

# Tanzania

01 - 30 September 2017

## KEY BURUNDIAN POPULATION FIGURES

**242,459**

Burundians who arrived in Tanzania since April 2015

**125,546**

Burundian population of concern in Nduta Camp

**66,588**

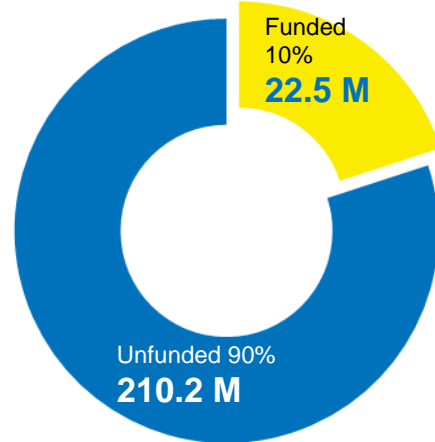
Burundian population of concern in Nyarugusu Camp

**50,279**

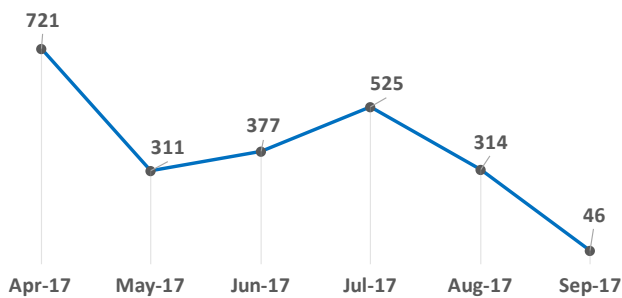
Burundian population of concern in Mtendeli Camp

**USD 232.8 M**

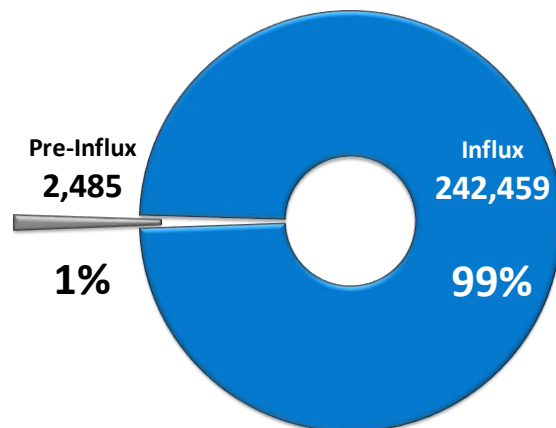
Requested for the Tanzania situation as part of the 2017 revised Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan



## BURUNDIAN ARRIVALS TREND IN TANZANIA



## BURUNDIAN POPULATION PRE AND POST INFLUX



## Operational Highlights

**Statistical Refugee Situation in Tanzania:** The number of Burundian arrivals in September 2017 stood at 46, the lowest recorded since April 2015. It fell by 75% from August's total number of 314 arrivals. The ratio of females to males among arrivals from Burundi since April 2015 stands at 48:52; while children (below age 18) ratio to adults is currently at 56:44. Women and children combined make up slightly more than three quarters of the total population arriving since April 2015. Elderly persons and persons with specific needs make up 2% and 5% of the total population respectively. The current Burundian population residing in the camps who arrived/were born in Tanzania since April 2015 stands at 242,459. For more information on the response to the Burundi refugee situation in Tanzania, please visit the Interagency Information Sharing Portal [here](#).

**UNHCR Seeks Support for Burundian Refugees:** On 29 September 2017, UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, called for stronger international support for Burundian refugees and their host communities, as underfunding hampers the humanitarian response in countries of asylum. Reception capacities are limited, asylum space strained, and the quality of protection available in host countries is compromised. Refugees continue to live in overcrowded and congested camps, facing insecurity, deterioration of emergency shelters, shortages of water and food, and oversubscribed health and education services. Provision of protection and assistance for Burundian refugees has not yet reached acceptable standards, despite efforts by the host government, UNHCR and partners. For more information click [here](#).

**Voluntary Repatriation of Burundian Refugees:** On 31 August 2017, at the Tripartite Commission Meeting for the Voluntary Repatriation of Burundian Refugees in Tanzania, the Tripartite Commission (United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Burundi, and UNHCR) issued a joint communiqué and agreed to implement a work plan from 7 September to 31 December 2017, which entails the voluntary repatriation plan of Burundian refugees who wish to return to Burundi. The voluntary repatriation operation will take place in phases. The Tripartite Commission acknowledged that while some refugees may opt to return now, others may still have well-founded reasons for not seeking to return at present and will continue to be in need of international protection.



*Biometric verification of Burundian refugees who have registered for voluntary return **UNHCR/Kweka***

While UNHCR is not promoting voluntary return to Burundi, it is supporting the operation to ensure that returns are based on the principles of voluntariness and informed decisions, and take place in safety and dignity. Voluntary Repatriation of Burundian Refugees started on 7 September 2017. As of 30 September 2017, a total of 2,343 Burundian refugees, including 240 persons with specific needs (PSNs), were facilitated to return to Burundi in close collaboration with the following partners: Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), HelpAge International, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)/Tanzanian Red Cross and Red

Crescent Society (TRCS), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Plan International and World Food Programme (WFP). The highest number of returns have taken place to Makamba province.

## Key Achievements



### PROTECTION

#### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR processed and updated Best Interest Assessments and Determinations for unaccompanied and separated children returning to Burundi.
- Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) assessment has started in Nduta camp to assess violence among partners due to the increasing number of reported IPV cases. The findings of the assessment will enable to mitigate IPV cases.
- UNHCR and DRC conducted two town hall meetings in both Nduta and Mtendeli camps. The meetings aim at increasing participation of the refugee community in identifying protection risks affecting them and their capacity to resolve them.
- UNHCR and DRC organized clothes distribution in Mtendeli camp for persons of concern. Approximately 20,800 refugees will receive clothing.
- UNHCR and DRC conducted 8 weekly community leaders' meetings in Nduta and Mtendeli camps. Inadequate food, critical need for core relief items support, need for shelter maintenance and shortage of water especially in Mtendeli camp were the main issues raised.
- UNHCR participated in the celebrations of the International Day for the Older People for host communities and refugees. The Government of Tanzania through Kakonko District Commissioner called upon agencies working with refugees to equally support elderly people in the host community.
- Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted in seven Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Nduta and Mtendeli camps seeking opinions from the community on how to scale up and make CFS friendlier for psychosocial services. The FGDs involved religious leaders, unaccompanied minors and separated children, community leaders, and adolescents. Psychosocial support, psychotherapy and treatment continue in all camps. In addition, the number of days for the psychiatrist visits has been increased from one to two days per month in Nduta camp.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Admission of asylum-seekers through the border entry points in Kigoma region remains a challenge despite UNHCR's efforts to mitigate the situation.
- Limited funding for facilitated return to Burundi.



### EDUCATION

#### Achievements and Impact

- Schools were opened on 11 September 2017 to start a new semester across all refugee camps.

- The Joint Education Sector Review (JESR) Technical Working Session was held in Dodoma from 18 to 21 September 2017. The Government of Tanzania is open to exploring opportunities for higher learning for refugees through open and distance learning available at the Open University of Tanzania (OUT). The following recommendations were presented to the Ministry of Education; direct involvement of Ministry of Education in the provision of education for refugee children, implementation of Government of Tanzania curriculum in refugee camps, and broad engagement of key actors and stakeholders (LGAs, CSOs, Donors, INGOs and UN Agencies) in refugee education.
- The National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA) will commence examinations from 14 to 17 October 2017. The examination timetables have been received and circulated to the respective schools. Importantly, unsuccessful candidates in the March 2017 examination who expressed their willingness to re-sit were allowed to enrol for the examination as private candidates by NECTA.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Shortage of classrooms across all camps. Deficit of 1,442 classrooms.
- Insufficient number of latrines in all schools in all the camps. The standard ratio is 1:25 and the current ratio is 1:166.
- Onset of rains will impact the “under-the tree-classrooms” especially in Nduta camp.
- Currently, the teacher-to-pupil ratio in most schools stands at more than 1:200.
- There are no playgrounds in the 39 schools in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli camps.



#### HEALTH

#### Achievements and Impact

- On 29 September 2017, UNHCR, through the TRCS, donated medical supplies to the Kigoma Regional Medical Health. The supplies were donated to support measures of the regional medical office in managing acute watery diarrhoea in Kigoma municipality.
- UNHCR, World Health Organization (WHO), the Government of Tanzania and the health partners/stakeholders held a one day workshop in Kasulu regarding the cholera response preparedness. The objective of the workshop was to: review and update the current camp specific response plans; review and discuss key interventions status and gaps at border entry points and camp facilities; and discuss measures to strengthen collaborative response in potential diseases outbreak.
- Crude Mortality Rate and Under 5 years Mortality Rate remains 0.3/1000/month and 0.7/1000/month respectively. Mortality rates remained stable and better than the UNHCR SPHERE minimal standards during the reporting period. The total of 50,198 consultations were done across the three camps in September 2017 with the Health Facility Utilization Rate of

2.4%. 2,555 patients were admitted at the in-patient departments and treated across all camps. The total of 1,114 live births were reported in three camps during the reporting period with the institutional delivery rate of 96%.

- Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) exercise, which started in August 2017, was completed in mid-September 2017. Preliminary findings will be ready by mid-October 2017. SENS result will provide information on the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM), stunting, anaemia prevalence, food security situation, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) services, relevant WASH parameters and mosquito net coverage among others in all camps, which will help in planning health and nutrition activities for 2018.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There are challenges in providing essential medicine and medical supplies due to constraints in the supply chain.
- The number of health care facilities in refugee camps still remain below the minimal required level. While staffing levels of health and nutrition facilities remain less than the minimal needs. These two factors keep the access to health and nutrition services very limited.



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### Achievements and Impact

- World Food Programme (WFP) conducted the General Food Distribution to Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps.
- Supplementary feeding activities were conducted in the three camps to address stunting, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency among children.
- Wet feeding and supplementary feeding programs continued at 100% ration in all refugee camps.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- General food distribution continues at reduced ration for all commodities at 60% of the full basket in September 2017.



## WATER AND SANITATION

### Achievements and Impact

- OXFAM finalized drilling of Borehole 3 in Nduta camp. Borehole 2 and 3 are awaiting connection to the submersible pump to the water main network.
- OXFAM serviced pump number 4 with a capacity of 90m<sup>3</sup>/hr at Nyangwa intake to support pumping additional water to the water main network.
- Kakonko District authority has started local community mobilization on water drilling projects to support both the refugees and the host community.
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) replaced 20 drop holes emergency latrines at the reception centre in Nyarugusu camp in order to improve sanitation condition.

- Two diesel engines were received in Nyarugusu camp to replace out of service generators at Kaga River.

#### 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 6 available boreholes, reaching a critical level.
- Water pumping station at Bururuma River has been closed due to a decrease in water level which pose challenges to water supply in Nduta camp.



#### SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIS)

##### Achievements and Impact

- African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) completed construction of 141 shelters (33 Nduta and 108 in Nyarugusu camp) during the reporting period.
- AIRD also finalized construction of 20 classrooms and a police post in Nduta camp.
- NRC finalized construction of 45 transitional shelters in Nyarugusu camp in September 2017.
- AIRD finalized construction of speed bumps and installation of speed signs in Mtendeli camp.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Nduta camp continues to receive asylum-seekers and the population stood at 125,546 refugees at the end of September 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 an urgent need for additional funding to provide transitional shelters so persons of concern will no longer reside for long time in emergency shelters but been provided with transitional shelters.



#### LIVELIHOODS

##### Achievements and Impact

- "Basket of Solutions" programme-jointly implemented by UNHCR, International Refugee Council (IRC), and WomenCraft--which aims at strengthening women's resilience to SGBV, exhibited prototype baskets made by Burundian women in Mtendeli camp at Maison et Objet international trade show in Paris, a prestigious international trade show with over 75,000 visitors. For more information, please click [here](#).
- IRC sent 15 refugee representatives comprised of PSNs, women and youth to Small and Medium Enterprises Exhibition in Kasulu to showcase their products.
- In Nduta and Mtendeli camps and their respective host communities, Good

Neighbours Tanzania (GNTZ) has started a kitchen garden project--using demonstration farms in the host communities--and conducted a training for both Tanzanians and Burundians.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

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



## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and NRC distributed 68,754 bars of soap to Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu camp.
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC) labelled 2,721 transitional shelters and 6,344 family emergency shelters in Mtendeli refugee camp to improve the service provision system in the camp; the food distribution; and the early identification of PSNs.
- UNHCR distributed soap bars to 117,309 refugees in Nduta camp.
- UNHCR distributed plastic buckets to 116,081 refugees in Nduta camp.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Shortage of WASH facilities and core relief items, especially solar lamps to new arrivals and refugees residing in emergency shelters. Inadequate food supply due to reduced WFP rations is resulting in negative coping mechanisms.
- Worn-out emergency and family shelters need urgent replacement with the onset of the rainy season.



## ACCESS TO ENERGY

### Achievements and Impact

- An extension to the Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) Pilot in Nyarugusu camp commenced in September 2017, which aims to test new distribution mechanism and provide additional gas to larger families. The pilot extension is funded for a four month period and is focused on the 3,100 households that took part in the previous pilot. Similarly, a much smaller LPG Pilot commenced in Mtendeli, which aims to reward those making a positive contribution towards the environment and refugee community. In addition, it is testing the affordability of LPG for restaurants in the camp.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Scarcity of firewood and other alternative energy sources remain a key challenge across all camps.

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



**Edition 46:** This reporting period covers 01-31 August 2017



**Edition 45:** This reporting period covers 1-31 July 2017

## 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 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. For more information please consult the Inter-Agency Portal [here](#).
- The application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Tanzania is underway. It is led by the Government of the Republic of Tanzania, through the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), 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, in line with the global objectives of the CRRF. 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.



### Partners in the Response:

- Refugee Services Department, Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Health
- President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government
- ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
- AIRD - African Initiatives for Relief and Development
- CARITAS
- CEMDO - Community Environmental Management and Development Organization
- CSFM - Centre for the Study of Forced Migration
- CWS - Church World Service
- DRC - Danish Refugee Council
- GNTZ- Good Neighbours Tanzania
- Help Age International
- ICRC - International Committee of the Red Cross
- IFRC - International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent
- IOM - International Organization for Migration
- IRC - International Rescue Committee
- MSF- CH - Medecins Sans Frontieres
- NRC - Norwegian Refugee Council
- OXFAM - Oxfam Great Britain
- Plan International
- REDESO - Relief to Development Society
- Save the Children
- TRCS - Tanzanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Society
- TCRS - Tanganyika Christian Refugee Services
- UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund
- UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
- Water Missions
- WHO – World Health Organization
- WLAC - Women's Legal Aid Centre
- WFP- World Food Programme
- World Vision

*Agencies are very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to their activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed directly to the operation.*

## CONTACTS

Ms. Daria Santoni, UNHCR External Relations Officer, Dar es Salaam  
santoni@unhcr.org, Tel: +255 22 2602708-10, Cell +255 784 730 427

Mr. Kanali Rankho, UNHCR External Relations Associate, Kibondo  
rankho@unhcr.org, Tel: +255 28 282 0154, Cell +255 620 001 001

## LINKS

For more information on the current Burundi refugee situation in Tanzania, kindly click [here](#) to visit the Interagency Information Sharing portal.