



TANZANIA

INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE ON THE BURUNDIAN REFUGEE OPERATION

BI-WEEKLY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Reporting Period: 26 MAY – 08 JUNE 2017

KEY FIGURES

244,061

Total Burundian population of concern

68,525

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

125,642

Total population in Nduta Camp

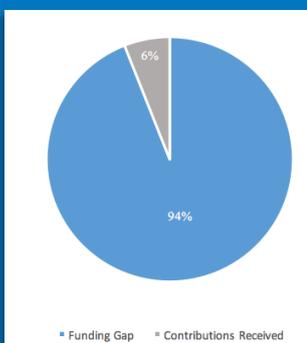
49,839

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 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.

HIGHLIGHTS

New Arrivals: The number of Burundian new arrivals for the period of 26 May to 8 June 2017 was 184 individuals; an average of 13 per day. This is an increase of about 46 percent from the previous reporting period when new arrivals numbered 126 individuals, averaging nine per day. *The below table shows daily Burundian new arrivals, 26 May to 08 June 2017:*



UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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



[Edition 42:](#) This reporting period covers 12-25 May 2017



[Edition 41:](#) This reporting period covers 28 April to 11 May 2017

Operational Context

- Screening of asylum-seekers from the Republic of Burundi in order to determine eligibility for admission to Tanzanian territory continues by Immigration officers at the borders in the Kigoma and Kagera regions despite a recently conducted training to Immigration and Law Enforcement Officers on International Refugee Protection Principles, including admission and non-refoulement held from 22 to 29 May 2017. However, no instructions to cease screening have thus far been reported. According to earlier advice from Ministry of Home Affairs, screening will cease upon institution of the refugee status determination (RSD) exercise in the region. All asylum-seekers, whether Burundian or Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) nationals, are screened in the northern corridor (Kibondo-Ngara districts), albeit with some degree of flexibility, whereas asylum-seekers from DRC continue to be admitted without screening in the southern corridor (Kasulu-Kigoma districts).

Achievements



Achievements and Impact

Refugee Status Determination

- Preparations for the beginning of the new Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process for asylum-seekers coming from Burundi were on-going in Nduta camp: mass information messages are being developed, individual files being prepared and interviews rooms constructed and equipped.

SGBV

- The joint Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)/Livelihoods Basket of Hope Project aimed at increasing the resilience and empowerment of women artisans and linking them to markets, was initiated in Mtendeli refugee camp. A unique product line will be developed in partnership with International Rescue Committee and WomenCraft under UNHCR global partisan strategy.
- SGBV training was conducted for the WASH committees in Nduta in partnership with OXFAM. In addition, 100 Community Watch Team (CWT) members in Mtendeli also benefitted from similar training, including on their roles in supporting prevention and response activities. Training is ongoing for all CWT members in Nduta refugee camp.
- Women's groups are being established at zonal levels in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps to increase community participation and leadership on SGBV issues.

Community Based Protection and Child Protection

- The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) distributed 20 bicycles to 20 zone leaders in order to support their voluntary services to their communities in Nduta camp. Plans are underway to procure and distribute additional bicycles for the newly elected zone leaders.

Connectivity

The Connectivity team attended an online induction training on free basic website with Praekelt Foundation in preparation for the UNHCR free Basic website. Praekelt Foundation will provide technical tools, content development and management support, capacity building consulting, and leadership training to UNHCR Connectivity team.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limited number of transitional shelters especially for persons with specific needs (PSN) across all three refugee camps whereas the current funding level covers only 38% of the population.
- Inadequate quantity of water supply at Mtendeli refugee camp where refugees receive an average of 13.6 liters per person per day due to erratic water supply from the six boreholes.

**Education****Achievements and Impact**

- Terminal Examinations for the 2016/2017 academic year are ongoing with preparatory actions to administer standardized test for all the candidates later in the month. The standardized test aims to provide an objective measure of learning outcomes across the Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu refugee camps and to allow continuity in the absence of national examinations.
- The first ever standardized test was conducted for 1,716 Accelerated Education Program and Catch-up students in both Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps. The grading of tests is currently ongoing and exams results will be shared at the beginning of July 2017.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The 2016/2017 academic year is coming to an end in June 2017 with the students expected to transition to the next grades or level of education. There is no indication that the candidates will have an opportunity to sit for a similar examination administered by National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA) prior to the end of the academic year, as was the case in March 2017 for candidates in the 2015/2016 academic year. This uncertainty significantly impacts the participation and progress of students. As an interim measure, the Education Working Group has decided to prepare and administer a standardized examination to facilitate promotion to the next level of education.
- There is insufficient number of classrooms and teachers leading to some classes enduring pupil to teacher ratios of more than 200:1, while some are taught in classes conducted underneath the shade of trees. With the current double shift strategy, a minimum of 625 additional classrooms needs to be constructed across the three camps.



Health

Achievements and Impact

- Crude Mortality Rate and Under 5 years Mortality Rates were 0.2/1000/month and 0.6/1000/month respectively as of May 31st, 2017. The mortality rates remained significantly stable and exceed the SPHERE minimum standards.
- A total of 92,200 refugee patients were treated at camp health facilities during May 2017 with average consultations per clinician at 51 patients a day. Additionally, 4,552 patients were admitted and treated in camp health centers during this period.
- Malaria remained the leading cause of morbidity, representing 38.1% of Crude Proportional Morbidity Rate, followed by Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (14%), Lower Respiratory Tract Infection (7%), and Diarrheal diseases (4.8%).
- 1,360 babies were born to refugee women in camp health facilities during the reporting period with 96% institutional delivery rate.
- Construction of a new health post in zone A as well as the upgrading of the maternity unit of the main hospital of Mtendeli refugee camp is ongoing.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- High malaria morbidity continues to remain a challenge in the health sector.
- There is a critical need to increase access to health and nutrition services in all camps through the establishment of additional health posts, as well as through expansion and renovation of existing health and nutrition facilities.



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- General food distribution (GFD) to Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps was undertaken during the reporting period.
- World Food Programme distributed empty sacks and containers to the refugees in Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps for storage of food commodities.
- Distribution of food commodities to supplementary feeding programme (SFP), blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) for prevention of stunting (6-23- months children and Pregnant and Lactating, women (PLW)) and prevention of micronutrients deficiencies (24-59-months children) was conducted across Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu refugee camps during the reporting time.
- Pilot Cash distribution to 10,000 individuals was conducted from 29 May to 2 June 2017 in Nyarugusu camp.
- WFP and UNHCR held a joint meeting on 07 June 2017 to review the pilot phase of the Cash Based Transfer (CBT) implementation in Nyarugusu camp. Imminent expansion of the CBT programme was discussed; increasing to 20,000 beneficiaries by July 2017 with incremental increases to 80,000 towards the end of 2017. It was agreed to increase structured cooperation between the two agencies in order to achieve this programme expansion.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- GFD continues to contain a reduced maize meal ration, currently at 80%. Efforts continue to restore the ration to 100%.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impact

- Decommissioning and replacement of full latrines was commenced in zones 11, 6 and B21 in Nyarugusu refugee camp; a total of 132 emergency latrines were decommissioned and 181 constructed.
- Norwegian Refugee Council has constructed a total of 101 emergency latrines for the relocation of Burundian asylum-seekers, and completed construction of 227 latrines out of a projected 656 in Mtendeli camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There has been a breakdown of generators in both Kaga River intake and Borehole number 3 in Nyarugusu camp leading to the operation of one generator for more hours than recommended. There is need for a spare/backup generator to support aging ones in the boreholes. This has been shared with UNHCR and discussions are ongoing for way forward.
- For all households to have latrines in Mtendeli, 6134 are required. NRC has funds for 656, leaving a gap of 5478.



Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impact

- Of the 11,068 transitional shelters funded by UNHCR in 2016, 10,837 have been completed, representing 98%. An additional 299 transitional shelters for the 2017 UNHCR Shelter project have been completed in Nduta camp. 33% of the overall population now have access to transitional shelter.
- NRC donated 500 tents to assist in relocation of Burundian asylum-seekers in Nyarugusu camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is a need for additional funding for Transitional Shelters as 67% of the refugee population still live in emergency shelters. The current funding level accounts for only 38% of the population.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Achievements and Impact

- In May 2017, 61,195 cakes of soap were distributed to Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu camp.
- 292 emergency shelters were labelled with addresses in the new zones in Nduta refugee camps during the reporting period. Refugees spend an average time of one night at the reception centre before being relocated to family plots.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Focus group discussions were held in Nyarugusu camp, where refugee women highlighted the continuing risks and problems associated with collecting firewood.

Livelihoods

Achievements and Impact

- Construction of a vocational training centre at Nyarugusu common market has been completed. The centre has been handed over to Good Neighbors Tanzania and will serve both the host community population and the refugees as a venue for entrepreneurship training and vocational skills training.
- CEMDO started a training programme for 120 host community members and 100 refugees on charcoal briquette production using organic waste, combined with entrepreneurship training and provision of tool kits in Nyarugusu refugee camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Inadequate number of formal in-camp markets poses serious challenges for refugees and asylum-seekers to conduct businesses to generate income.
- Large scale funding combined with a strong private sector partner is needed in order to scale up briquette production in an economically viable manner.

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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Links:

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