



KEY FIGURES

241,542

Total Burundian population of concern

65,114

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

124,581

Total population in Nduta Camp

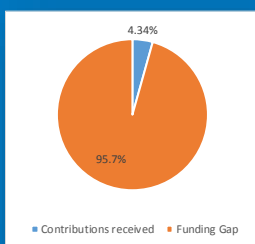
51,799

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

FUNDING

217,250,427 USD

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



PRIORITIES

- Keep pace with the construction of transitional shelters and school classrooms construction activities across all camps.
- Collaborate with the Government of Tanzania on the setting up of refugee status determination procedures
- Continuation of advocacy with the Government of Tanzania on land allocation.

TANZANIA

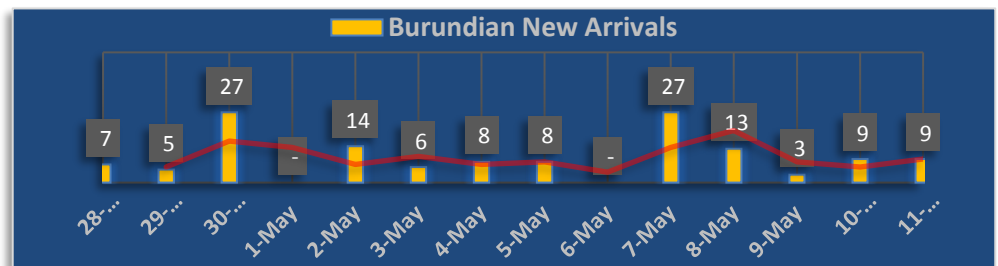
INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE ON THE BURUNDIAN REFUGEE OPERATION

BI-WEEKLY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Reporting Period: 28 APRIL-11 MAY 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

New Arrivals: The number of asylum-seekers from Burundi during the reporting period of 28 April to 11 May 2017 stood at 136 individuals or an average of nine individuals per day. This shows approximately a further 40 percent drop in the number of new arrivals from Burundi as compared to the previous reporting period when the number of asylum-seekers stood at 231 individuals or an average of about 17 individuals per day. *The below table shows the progression of the Burundian daily new arrivals from 28 April-11 May 2017:*

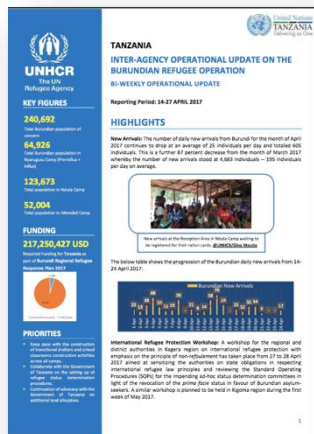


Capacity Building on the International Refugee Protection: The workshop for Regional authorities in Kigoma region on international refugee protection, aimed at increasing awareness and understanding of refugee issues in light of the rescission of the *prima facie* refugee status determination, was conducted in Kasulu district for the immigration officials during the current reporting period. The workshop was preceded by a similar session for the immigration/border officials at the regional level in the previous two weeks. Meanwhile, the training for members of the ad-hoc Status Determination Committee, pre-screeners, UNHCR observers, data entry clerks and interpreters will be conducted in the coming weeks. The goal of the various capacity building training workshops is to build the capacities of participants in order to enable them to make informed refugee status determinations in favor of asylum-seekers.

Regional Coordination Meeting on Preventive Measures linked to the reported Ebola Outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): UNHCR and humanitarian partners have taken part in a regional health meeting called by the Kigoma Regional Medical Officer (RMO) during the week of 11 May 2017. The meeting was called to discuss preventive measures following a reported outbreak of 11 Ebola cases with the Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 33 percent or three persons in Bas-Uélé province, Northern part of DRC at about 700 kilometers from the closest border entry point in Tanzania and approximately 1,300 kilometers from Kinshasa, DRC's capital.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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



[Edition 40:](#) This reporting period covers 31 March to 13 April 2017



[Edition 39:](#) This reporting period covers 17 to 30 March 2017

Operational Context

- The Burundian Refugee Situation in Tanzania is severely under-funded at approximately 4.34 percent as of the 2nd quarter of 2017 out of the total requirement of USD 217,250,427 for the Burundian Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP). Funding constraints continue to pose challenges for the provision of basic humanitarian services across the three camps.
- In parallel to this, the total number of Burundian population across the three refugee camps stands at 249,441 individuals with Nyarugusu and Nduta Camps--which are almost three times their capacity--hosting about 136,000 (Burundian and Congolese) and 125,00 individuals (Burundian) respectively. While the Burundian asylum-seekers continue to be transported from the border entry points to Nduta, the camp is further expanded and anticipated to be able to accommodate a total of about 127,000 individuals. The expansion will mean that some asylum-seekers have to be accommodated at the peripherals of the camp with long walking distance of up to 10 kilometers to access essential camp services, which are mostly centrally located. At the moment, UNHCR and partners are working to re-allocate resources to construct additional service centres closer to the extended areas.
- Meanwhile, the population in Mtendeli Camp is capped at approximately 50,000 Burundian individuals due to challenges experienced in sourcing for water.

Achievements



Achievements and Impact

Access to Territory/Physical Safety and Security

- The Regional Commissioner of Kigoma has urged all persons of concern in the region to be law abiding and disengage from acts of criminality. The urge was made following several reports of theft of crops allegedly committed by refugees due to the recent decrease in food rations. The reports revealed increasing tensions between persons of concern and members of the surrounding host communities leading to some security

incidents against the persons of concern. UNHCR and humanitarian partners are currently sensitizing the refugees against issues linked to criminality aimed at enhancing their physical safety and security.

SGBV

- The International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted service access review exercises across all camps. The exercises are aimed at highlighting gaps with regards to where, when, why and how to report for Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) cases. The results will be analyzed in the Sub-Working Groups and anticipated to enhance outreach conducted where needed.
- A series of dialogues were arranged during the reporting period to foster communications with adolescents and parents on the issue of early pregnancy to gain a better understanding of the risk factors leading to early pregnancy and to devise ways forward.

Community Based Protection and Child Protection

- Throughout the reporting period, UNHCR issued some 481 birth notifications to the mothers of new born babies in Nduta Camp aimed at mitigating the potential risk of statelessness for refugees and/or asylum-seekers born in the camp. The notifications were issued in lieu of birth certificates, which will be issued at a later stage by the Government of Tanzania.

Family Reunification

- A total of 119 (52 f/67 m) individuals contained in 62 refugee households were reunited in Nyarugusu Camp from Nduta Camp, while another 94 (38 f/56 m) individuals contained in 59 refugee households were also reunited with their family members in Mtendeli Camp from Nduta Camp.

Connectivity

- During the reporting period, a total of 14 charging stations were delivered to Good Neighbors Tanzania (GNT) and subsequently set-up across Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Camps. The training of beneficiaries on the use of these charging stations, including for the targeted Persons of Special Needs (PSNs), are currently ongoing. The initiative is implemented across the camps as part of the Connectivity initiative to provide refugees with income generating activities while also leveraging access to communications for the camp population.
- There is an ongoing socio-economic research on the impact of access to mobile phone for refugees facilitated by UNHCR. The findings are anticipated to be finalized in July 2017 and will be published during the World Mobile Congress Convention scheduled to take place in Dar es Salaam during the same period.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The lack of mobility due to funding constraints to procure bicycles against the ever growing size of the camps, particularly in Nyarugusu and Nduta Camps, is affecting the effectiveness of SGBV outreach and community presence across all camps.
- The ongoing rainy season has affected the participation of refugees and asylum-seekers in outreach activities due to the lack of covered spaces in the camp zones.
- Scarcity of firewood and other alternative energy sources remain a key risk factor across all camps.

Education

Achievements and Impact

- The schools officially opened on 24 April 2017 for the final school trimester for the academic year 2016/2017. Out of some 66,218 (32,564 f/33,654 m) students, there are about 49,106 (23,260 f/25,846 m) students who attended the learning sessions regularly, which represent 74 percent of the total enrolment. The low attendance rate may have been influenced by the lack of safe learning spaces, given lack of class rooms and the ongoing rainy season.

- A total number of 133 school class rooms have been fully constructed across three camps out of the planned figure of 153 class rooms or equal to 87 percent. Meanwhile, the 2017 funding commitment will allow the construction of an additional 96 class rooms.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Due to a lack of education services at the extended areas of Nduta Camp, the community has established makeshift classes with over 4,034 (1,919 f/2,115 m) students taking part in these classes. While this is a good initiative from parents, the significant inadequacies ranging from lack of learning spaces to sanitation facilities, as well as teachers, pose significant challenges to the learning process. The education working group has held preliminary discussions with the parents and volunteer teachers to determine the best course of action in the interim period, noting that this is the final school term of the academic year 2016/2017. These latest developments are some of the consequences of inadequate education infrastructures across the refugee camps. In Nduta Camp, this situation is further compounded with the additional extension of the camp.



A group of teachers are reviewing assignments at the teachers' room in one of the schools in Mtendeli Camp

[@UNHCR/Gina Meutia](#)

Health

Achievements and Impact

- The Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) and Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) have decreased from 0.3 death per 1,000 per month and 0.8 death per 1,000 persons per month respectively in March 2017 to 0.2 death per 1,000 deaths per month and 0.7 death per 1,000 persons per month respectively by the end of April 2017. The mortality rates remained stable and better than the minimum UNHCR standards. Malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity representing 38 percent of the CMR, followed by Upper Respiratory Tract Infections at 14 percent, Lower Respiratory Tract Infection at nine percent and Watery diarrhea at five percent.
- A total of 91,712 refugee patients were treated at the camp health facilities during the month of April 2017. On average, one clinician has been seen attending to approximately 50 patients per day. In addition, 4,510 patients were admitted and treated at the camps' health centers during the aforementioned period.
- There were a total of 1,290 refugee babies who were born at the camps' health facilities during the reporting period, with 98 percent institutional delivery rate.
- The construction of a new health post in in Mtendeli Camp is currently at the finishing stage. This additional health post to be managed by the Tanzanian Red Cross Society (TRCS) is anticipated to further improve the access to health care in Mtendeli Camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The increasingly high Malaria morbidity rate continues to remain as the greatest challenge in the health sector.

- There is a critical need to increase the access to health and nutrition services in Mtendeli and Nyarugusu Camps through establishing additional health posts, as well as expanding and renovating the existing health and nutrition facilities.
- There is a critical need for additional staffing to maintain the equity and quality of access to health care across all camps.

Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- The World Food Programme (WFP) has completed the General Food Distribution (GFD) in Mtendeli and Nduta Camps for the month of April 2017. Rations for all commodities, with exception to maize meal, were adjusted back to 100 percent following the reduction of the food rations in March and April 2017. Maize meal's ration, however, was increased to 80 per cent from 53 percent. The Micro-Nutrient Powder (MNP) distribution in Nyarugusu Camp was also finalized during the same period.
- The Cash Based Transfer (CBT) pilot initiative continues in Nyarugusu Camp. The latest distribution was completed on 5 May 2017. A series of joint sensitization meetings on the rationale behind the CBT initiative were jointly held by UNHCR, WFP, Airtel, MHA and Kasulu District authorities from 9 to 12 May 2017 in Kasulu district. The meetings were participated by the host communities, local authorities and food commodities' traders.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Funding constraints have continuously pose challenges to WFP in ensuring a steady food pipeline for the refugees and asylum-seekers across the camps. A cut in food rations has, in the past, led to several protection concerns.

Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact

- The drilling of a second borehole in Nduta Camp to increase the water yields was halted due to another breakdown of the equipment. The drilling is expected to resume in the following week.
- A donation of generator with 80 Kilo-Volt-Amperes (KVA) from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was received in Mtendeli Camp. This generator will help to serve three boreholes to operate simultaneously and further improving the reliability of the system and reducing the number of critical outages.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There has been an increase in the reported cases of watery diarrhea. The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH) and health sectors are currently increasing the efforts of hygiene promotion messages with regards to the need for vigilance about household storage and hand-washing. The use of unclean water storage containers is suspected to be a major contributing factor to bacterial contamination.

Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact

- Some 14,871 transitional shelters have been completed so far across all camps out of the planned 16,724 transitional shelters, representing about 89 percent of the total planned. Meanwhile, the 2017 funding commitment will allow the construction of further 3,583 transitional shelters in addition to the aforementioned total number of transitional shelters planned in 2016. This means that a total of 20,307 refugee households will be covered within the 2016-2017 Transitional Shelter Project, representing about 42 percent of the current number of refugee households, i.e. 48,452.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Due to limited funding available in 2016, the 16,724 transitional shelters planned to be constructed are estimated to cover for only about 35 percent of the total number of households across all camps, i.e. 48,452 households. When combined with funding available in 2017, the coverage will only increase up to 42 percent.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Achievements and Impact

- The Tanzanian Water and Environmental Sanitation (TWESA) is currently finalizing its handover of Camp Management and Camp Coordination (CCCM) responsibilities to the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC). UNHCR is facilitating this process to ensure a smooth transition in Nyarugusu Camp.
- The CCCM related activities -- which include monitoring of service delivery, shelter allocation, maintenance, labeling and sweeping, hot meal provision for new arrivals and police detainees, as well as distribution of Non Food Items (NFIs) -- have been operational and active throughout the reporting period in both Nduta and Mtendeli Camps as managed by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- As Nduta Camp is further expanding, service provision is becoming increasingly challenging especially for the asylum-seekers living at the periphery of the camp. UNHCR and humanitarian partners are working to increase the number of distribution points, health posts, and child friendly spaces to accommodate the existing large number of people living in the camp.
- There is a shortage of solar lamps and blankets since the beginning of March 2017. Protection concerns are mounting due to this shortage. UNHCR and humanitarian partners are working jointly to improve the pipeline for the concerned NFIs.

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 (REDES0), 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