



## KEY FIGURES

**236,466**

Total Burundian population of concern

**64,260**

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

**114,333**

Total population in Nduta Camp

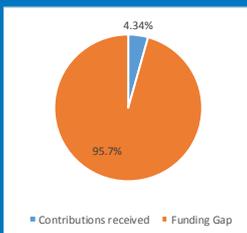
**50,789**

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

## FUNDING

**217,250,427 USD**

Required Funding for Tanzania as part of Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan 2017



## PRIORITIES

- Additional camp site/s to accommodate the increased numbers of new arrivals.
- Keep pace with the construction of transitional shelters and school classrooms 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: 3-16 FEBRUARY 2017

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Follow up of the Cessation of *Prima Facie* Status for Burundian New Arrivals:

Following the publication of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania's Notice No. 9 from the official gazette issued on 20 January 2017 on the cessation of the *prima facie* status for Burundians fleeing into Tanzania, UNHCR continues to seek clarity from and has initiated discussions with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania on the new modalities and procedures for the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) anticipated to be conducted for all Burundian asylum-seekers who entered the country as of 20 January 2017. In addition, UNHCR continues to closely monitor and coordinate with the Immigration and District Officials at all border entry points to ensure that all Burundian asylum-seekers continue to exercise the right to seek asylum in Tanzania

**New Arrivals:** The total number of new arrivals during the reporting period stood at 8,306 individuals or equal to an average of about 593 individuals per day. This brings the total population in Nduta Camp to 114,333 individuals. Given the average daily new arrivals figure, Nduta Camp is estimated to reach its maximum capacity in the next two weeks. Meanwhile, the Burundian asylum-seekers continue to be transported to Nduta Camp.

The graph below indicates the number of Burundian new arrivals from 3 to 16 February 2017:



**Transitional Shelter Project:** Out of the targeted 16,724 transitional shelters to be constructed under the Transitional Shelter Project, there are currently over 10,215 transitional shelters, or equal to 61 percent of the total target, which have been completed across Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Camps. These 16,724 transitional shelters are estimated to cover only about 36 percent of the total number of households across all camps -- 47,067 households.

## UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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### Operational Context

- As of 16 February 2017, there were 8,994 individuals still living in the communal shelters of the reception area in Nduta Camp against a capacity of around 2,000 persons. UNHCR and partners continue to expedite the construction of emergency shelters to clear the backlog of new arrivals from the reception area in Nduta Camp. In addition, a new reception facility is under construction in Nduta Camp to address the issue of overcrowding at the reception area.
- The population in Nyarugusu Camp stands at 132,608 individuals -- out of which 64,260 are Burundian refugees and 68,348 are Congolese and other refugees and asylum-seekers. Asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) continues to arrive at a steady pace. The overcrowding hampers humanitarian efforts in the camp to provide, particularly, the Congolese asylum-seekers with basic and dignified living conditions. The situation has been partially addressed when over 2,842 Congolese asylum-seekers were relocated to other zones to decongest the demarcated area for asylum-seekers in December 2016.
- Mtendeli Camp has been capped at 50,789 individuals with water production and delivery at 15 liters per person per day, i.e. below the UNHCR minimum standard of 20 liters per person per day. The decrease of water is due to boreholes interference with each other and lack of sufficient water from the aquifers. An additional borehole is currently being drilled in the camp.
- The need for a decision on new camp sites by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is urgent given the average daily new arrivals figure, which ranges from 500 to 600 individuals, putting severe strain on service delivery. UNHCR together with partners continue to advocate with the Government to urgently allocate additional camp site/s.

### Achievements

#### Protection

##### Achievements and Impact

###### Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV)

- Structured dialogues have taken place across all camps with the refugee community on Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) specifically tackling the topics of the type of SGBV cases, the importance of early reporting of SGBV cases, various services available in the camps, contributing factors to SGBV and perceived gender roles. The series of structured dialogues were concluded with 979 (588 f/391 m) individuals taking part. The dialogues were aimed at influencing the thinking within refugee community on how to address the SGBV risk factors.

###### Community Services

- Second-hand clothing was distributed to refugees in Mtendeli Camp targeting 47,011 individuals out of the total population of 50,789 individuals.

###### Family Reunification

- A total of 198 refugees were reunified with their relatives from Nyarugusu and Mtendeli Camps to Nduta Camp throughout the reporting period.

##### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The prolonged stay of refugees and asylum-seekers in the communal shelters in Nduta and Nyarugusu Camps is a major protection concern. UNHCR and partners have started the construction of a new reception facility to decongest the current one.
- The shortage of solar lamps remains a challenge due to lack of resources to cover all refugees/asylum-seekers across all camps.
- The inadequate number of Child Friendly Spaces (CFS/s) has consequently led to a lack of access to psychosocial support services.
- The lack of case workers has a negative impact towards the management and quality of services provided to unaccompanied minors (UAM) and separated children (SC).

## Education

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### Achievements and Impact

- The construction of 137 classrooms across all camps is progressing well and is anticipated to be completed by the end of March 2017. The classrooms are expected to cater for approximately 6,850 children.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The examinations for the Burundian students by the National Examinations Council of Tanzania (NECTA) planned to take place from 27 February to 3 March 2017 was delayed due to administrative procedures. The new examinations schedule will be announced subject to confirmation from NECTA.



## Health

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### Achievements and Impact

- Malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity representing 32 percent of the Crude Proportional Morbidity followed by the Upper Respiratory Tract Diseases at 13 percent, Lower Respiratory Infections at seven percent and Urinary Tract Infections at six percent.
- The delivery of babies in institutions remained at 97 percent with total deliveries of 601 babies during the reporting period.
- The construction of the Operating Theatre and Post-Operative Ward in Mtendeli Camp is progressing well and is due to be completed in March 2017.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The increasingly high Malaria morbidity rate across all camps, most likely caused by the ongoing rainy season, continues to pose a major challenge to the Health Sector.
- There is an urgent need to increase access to Health and Nutrition services in Mtendeli and Nyarugusu Camps by establishing additional health posts, nutrition facilities and additional staffing.



## Food Security and Nutrition

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### Achievements and Impact

- The Cash Based Transfer (CBT) pilot project by the World Food Program (WFP) is progressing well. In the last CBT distribution, 96 percent of the planned 10,000 beneficiaries were served.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- WFP plans to provide a refresher training to the nutrition staff across all camps in order to equip them with the knowledge and skills to properly implement and manage the nutrition programmes.

## Water and Sanitation

### Achievements and Impact

- The per capita water distribution rates for refugees and asylum-seekers in Nyarugusu and Nduta Camps are estimated at 25 and 22 liters respectively. Oxfam has procured surface water treatment equipment for Nduta Camp to cater for an increased population. In addition, a borehole is currently being drilled and is anticipated to be completed soon.
- Lack of potable water at the border entry points is being addressed by the digging of shallow wells.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The water production and delivery in Mtendeli Camp is below the UNHCR standard of 20 liters per person per day due to receding underground water table. An additional borehole is currently being drilled in the camp. The current water distribution rate in the camp stands at 15 liters per person per day.

## Shelter and NFIs

### Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, there were 10,215 transitional shelters, which have been fully constructed across all camps, or equal to 61 percent of the total target. Meanwhile, another 1,358 transitional shelters are at various stages of construction.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The combined number of 16,724 transitional shelters are estimated to cover only about 36 percent of the total number of households across all camps – 47,067 households.

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

### Achievements and Impact

- To address the growing need of emergency shelters in Nduta Camp, about 2,000 tents are expected to arrive soon and be pitched for the new arrivals.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The need for a decision on new camp site/s is urgent given the average daily new arrivals figure, which ranges from 500 to 600 individuals, is putting severe strain on service delivery.

## Access to Energy

### Achievements and Impact

- A mid-project survey for the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Pilot in Nyarugusu Camp indicates a 70 percent drop in the number of household beneficiaries collecting firewood during the pilot period. The households that have continued to collect firewood during the LPG distribution have stated that this was due to the LPG running out between distributions, which has generally affected households with larger family sizes. The report has also noted that before the LPG Pilot Study began, about 21 percent of the beneficiary households reported that children under the age of 17 years old were collecting firewood for the family, which dropped to three percent during the pilot.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Resources limitation has prevented all households across all camps from receiving LPG.



Save the Children



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## 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.

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*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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### Links:

<http://data.unhcr.org/burundi/country.php?id=212> - @UNHCRTanzania