



TANZANIA

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE ON THE BURUNDIAN REFUGEE OPERATION

BI-WEEKLY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Reporting Period: 31 MARCH – 13 APRIL 2017

KEY FIGURES

240,188

Total Burundian population of concern

64,926

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

123,248

Total population in Nduta Camp

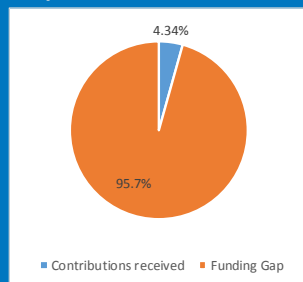
50,834

Total population in Mtendeli Camp

FUNDING

217,250,427 USD

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

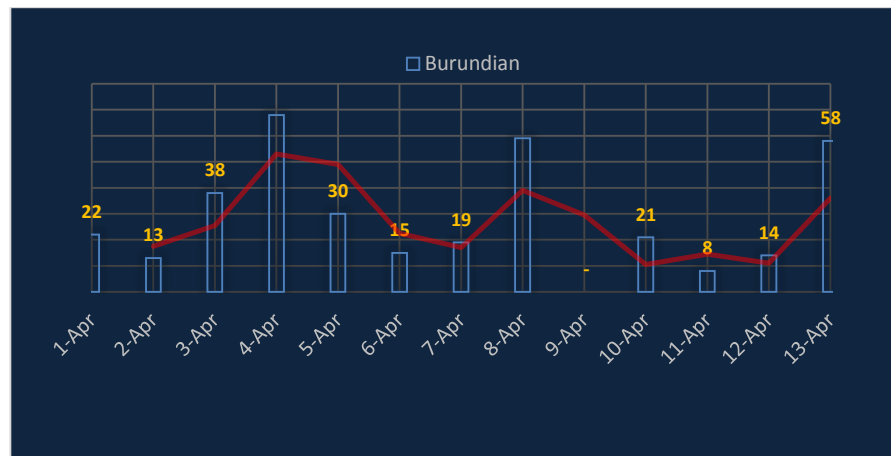


PRIORITIES

- Keep pace with the construction of transitional shelters and school 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

HIGHLIGHTS

New Arrivals: The number of daily new arrivals from Burundi for the first two weeks of April 2017 continued to drop from an average of 45 individuals per day to an average of 28 individuals per day, which represents a further 20 percent decrease from the previous two weeks. Following the cessation of *prima facie* status for the Burundian asylum-seekers fleeing into Tanzania, the authorities have been conducting screening activities of asylum-seekers at the five border entry points in Kigoma region -- three entry points in Kasulu District, one entry point in Kibondo District and another entry point in Kakonko District -- consolidated from previously 14 border entry points throughout Kigoma region. The below table shows the progression of the Burundian daily new arrivals from 1 to 13 April 2017:

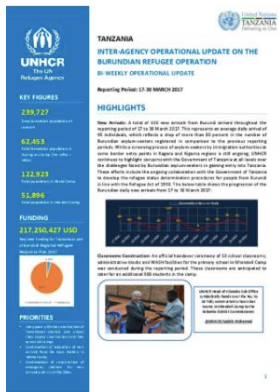


Burundian asylum-seekers arriving with an IOM bus at the Reception Area in Nduta Camp.

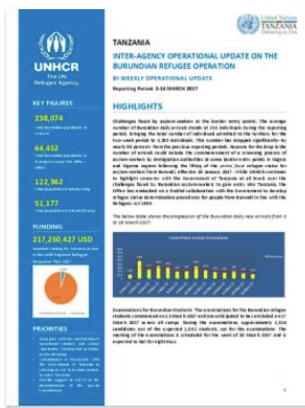
[@UNHCR/Gina Meutia](#)

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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



[Edition 38](#): This reporting period covers 17 to 30 March 2017



[Edition 37](#): This reporting period covers 3 to 16 March 2017

Operational Context

- The total population in Nduta Camp, the only receiving camp for Burundian asylum-seekers, stands at 123,248 individuals. 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, Nduta Camp is anticipated to reach its maximum stretched capacity of 127,000 individuals within the next few months. There has been no decision made by the Government of Tanzania with regards to the allocation of land to set up new camps.
- On 21 April 2017, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) personnel in Nduta Camp reportedly registered about 1,250 individuals contained in 351 Burundian refugee households intending to return to Burundi. The decision is reportedly influenced by the cut of food rations that the World Food Programme (WFP) introduced in March 2017. Individual refugees intending to return to Burundi are registered by MHA.
- Nyarugusu Camp continues to struggle with the lack of space availability to allocate the growing number of asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which stands at approximately 70,000 individuals while also hosting about 65,000 Burundian refugees. The camp urgently needs to be decongested to ensure dignified and basic living conditions for the refugees and asylum-seekers. However, the decongestion exercise solely depends on a land allocation decision from the Government of Tanzania.
- Mtendeli Camp was capped in October 2016 at about 50,000 Burundian refugees due to challenges in sourcing water.

Achievements

Protection

Achievements and Impact

Physical Safety and Security

- UNHCR continues to receive reports on restricted access for asylum-seekers from Burundi to enter the country at the border entry points following screening activities conducted by the immigration officers. The ad-hoc committee that will undertake the determination of refugee status, following the cessation of *prima facie*, is yet to be constituted and operationalized by the Government of Tanzania. UNHCR is closely following up with the Department of Refugee Services of MHA in Dar es Salaam.

SGBV

- UNHCR conducted two workshops in Kibondo and Kasulu Districts for 105 representatives from the police, magistrates, public prosecutors, district social welfare officers, medical officers and other service providers from Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli Camps, as well as the surrounding communities. The workshops are anticipated to enhance effectiveness on the use of police form three (PF3)¹ and registers for law enforcers and service providers in the Tanzania Refugee Operation.

Child Protection

- During one of the Best Interest Determination (BID) sessions conducted on 9 April 2017, the BID panel decided to facilitate a cross border family reunification exercise for two children from Nduta Camp. The two cases will be the first two Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) to be assisted through the cross border family reunification with their parents back in Burundi.

Family Reunification

- The adult family reunification, under the supervision of UNHCR with logistical support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), continued with a total of 191 individuals reunified with their families across the three camps in North West Tanzania during the reporting week.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Negative impact from the reduction of food ration is being observed across all areas of protection. In particular, there is an observed increase of the Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) cases and an expected increase in reported incidents of sexual exploitation, sex work and other negative coping mechanisms. For persons with specific needs (PSNs) there is a clear pattern of non-food items (NFIs) being sold to compensate on the requirement of food items from the local markets.



Education

Achievements and Impact

- In Nduta Camp, some 311 parents (241 f/70 m) attended the adult numeracy, literacy and language classes after school hours. The efforts aim to provide parents with practical daily living skills and strengthening parents' involvement in their children's education.
- International Rescue Committee (IRC) in collaboration with World Reader launched a reading programme at some primary schools in Nyarugusu Camp during the reporting period. Through this programme, each school was supplied with 50 e-readers and 25 chargers. The introduction of the World Reader Project augments existing efforts such as the Instant Network School (INS) to leverage the use of technology in enhancing the learning experience.
- Out of 88 total classrooms currently being constructed across the three camps, 62 classrooms have been completed in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli Camps while another 26 classrooms in Nyarugusu and Nduta Camps are due to be completed by the end of April 2017.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Education infrastructure remains the major barrier for access to education. With the onset of the rainy season, the average attendance rate dropped from 94 percent to 77 percent and during the reporting period stands at 76 percent. The progressive drop is anticipated to continue given the number of learners studying under the trees.



Health

Achievements and Impact

¹ The Police Form 3 is a document that is given to a victim or survivor of a crime after an assessment by the police officer which conclude that there is reasonable basis to believe that an offence has been committed against the victim or survivor.

- The Crude Mortality Rate stands at 0.3 death per 1,000 persons per month while the Under Five Year Mortality (U5MR) Rate stands at 0.8 death per 1,000 persons per month across all camps. These rates remain within the UNHCR standards. Malaria continues to be the leading cause of morbidity, representing 36 percent of the Crude Proportional Morbidity, followed by Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) at 13 percent, Lower Respiratory Tract Infection (LRTI) at seven percent and Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) at four percent.
- A total of 105,132 refugee patients were treated across all camps' health facilities during the reporting period. In addition, some 5,519 patients were admitted and treated as in-patients.
- Some 1,584 babies were born during the reporting period with 95 percent institutional delivery rate.
- The cumulative Acute Malnutrition by Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) amongst the newly arriving Burundian refugee children in Nduta Camp was recorded at seven percent during the month of March 2017 which is below the UNHCR standard.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The increasingly high Malaria morbidity rate, is still a challenge in the health sector. The increase in reported cases of Malaria is most likely caused by the onset of the rainy season.
- There is a critical need of increasing the access to health and nutrition services in Mtendeli and Nyarugusu Camps through establishing additional health posts, nutrition facilities and additional staffing to maintain the equity of access to care. Access to health services is currently a challenge due to funding constraints.



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- WFP successfully carried out its cash distribution under the Cash Based Transfer (CBT) programme to the pilot group of 10,000 individuals in Nyarugusu Camp from 7 to 8 April 2017.
- The Food Sector Working Group (SWG) members convened and launched a meeting for the first time on 5 April 2017 in Kibondo District. The Food SWG meetings are anticipated to address urgent issues resulting from the cut of food rations caused by funding constraints faced by WFP.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- All refugees and asylum-seekers have been severely impacted by the cut of the food rations resulting from funding constraints faced by WFP. The food supply is expected to improve in May 2017 subject to successful resource mobilization efforts.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact

- Oxfam successfully connected two of its booster pumps on a temporary basis to serve the extended areas in Nduta Camp which were previously affected by an unexpected breakdown of water pumps at the water source, Nyangwa River.
- The Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board and the Regional Water Engineer's Office participated in the water sources assessment mission for Nduta and Mtendeli Camps. Some springs have been identified to be used as a short term solution for the current water problem in the camps. Meanwhile, several streams are currently being explored for potential boreholes construction to supply water to Mtendeli and Karago Camps.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Water supply is still a major challenge in Mtendeli Camp. The crude water supply coverage ranges from 15.3 to 16.1 litres per person per day, which is below the UNHCR standard of 20 litres per person per day.



Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact

- Out of the total number of 16,724 transitional shelters planned to be constructed across all three camps, 12,944 transitional shelters have been completed, or equal to 77 percent.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Due to funding constraints, the 16,724 transitional shelters are estimated to cover for only about 35 percent of the total number of households across all camps -- 47,835 households.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Achievements and Impact

- The crop assessment exercise for Nduta Camp's extended area was finalized and the documents for the preparations of the token allowance payment to the farmers have been submitted to Kibondo district land officer for compilation and submission to the District Commissioner for further review.
- A new reception center constructed by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) was handed over to UNHCR during the reporting period and is currently operational.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is an urgent need for expansion of services in the new zones of Nduta Camp. An inter-agency visit to agree on plot allocation took place to facilitate the extension of humanitarian services. However, funding shortages hindered the ability of UNHCR and humanitarian partners to cover the cross-sectoral gaps.

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 (REDESO), 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> - @UNHCR Tanzania