



KEY FIGURES

239,727

Total Burundian population of concern

62,453

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

122,923

Total population in Nduta Camp

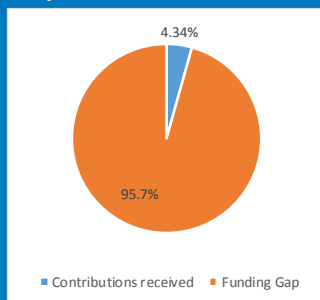
51,896

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 class rooms 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.

TANZANIA

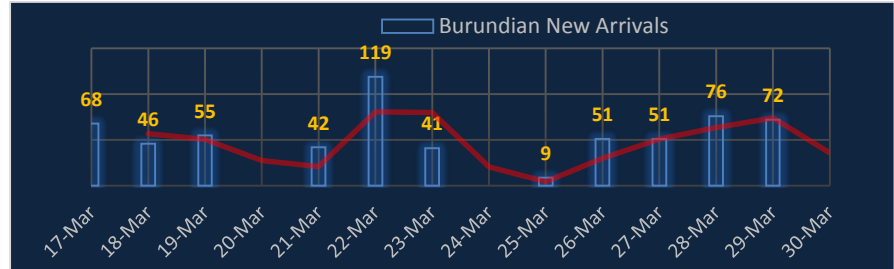
INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE ON THE BURUNDIAN REFUGEE OPERATION

BI-WEEKLY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Reporting Period: 17-30 MARCH 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

New Arrivals: A total of 630 new arrivals from Burundi arrived throughout the reporting period of 17 to 30 March 2017. This represents an average daily arrival of 45 individuals, which reflects a drop of more than 80 percent in the number of Burundian asylum-seekers registered in comparison to the previous reporting periods. While a screening process of asylum-seekers by immigration authorities at some border entry points in Kagera and Kigoma regions is still ongoing, UNHCR continues to highlight concerns with the Government of Tanzania at all levels over the challenges faced by Burundian asylum-seekers in gaining entry into Tanzania. These efforts include the ongoing collaboration with the Government of Tanzania to develop the refugee status determination procedures for people from Burundi in line with the Refugee Act of 1998. The below table shows the progression of the Burundian daily new arrivals from 17 to 30 March 2017:



Classrooms Construction: An official handover ceremony of 18 school classrooms, administrative blocks and WASH facilities for the primary school in Mtendeli Camp was conducted during the reporting period. These classrooms are anticipated to cater for an additional 900 students in the camp.



UNHCR Head of Kibondo Sub Office symbolically hands over the key to 18 fully constructed school classrooms in Mtendeli Camp to the Kakonko District Commissioner.

[@UNHCR/Sadick Mohamed](#)

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- The total population in Nduta Camp has nearly reached its maximum population figure at 122,923 individuals despite the downward trend in the number of Burundian asylum-seekers granted entry into Tanzania. 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 anticipated to reach its maximum population mark of 127,000 individuals within the next 48 days. There has been no decision made by the Government of Tanzania with regards to the allocation of land to set up new camps.
- At the field level, UNHCR called a meeting with humanitarian partners on 24 March 2017 to discuss a contingency plan to implement when Nduta Camp reaches its maximum capacity. The meeting concluded with all partners agreeing to continue advocacy with the Government of Tanzania on the immediate need to set up new camp sites, as well as for Tanzania to continue to keep its borders open to asylum-seekers. In anticipation of the continuous growth of Nduta Camp, UNHCR and partners agreed to assess the possibility of budget re-allocation to ensure that key humanitarian services are availed through the construction of centers at the extended areas in the camp.

Achievements



Protection

Achievements and Impact

Physical Safety/Security

- Kigoma regional authorities have designated just five (5) entry points, down from 14, where screening activities by immigration officers will take place in the region for asylum-seekers from Burundi. The new decision has significantly hindered access to Tanzanian territory for asylum-seekers, especially those from Burundi.
- UNHCR continues to collaborate with the Settlement Officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), the police units and the Community Watch Teams (CWTs) in closely monitoring the physical safety/security of the refugees. This is aimed at minimizing criminality and maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps.

SGBV

- Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) training was conducted by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) for 17 newly assigned police officers who also support the Gender and Child Desks in Nyarugusu Camp. Likewise, some 35 religious leaders were trained on SGBV and gender issues in Nyarugusu Camp by IRC.
- IRC opened a new women's center in Nduta Camp to decrease distances to referral points for asylum-seekers living at the peripherals of the camp given the ongoing expansion. In addition, the Women's Legal Aid Center (WLAC) in collaboration with IRC conducted a training on human rights and international conventions/national laws addressing SGBV related issues, risk factors and the roles/responsibilities of the community including leaders in preventing and responding to SGBV incidents.
- Beneficiaries of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) pilot in Nyarugusu Camp who participated in a focus group discussion to assess the impact of the project indicated a reduction in SGBV incidents related to firewood collection and in the Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and conflict within the households. A further analysis on the positive impact of this pilot initiative is currently ongoing.

Family Reunification

- UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) facilitated the adult family reunification of 120 individuals (56 f/64 m) from Nduta Camp to Nyarugusu Camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The ad-hoc committee to undertake the determination of refugee status following the cessation of the *prima facie* is yet to be constituted and operationalized by the Government. UNHCR is closely following up with the Department of Refugee Services of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in Dar es Salaam.
- The limited number of police posts and patrols in some extended areas of Nduta Camp at night is registered as a protection concern by the asylum-seekers living at the peripherals of the camp.

Education

Achievements and Impact

- A new primary school comprising 18 classrooms was officially handed over for use in Mtendeli Camp with a capacity of 900 students (1,800 students using the double shift strategy). With the opening of the new school, the students to classroom ratio in Mtendeli Camp will now improve from 1:305 to 1:186, shortening the walking distance and reducing congestion in existing classrooms.
- The second semester examinations for primary and secondary schools began on 23 March 2017 and will continue until 30 March 2017. Soon after the examinations, schools will go into a recess for a period of two weeks.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Education infrastructure remains the major barrier to education access. With the onset of rain, the average attendance rate dropped from 94 percent to 77 percent. The drop was anticipated given the number of learners studying under the trees.



Newly constructed school latrines in Mtendeli Camp.
@UNHCR/Sadick Mohamed

Health

Achievements and Impact

- The Kigoma Regional Medical Officer (RMO) along with members of the Regional and Kasulu Health Teams conducted a monitoring and supervision visit to two health facilities in Nyarugusu Camp. The visit formed part of the regular monitoring conducted to Government and camp health facilities.
- The construction of a new surgical theatre, installation of theatre equipment and construction of post-operative ward in Mtendeli Camp has been completed. These facilities are anticipated to improve the access to health services, including obstetric services for refugees in the camp. In addition, a new health post was constructed by Medecins Sans Frontieres-Switzerland (MSF-CH) in Nduta Camp bringing the total number of health posts to six (6).
- A total of 83,564 refugee patients were treated at the health facilities across Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Camps during the reporting period.
- The Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) remains at 0.3 death per 1,000 persons per month against the standard of below 1 death per 1,000 persons per month. Meanwhile, the Under Five Year Mortality Rate (U5MR) was

observed to be at 0.9 death per 1,000 persons per month against the standard of below 3 deaths per 1,000 persons per month across all camps for the month of March 2017. Malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity representing 36 percent of the Crude Proportional Morbidity, followed by Upper and Lower Respiratory Tract Infection at 20 percent and watery diarrhea at four percent.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Increasingly high Malaria morbidity continues to remain a major risk across all camps given the ongoing rainy season.
- 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 the expansion and renovation of the existing health and nutrition facilities.



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- The cumulative acute malnutrition by Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) amongst the newly arriving Burundian refugee children in Nduta Camp was recorded at 9 percent during the first three weeks of March 2017, which is better than the SPHERE standards.
- The World Food Programme (WFP) Innovation team and Tanzania Country Office are planning to support the micro-irrigation and other agricultural practices for refugees and host communities in and around Nyarugusu Camp through a social enterprise, Farm-from-a Box (FFAB). The FFAB team is currently on mission in Tanzania to hold a discussion with the refugees and host communities. Their main objectives include localizing activities for the refugees and host communities, influencing policies that foster integration into the local development plans, and influencing manufacturers for the in-country fabrication and assembly.
- WFP's three-month long Cash Based Transfer (CBT) pilot initiative in Nyarugusu Camp is ongoing. Through the pilot initiative, WFP will continue to provide cash assistance to about 10,000 refugees registered for the pilot programme till mid-May 2017.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- WFP is facing an unexpected partial pipeline break of maize meal and vegetable oil, as well as a full break in super cereal with sugar. Despite contributions received recently, shortages of maize in the country and in the region have made it impossible for WFP to procure the required commodities on time. In addition, ration reduction of the vegetable oil was caused by a delay in the arrival of the consignment. As a result, the General Food Distribution (GFD) rations in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Camps have been reduced to 53 percent during the reporting period. Meanwhile, the rations for WFP's Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) aimed to treat Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), prevent stunting and address micronutrient deficiencies, have been maintained at 100 percent.

Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact

- The drilling of the first borehole in Nduta Camp was finalized during the reporting period. The initial capacity test resulted in a yield of 20 to 25 meters³ of water per hour. The drilling of the second borehole is currently ongoing and is expected to be finalized soon.
- Water experts from the Lake Tanganyika Water Basin Board, Kigoma region and Kakonko district are conducting the second phase of a rapid assessment of surface water and sites surrounding Mtendeli Camp, which have potential hydrogeological capacity to provide for additional sources of water in Mtendeli Camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 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. Assessments are currently being carried out to find additional sources of water for the camp's population of 51,896 individuals.

Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact

- Out of the total number of 16,724 targeted transitional shelters, there are about 12,350 transitional shelters which have been fully constructed or equivalent to 74 percent.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Given funding constraints, the total number of 47,835 households of Burundian refugee and asylum-seeker households are covered at merely 34 percent through the Transitional Shelter Project across all camps.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Achievements and Impact

- The crop assessment exercise was finalized in Nduta Camp during the reporting period. Preparations for the payment of a token allowance to the host community farmers are currently underway to ensure smooth expansion of the extended areas of the camp.
- The construction of a new reception center has been completed by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and will be handed over to Camp Management in early April 2017.
- During the reporting period, 33 refugee households were relocated from the water logged area at one of the extended areas/zones in Nduta Camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The need for a decision on new camp site/s is urgent given the current population size in Nduta Camp which has severely strained service delivery.

Access to Energy

Achievements and Impact

- The LPG pilot project was finalized during the reporting period. A final project survey is currently being conducted.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Resources limitation has prevented the coverage of all households across the refugee camps in Kigoma region from receiving LPG cylinders.

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.

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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

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