

# Tanzania

01 – 31 December 2017

## KEY BURUNDIAN POPULATION FIGURES

**231,015**

Burundians who arrived in Tanzania since April 2015

**118,635**

Burundian population of concern in Nduta Camp

**69,275**

Burundian population of concern in Nyarugusu Camp pre and post influx

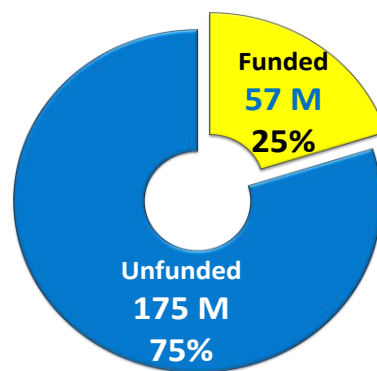
**45,528**

Burundian population of concern in Mtendeli Camp

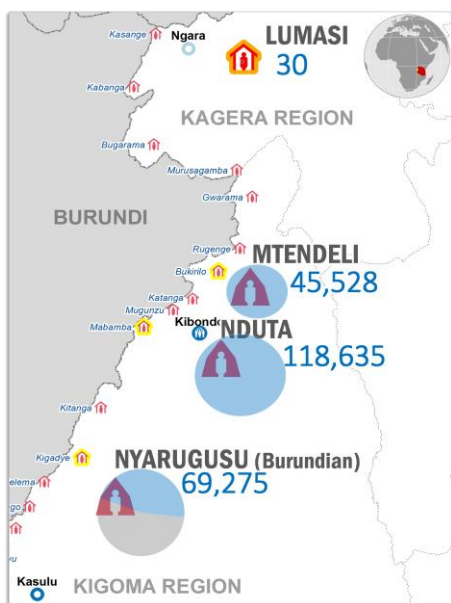
## FUNDING (AS OF 5 DECEMBER 2017)

**USD 232.8 M**

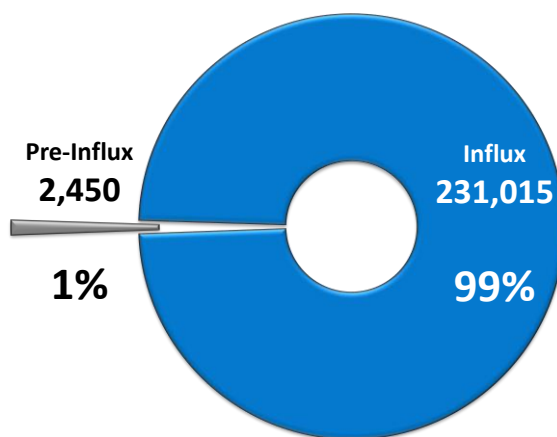
Requested for the Tanzania situation as part of the 2017 revised Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan



## MAP OF BURUNDIAN POPULATION IN THE CAMPS



## BURUNDIAN POPULATION PRE AND POST INFLUX IN THE REFUGEE CAMPS IN TANZANIA



# Operational Highlights

**Resettlement of Congolese Refugees:** Tanzania embarked on a five-year Group Resettlement Programme aimed at resettling approximately 33,000 Congolese refugees to the USA in June 2015. As at 31 December 2017, 14,774 refugees have been submitted under the Group Resettlement Programme. Departures from January to December 2017 stands at 1,583.

**Voluntary Repatriation of Burundian Refugees:** During the reporting period, UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania (GoT) supported the voluntary repatriation of 2,540 individuals, including 304 persons with specific needs (PSNs), to Burundi. The number of Burundian refugees repatriated since the launch of the repatriation process on 7 September 2017 stands at 13,102 individuals, including 1,387 persons with special needs as of 31 December 2017. The exercise is facilitated through close collaboration with the following partners: Danish Refugee Council (DRC), HelpAge International, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) /Tanzanian Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (TCRCS), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Plan International and World Food Programme (WFP).

## Key Achievements



### PROTECTION

#### Achievements and Impact

- During the period under review, Plan International provided training for 1,500 people, including Child Protection Committee members and foster parents, in Nduta and Mtendeli camps on how to strengthen the protection of unaccompanied children.
- The IRC conducted three training sessions in Nyarugusu for parents, foster parents, community leaders, teachers, religious elders and incentive staff on their shared responsibility to safeguard children from abuse.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In response to reported cases of child labour outside camps by refugees, the Child Protection Sub Working Group (CPSWG) members recommended an Inter-Agency strategy for partners to record and monitor reported cases, strengthen community mechanisms in host communities so as to identify and report children and their employers, and establish a well-coordinated processes to expedite police tracking of cases once children and their locations have been identified.
- There are not enough classrooms to follow through with the learning strategy for special needs education (SNE) teachers and SNE community workers to learn basic skills and teaching methodologies.



### Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, two officials from the District Regional Commission's Ministry of Education visited Nyarugusu to assess how many candidates are qualified to sit for National Examinations in 2018. A total of 560 form six candidates, 2,739 grade six candidates and 114 private candidates were identified.
- The IRC's Education Team, with support from Kasulu Teachers College, provided training to 240 English teachers and 170 Kiswahili teachers. This is in response to the Teacher Training Strategy document prepared by the Education Working Group (EWG) in September 2017 which underlined the importance of introducing English and Swahili subjects as a way of supporting East African Community (EAC) integration.
- The IRC's Education Protection Team conducted a three day training workshop in Nyarugusu for 324 school club focal teachers. The workshops provided them with an opportunity to discuss their roles and responsibilities, coordinate school club activities and meetings and also explore how to better encourage active participation among students.
- The IRC also conducted a three day training session for 250 community members, including camp and religious leaders as well as 250 teachers and 300 students on internet safety in Nyarugusu. The training covered information security, security on mobile devices, cyber bullying, virus and phishing scams on the internet.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A large portion of the new zones in Nduta camp have no schools, which has meant that many children are grouped in community-initiated schools.
- The start of the rainy season has also disrupted learning, especially in Nduta camp, where teaching mostly takes place outdoors.
- Despite the double shift strategy, the programme requires an additional 533 classrooms to accommodate Burundian refugee children currently enrolled in school.
- Only 70% of primary school teachers and 30% of secondary school teachers in Burundian schools are qualified to teach. More funding is required to facilitate teacher training, which can contribute to improving the quality of education available to Burundian refugees.



Students attending internet security training session. IRC/A. Kiriama



## HEALTH

### Achievements and Impact

- Crude mortality rates and under five mortality rates remained stable and above the SPHERE minimal standards during the reporting period.
- The Ministry of Health and UNICEF carried out vitamin A, deworming and rapid Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) assessments across all camps in December. The campaign reached 99.5% of the target children in Nyarugusu, 91.2 % in Nduta and 95.5% in Mtendeli.
- 1,344 new births were reported by health partners in December with 96% of deliveries carried out in camp hospitals.
- With support from UNHCR and UNICEF, Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) were distributed in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps. If used consistently and properly, LLINs can be the most effective nets for malaria protection during the rainy season.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

There is a critical need for additional health posts in Mtendeli and Nyarugusu so as to increase access to services.



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### Achievements and Impact

- Food assistance through the general food distribution remains unchanged from last month at 72% of the full basket.
- Protected food assistance for the more vulnerable segment of the population continues to be delivered at 100%.
- Supplementary feeding activities were carried out in Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli for children aged between 6 months and 23 months and 24 months and 59 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and moderate acute malnourished (MAC) children to prevent and/or treat malnutrition, stunting and micronutrient deficiency.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- General food distribution continues at a reduced ration for all commodities.
- During the reporting period, the preliminary findings of WFP's Retailer Support Assessment (RSA) – a needs assessment reviewing the capacity and challenges retailers face – for the refugee and host populations in and around Nyarugusu were finalized. The results highlighted various challenges, including limited host community access to the market, few permanent structures and transparency and accountability concerns regarding levies, charges and space allocation.



## WATER AND SANITATION

### Achievements and Impact

- Oxfam completed the extension of a water pipeline during the reporting period in Nduta which is expected to supply water to refugees.
- Construction began on 600 household latrines in Zone 9 for the 850 transitional shelters in Nyarugusu.
- Water Mission finalized the installation of the main transmission pipeline from Borehole 5 to Burundian refugees' water base in Nyarugusu.
- Construction work on generator houses and security guard posts by Oxfam for Borehole 1 and Borehole 2 in Nduta officially kicked off in December.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Water remains at a critical level in Mtendeli. During the reporting period, refugees received an average of 13 litres per person per day due to erratic water supply from the six available boreholes.
- Vandalism of WASH facilities, including taps and plastic sheets from shared latrines in Nduta and Mtendeli was also recorded.
- Sanitation conditions at reception centers and transitional shelter family latrines remain a significant challenge in Nyarugusu.



## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIS)

### Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, AIRD and NRC constructed a total of 372 transitional shelters, bringing the total to 2,843 across the three camps.
- AIRD finalised the desilting of 2 culverts and construction of 1 culvert in Mtendeli. This will result in improved drainage during the rainy season.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- More than 60% of refugees and asylum-seekers continue to live in emergency shelters and tents which are in poor condition. More funding is required to improve the coverage of transitional shelters.
- More land is required to host asylum-seekers and refugees in Nyarugusu.

**LIVELIHOODS****Achievements and Impact**

- During the reporting period, Good Neighbours Tanzania's (GNTZ) Vocational Training Centre (VTC) in Maloregwa village near Nduta was issued with Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA) Category D accreditation. GNTZ immediately began training 80 students (40 host community and 40 refugees from Nduta). Trainees will be able to obtain nationally recognized certificates upon completion.
- The IRC set up 13 new business groups of which 2 were hair salons started by Burundian refugees. Three Burundian business groups also received start-up kits for their respective businesses, which included restaurants, hair salons and knitting.
- Under UNHCR's Connectivity for Refugees project, IRC provided support to 5 youth to run an internet café with secretarial services at Youth Centre 1, which became operational in December 2017.
- During the reporting period, the IRC's Community-Based Recovery (CBR) programme for PSNs supported 85 PSNs with start-up capital (Tsh 200,000 in cash) combined with entrepreneurship training and mentoring on business plans. The PSNs have since initiated small businesses, including livestock keeping, small scale farming and bread making.
- Oxfam provided start-up materials to 9 business groups in Nyarugusu and 20 business groups in Nduta through KIYADO (Kigoma Youth Agriculture Development Organization).
- Plan International provided start-up materials to 500 youth for their businesses in Nduta and Mtendeli.
- Plan International provided start-up kits to 40 batik making graduates in Nduta and 44 bread making graduates in Mtendeli.

**Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Restrictions on the provision of cash for refugees reduces opportunities for humanitarian agencies to have a greater impact in livelihood programming since cash based interventions can benefit both refugees and surrounding host communities.
- High value products such as handicrafts and furniture do not have a sufficient customer base in the camps. This has made maintaining the skills to produce such products difficult.
- PSNs do not yet have a dedicated space in Nyarugusu to develop livelihood skills, showcase products and also share business-related experiences due to resource constraints.



## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and UNICEF distributed 215,742 pieces of soap to 107,871 refugees in Nduta and Mtendeli.
- During the reporting period, a total of 178 emergency shelters and 17 family tents were pitched for families affected by heavy rainfall.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Worn out emergency and family shelters need urgent replacing during the rainy season.



## ACCESS TO ENERGY

### Achievements and Impact

- 180 households and 40 business owners in Mtendeli received liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders in the pilot project implemented by REDESO. Household users are tasked to work on environment promotion activities in exchange whereas business owners are asked to pay for refills. A comprehensive analysis of this pilot project will be produced in January 2018.
- In December, KopaGas Inc. visited Nyarugusu and host communities to demonstrate how smart meters work. The pay-as-you-go model can improve LPG access for poor households in camps and host communities.

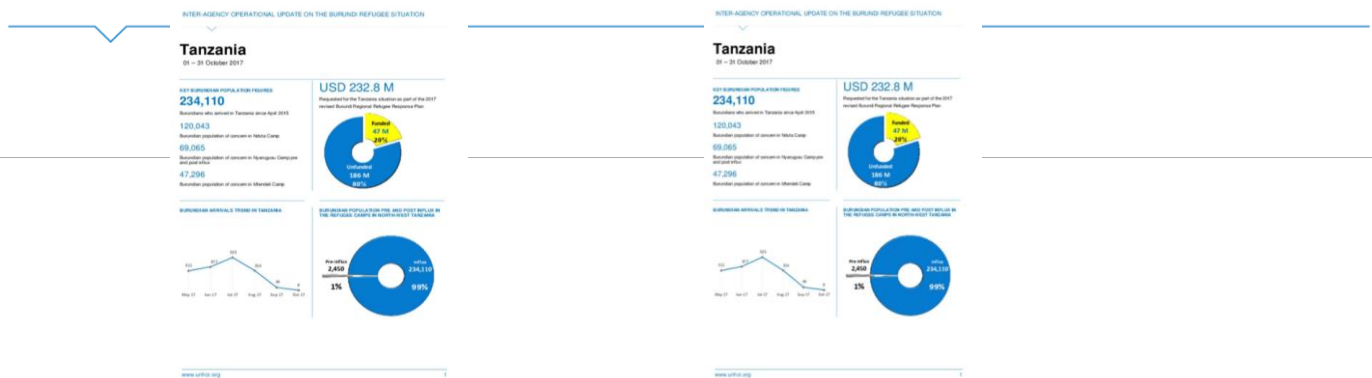
### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 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 49](#): This reporting period covers 01-30 November 2017

[Edition 48](#): This reporting period covers 01-31 October 2017



## Working in partnership

- Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR leads and coordinates the Burundi refugee response 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 2018 Burundian Regional Refugee Response Plan has been revised. For more information please consult the Inter-Agency Portal [here](#).
- 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 and NGO partners.

### Partners in the Response:

- President’s Office, Regional Administration-Local Government (PO-RALG)
- Refugee Services Department, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- 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 - Médecins Sans Frontières



- 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 Mission
- WHO – World Health Organization
- WLAC - Women's Legal Aid Centre
- WFP- World Food Programme
- UNRC - United Nations Resident Coordinator
- World Vision

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

## CONTACTS

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## LINKS

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