with partners to improve the inclusivity and accountability of minorities in the camps. To address discrimination of minorities, UNHCR and partners agreed to work together on establishing a Peaceful Coexistence Committee within the camps that will function as a forum to discuss and manage tensions and resolve conflicts. In this forum the minorities will be represented and humanitarian agencies will ensure that minorities are actively participating during the discussions.
- The inclusion of minimum standards of protection and protection principles in all the humanitarian sectors, continues to be a priority for the Protection Working Group (PWG). On 18 August 2017, a Protection Mainstreaming Task Team (PMTT) was held to formalize the approach which gathered seven key protection partners. The PMTT reports to the PWG and will work closely with other sectors to mainstream protection via, *inter alia*, targeted training, implementation of sector specific checklists and joint monitoring. A draft Terms of Reference (ToR) for the establishment of the PMTT will be presented at the next PWG meeting.

**SGBV**

- A meeting between UNHCR and the Regional Magistrate and Regional State Attorney was held to discuss challenges in signing the Police Form No.3 (PF3) in the refugee camps. As per the guidelines, in case of assault, accident, and sexual assault, PF3 forms must be signed by medical doctors. Clinical officers have been signing these forms, due to the limited presence of doctors in the camps. This led to the forms being rejected in court. The Magistrate subsequently agreed that clinical officers could sign the forms in the absence of medical doctors, and the State Attorney agreed to provide training on methods of investigations and prosecution for Public Prosecutors.
- In order to mainstream SGBV interventions across Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu refugee camps, updated SGBV Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were shared with partners in all three locations.
- Police agreed to increase patrols in the demarcated areas for firewood collection where significant numbers of SGBV incidents are being reported both in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps.
- Two referral coordination meetings were held in Mtendeli refugee camps with UNHCR, International Refugee Committee (IRC), Women's Legal Aid Center (WLAC), Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS), Plan International and Police. It was agreed that improvements on filling in the PF3 forms, feedback on cases/handling of cases, referral pathway and actions on those breaching bail conditions are necessary and will be addressed.
- IRC conducted a Start Awareness Support Action (SASA) Baseline survey in all three camps with the aim to assess refugees' knowledge on SGBV issues and to identify gaps.

**Child Protection**

- 239 birth notifications were issued to Burundian new born babies (115 female and 124 male).
- At the end of August the number of Burundian separated children stands at 1,033 (517 female and 516 male) while the number of unaccompanied children stands at 738 (339 female and 399 male).

**Community Based Protection**

- 10,835 (7,356 female and 3,479 male) Persons with Special Needs from both Congolese and Burundian populations were supported with non-food items, extra-food varieties, and unconditional cash support based on identified medical and social needs in Nyarugusu refugee camp. The items supported include cooking oil, sugar, traditional clothing, plastic buckets and basins, soft blankets, bed sheets, mattress, laundry soap, used clothes, jugs and bags for special needs education teachers.
- A learning strategy for special needs education teachers and special needs education community workers to learn basic skills and teaching methodologies for children with visual and mental health impairment cases was set up in Nyarugusu refugee camp. The mentioned disability cases attended a short learning skills course at Kabanga and at Buigiri centers in Dodoma.
- During the month of August, a total of 2,261 (1,234 female 1,027 male) children aged 3 – 5 were engaged in psychosocial structured activities at Children Friendly Spaces. These activities focused on supporting children with integrated psychosocial support needs through healing through arts (HEART) sessions. In these sessions children were provided with positive coping mechanisms. In addition, 35 Animators and Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) facilitators participated in a child friendly spaces (CFS) and psychosocial support for children in an emergency context training. A total of 38 Save the Children staff and incentives workers received a five days training on HEART interventions.
- An inter-agency Persons with Special Needs (PSN) verification exercise was conducted in both Nduta and Mtendeli camps, with the aim of verifying PSN information and updating data to adjust planning and service provision for PSNs.



Ongoing digital registration of students in Nyarugusu refugee camp as part of a Back to School Campaign (UNHCR/ Rankho)

- 28 teachers and animators (15 female and 13 male participants) were trained on Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) for youth and adolescents with the aim of supporting the teachers and animators with skills to facilitate the SRH sessions with adolescents and youth in Nduta.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Revised modalities for phase II of the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) exercise for asylum-seekers from Burundi is in progress and is designed to strengthen the RSD process.
- The lack of alternative sources of energy remains a critical need and it continues to be a significant risk factor leading to sexual violence.

## Education

### Achievements and Impact

- The Minister of Education visited the Kigoma region as part of the field visit in preparation for the Joint Education Sector Review (JESR). The *Back-to-school* campaign and registration for 2017/2018 school year is ongoing across all camps. The student registration is now conducted electronically using Tablets (Kobo).
- National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA) is preparing exam items for the second cohort of Special Examination for Burundian refugees at the Kasulu Teachers College.
- Text books for lower primary schools were procured and delivered to all refugee camps with support from UNICEF. Save the Children is supporting to fill some of the gap for upper primary textbooks but there remains still a significant gap.
- Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund (DAFI) scholarship applicants were assisted in submitting applications to various public universities in Tanzania for the 23 scholarship slots available.
- The construction of a prototype of the proposed semi-permanent classroom was completed in Nyarugusu refugee camp.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The teacher-to-pupil ratio in most schools stands currently at more than 1:200.
- The insufficient number of classrooms available for the learner population forces some students to continue to learn under trees. An additional 652 classrooms are needed to accommodate the current student population when the current double shift system remains in place. Critical renovation is needed for 77 dilapidated school structures in Nyarugusu but remains unattended due to a continuous shortage of funds.
- The lack of classes and facilities to accommodate the learning of children with special needs in the camp remains also critical.
- The insufficient number of latrines in all schools poses a challenge. The standard ratio is 1:25 (latrine-to-student) but the current ratio is at 1:166.
- There are no playgrounds in all 39 schools in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli refugee camps.
- There is a need to reinforce the speed limits within the camps and an urgent need to finalize road signage especially in close vicinity of schools.



## Health

### Achievements and Impact

- The construction of one reproductive health centre in Nyarugusu refugee camp and the expansion of the maternity centre in Mtendeli refugee camp were completed. The facilities support and help increase access to reproductive health services within those camps. Additionally, Family Planning outreach services are on-going in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps to improve the contraceptive prevalence rate.
- The Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) exercise started in August in all camps and is expected to be completed by mid-September. The findings will define the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM), Stunting, Anemia prevalence, Food security situation, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) services, relevant WASH parameters and Mosquito Net coverage in all camps.
- Crude Mortality Rate and Under 5 years Mortality Rate remains between 0.2/1000/month and 0.6/1000/month respectively. Mortality rates remained stable and better than the SPHERE minimal standards during the reporting period. Respiratory tract infections were the leading cause of morbidity in the month of August representing 29% of the total crude morbidity followed by malaria (18%), urinary tract infection (7%), skin disease (5%), watery diarrhoea (5%) and intestinal worms (4%). A total of 50,345 consultations were done across the three refugee camps in August with a Health Facility Utilization Rate of 2.2%.
- 2,119 patients were admitted at the in-patient departments in the camp hospitals and treated across all camps. In August, 1,104 live births were reported in three camps with a hospital delivery rate of 98%.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a need to ensure uninterrupted supply of HIV diagnosis, treatment logistics and family planning commodities.
- Access to health and nutrition services remains limited in refugee camps.



## Food Security and Nutrition

### Achievements and Impact

- World Food Programme (WFP) conducted the General Food Distribution in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps to Burundian refugees. The distribution was calm and peaceful.
- A Community and Household Surveillance (CHS) assessment was conducted in all three camps. Key findings include that refugees consume an average of two meals per day and majority of the interviewed households (67.7%) preferred cash based transfer compared to in-kind assistance. The key findings were presented to all partners while the final report will be circulated once the analysis is finalized.
- Supplementary feeding activities was conducted in the three camps, to address stunting, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency among children.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- General food distribution continues at reduced ration for all commodities, currently at 60% of the full basket.



## Water and Sanitation

### Achievements and Impact

- Negotiations with the Kakonko district authorities, local leaders and the communities are on-going to facilitate the drilling of boreholes in the host communities surrounding Mtendeli Refugee Camp. These negotiations are part of UNHCR's commitment to address gaps and pursue opportunities to better support refugees and host communities under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).
- Digging of trenches and laying of water pipes in Nduta refugee camp is completed. Connection of borehole number 2 with the submersible pump and pumping of the water into the main network is on-going.

- Oxfam conducted a WASH Endline Survey in Nduta refugee camp. The survey gives an overview of household and WASH status on issues related to household water sources, such as water treatment, productive use of water, water management, hygiene, sanitation and other aspects of the environmental context.
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) constructed 790 communal latrines and 429 bath shelters. In addition to that NRC managed to decommission 624 filled latrines in Nyarugusu refugee camp.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is an inadequate quantity of water supply at Mtendeli Camp where refugees receive an average of 13 litres per person per day due to an erratic water supply pumped up from six available boreholes, reaching a critical level.
- Frequent breakdowns of pumps at Nyangwa River, as well as water reduction at Bururuma River pose challenges to the water supply in Nduta refugee camp.

## Shelter and NFIs

### Achievements and Impact

- The construction of a protection village, help desk and registration facilities is continuing in Nduta refugee camp. Moreover, the construction of speed bumps was completed in Mtendeli refugee camps while road signs are ready to be installed.
- Assessment is on-going for additional inhabitable areas inside Nyarugusu camp boundaries planned to accommodate new arrivals (asylum seekers).
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) distributed core relief items to 548 households, both new arrivals and individual cases in Nyarugusu refugee camp. A total of 140,621 pieces of soap were distributed to the general refugee population (64,567 Burundians and 76,054 Congolese). Also, a total of 5,511 females aged 10 years and above from zone 3 and 7; were provided with sanitary materials (buckets, soaps and women wrappers).
- 165 households, including new arrivals in Nduta refugee camp and 6 protection cases in Mtendeli camp received 101 mosquito nets, 16,667 buckets, 199 jerry cans and 33 family tents pitched to meet their basic needs. Moreover, a total of 46,093 pieces of soap were distributed in Mtendeli camp to improve sanitation of the refugee community.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Nduta refugee camp continues to receive asylum seekers and the population stood at 127,499 refugees at the end of August 2017, while the camp has a maximum capacity of 132,000 refugees.
- More than 60% of refugees and asylum seekers continue to reside in emergency shelters and tents which are in poor condition. There is need for additional funding to provide transitional shelter.

### Livelihoods.

- African Initiatives for Development (AIRD) completed the construction of a tailoring training center in Mtendeli refugee camp while Good Neighbors Tanzania completed the construction of Business Development Centers inside Mtendeli and Nduta refugee camps.
- Church World Service organized a graduation ceremony for students of the REFLECT programme in Nyarugusu, which provided 120 Burundian refugees with comprehensive livelihoods support (training, start-up, saving groups, and mentoring).
- Danish Refugee Council completed a livelihood programme in Mtendeli and Nduta refugee camps and the host communities, funded by DFID. This programme benefited 580 vulnerable women through kitchen gardening, 41 groups in community action plan including business development support, 60 groups in business skills training and start-up grants, and 59 village saving and loan association groups (VSLAs).
- Relief to Development Society (REDESO) completed a pilot briquette-making project funded by Oxfam in Kibondo and Kakonko Districts.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps.**

- Commercial activities have visibly decreased in the Nyarugusu Common Market following the suspension of World Food Programme's Cash Based Transfer (CBT).
- Continued water scarcity in the camps, especially in Mtendeli refugee camp, has been a serious challenge for the kitchen garden initiative.

**Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

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**Achievements and Impact**

- Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC) help desk services attended 175 cases during the reporting period. A total of 23 cases were resolved while 46 cases were referred to other agencies for further assistance.
- NRC in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs, UNHCR and other agencies operating in Nyarugusu camp organized 7 mass meetings with several camp population categories, including women, different committees, and community representatives covering but not limited to security, distribution, and shelter.
- Election of a Chairperson (male) and Vice-Chairperson (female) in Mtendeli camp was finalized. The leaders will represent the refugee community in camp level meetings. This will improve refugee community participation in camp management activities.
- Information campaign on governance, shelter, food, WASH, Non-Food Items, health and education was disseminated to 19,231 refugees (Nduta camp) and 4,706 persons (Mtendeli camp).

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Shortage of WASH facilities and core relief items, especially solar lamps to provide to new arrivals and refugees residing in emergency shelters are seen as the main gaps which require urgent attention.

## 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 revised in consultation with the key Government actors and humanitarian partners.
- The application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Tanzania is underway; led by the Government of the Republic of Tanzania and facilitated by UNHCR. The objective of the application of the CRRF in Tanzania is to support the Government in meeting its commitments towards refugees and deliver on its recent pledges for enhanced protection. The comprehensive response focuses on six thematic areas: reception and admission; emergency response; inclusion and self-reliance; local integration for new Tanzanians; third-country options through resettlement and solutions; and pre-conditions for voluntary repatriation into country of origin.
- UNHCR works with a number of 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 Organization 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.

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***UNHCR, other 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 donor contributions in support of the refugees in Tanzania in 2017: Canada | Denmark | European Union (ECHO) | France | Germany | Ireland | Norway | Private Donors Japan | Private Donors United Kingdom | Private Donors USA | Sweden | UN Fund for International Partnerships | United Kingdom (DFID) | United Nations Foundation | United States of America

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### Links:

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