

United Republic of Tanzania

01 – 31 July 2018

KEY BURUNDIAN FIGURES AS OF 31 JULY 2018

255,796

Burundian refugees and asylum-seekers living in Tanzania

104,752

Burundian population of concern in Nduta Camp

68,617

Burundian population of concern in Nyarugusu camp pre and post influx

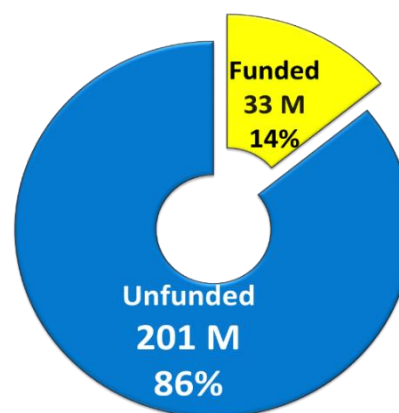
40,193

Burundian population of concern in Mtendeli Camp

FUNDING (AS OF 17 JULY 2018)

USD 234 M

Requested for the Tanzania situation as part of the 2018 Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan



Operational Highlights



UNHCR Snr. Protection Officer donating blankets and other CRIs to prison officials. ©UNHCR/Khalif

Distribution of CRIs to Kibondo District Prison: On July 17, UNHCR distributed several CRIs to Kibondo District Prison. These items included blankets, sleeping mats, reusable sanitary pads, and buckets. This is one of the ways UNHCR is working to strengthen ties with the refugee-hosting district authorities in Tanzania.

Key Achievements



PROTECTION

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, IRC conducted several focus group discussions (FGD) with adolescent girls and boys in Mtendeli's Amani Fundamental School on early marriage, including the health risks posed by early pregnancy. Through these FGDs, IRC was able to raise awareness about early marriage, sexual abuse and exploitation as well as the services available to adolescent girls and boys.
- IRC conducted a training session for 80 teachers on GBV and the responsibilities teachers have in creating a safe learning environment for students. This training session is intended to help strengthen teachers' capacity to identify survivors of SGBV and learn about the appropriate referral pathways.
- An inter-agency SGBV safety audit was conducted in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu in all sectors to assess and identify the protection risks women, girls, boys and men face. The findings of this audit are currently being finalised and will feed into an action plan which will be shared next month.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Due to a shortage of staff, SGBV-related caseloads continued to remain high. In an effort to ease the pressure, caseworkers are regularly rotated between the three camps as a temporary measure to address the staffing gap.
- Tackling the protection risks associated with firewood collection continues to be a major concern across all three camps. Alternative energy solutions are currently being investigated although more funding is required.



EDUCATION

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, a total of 477 refugee teachers from Nduta, Mtendeli, and Nyarugusu attended a training session on Refugee Education Management Information System (REMIS) ahead of its September 2018 roll out. REMIS is a data collection, management and analysis tool which is intended to improve the planning, monitoring and reporting of refugee education programmes in the three camps.
- The World University of Canada (WUSC) mission visited Nyarugusu to screen potential scholarship recipients to study in universities in Canada for the academic year 2019-2020. This visit marks a new beginning in widening access to tertiary education for Burundian refugees beyond the DAFI programme.
- A series of awareness campaigns were carried out across all three camps to disseminate information about the upcoming 2018/2019 academic school year. These campaigns are intended to not only increase awareness about education among the refugee population, but also increase

the enrolment rate of pre-school and primary-school aged children, including children with special needs.

- CARITAS and Plan International held a five-day Teachers in Crisis Context (TiCC) workshop for secondary school refugee teachers from all three camps. TiCC is a global inter-agency, open source training pack that builds basic teaching competencies for unqualified or under-qualified teachers recruited in emergency settings.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of 839 classrooms across all camps continues to exist due to funding shortfalls. Although the double shift strategy has temporarily eased the pressure and nearly halved this figure to 420, additional classrooms are still required as some students still attend lessons under the trees.
- Inadequate teaching and reference materials for Grade 6-9 and 12-14 coupled with a shortage of professionally trained teachers continue to negatively impact student exam success rates. On average, less than 30% of secondary school teachers and 65% of basic education teachers are professionally trained. Capacity building for teachers is currently underway.
- A high turnover of refugee teachers due to poor wages continues to hamper education delivery. As a result, teachers are overstretched as they work hard to cover the current gap. A recommendation to increase teachers' wage has been made in next year's country operations plan which is subject to funding.
- A shortage of early childhood care and development (ECCD) resources continues to exist. As a result, the available resources are severely overused. More funding is required to expand ECCD programming across the camps.



Burundian students learning under the trees in Nduta Camp.
© UNHCR/Onyango



Results and Impact

- The crude mortality rate was 0.2/1000 population/month and under five mortality rate was 0.5/1000 population/month, both rates lay within the SPHERE standards during the reporting period. The leading cause of morbidity in July was malaria (25%) followed by upper respiratory tract infection (23%), lower respiratory tract infection (13%), urinary tract infections (9%), and watery diarrhea (4%).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Despite a consignment of internationally procured essential drugs and medical supplies, a shortage of drugs and medical supplies continues to exist. This has meant that some patients don't always receive the full course of treatment and are asked to return once more supplies are in stock. UNHCR is currently looking into local procurement as a way of temporarily plugging the gap.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, general food distribution continued at a reduced rate for all commodities at 90% of the full basket in July. Supplementary feeding activities were conducted across all camps to prevent micro-nutrient deficiencies and stunting, and treat moderate acute malnutrition among children.
- An increase in the admission rate of Moderate Acute malnutrition (MAM) cases in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu, especially for children aged 6-23 months who were identified during the Vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaign, was recorded. The recovery rate of children in the MAM programme across the three camps continued to be high (>90%). WFP also introduced take home cards for beneficiaries who were receiving treatment in order to track their progress.
- During the reporting period, 20 mother care groups set up in Nduta and Mtendeli with the aim of establishing vegetable sack gardens in the camps. These gardens are part of a food security strategy which is intended to support dietary diversity among the refugee population.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

Although cereals were provided at 100%, there were reduced portion sizes for pulses (92%), vegetable oil (80%), and salt (80%). Reduced food rations due to funding shortfalls can increase the risk of malnutrition, accelerate spontaneous movements outside camps, and even spark negative coping mechanisms such as theft which can heighten tensions between refugees and host communities.



WATER AND SANITATION

Results and Impact

- Water supply in Mtendeli stood at 20.9 litres per person per day which is over 5 litres above the SPHERE minimum standard in July. The water available in Nduta stood at 25.7 litres per person per day and 24 litres per person per day in Nyarugusu.
- Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Office carried out its second mission as part of the continuous sector-wide approach to improving Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) to track stock of progress on the River Restoration Project in Nduta and Mtendeli. Together with the Water Engineer from the Regional Administrative Secretariat, the mission met with stakeholders and government officials, including Kibondo and Kakonko District Water Engineers to discuss how to collectively ensure all human activities within 60m of surface water sources by both host and refugee communities surrounding these sources are immediately stopped because this could result in environmental degradation and water pollution.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- More funding is urgently needed to start repairs on shared family latrines and bath shelters in Mtendeli which will help improve sanitation conditions and reduce the risk of a disease outbreak in the camp.
- In an effort to reduce the public health risks associated with full latrines, non-functional latrines continued to be decommissioned during the reporting period. A backlog, however, remained in Nduta. As a temporary measure, UNHCR and Oxfam are reusing plastic sheeting from various zones to accelerate the decommissioning process.



SHELTER AND CORE RELIEF ITEMS (CRIS)

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, a total of 148 transitional shelters were constructed in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu, bringing the total number of shelters constructed to 937 since January 2018 out of the planned target of 4,135. More funding, however, is required as the available funds for transitional shelters can only cover up to 51% of the overall refugee population. During the reporting period, over 7,000 sanitary kits, soap bars, and buckets were provided to refugees living in Mtendeli's zone A- F. Distributions are currently ongoing. More funding is still required to expand the delivery of CRIs across all camps.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- More than 50% of refugees and asylum-seekers across the three camps continue to live in dilapidated emergency shelters in unacceptable living conditions. These households are vulnerable, especially during the rainy season, due to various health risks, including malaria. Additional funding is needed to address the gap and reinforce initiatives such as the community-based shelter project.



LIVELIHOODS

Results and Impact

During the reporting period, 100 youth graduates completed a vocational training programme led by Plan International in Nduta. These courses promote self-reliance and increase opportunities for employment by enabling refugees to put the new skills they have acquired into practice. Graduates also attended a five-day Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) training session soon after the training and prior to receiving start-up kits.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- After a long consultation process with the MHA and village leaders, plans to open a new common market in Nengo village near Nduta were announced in July. UNHCR prepared a site plan while GNTZ conducted community sensitization visits and facilitated the registration of vendors from the camp and nearby host communities. It is, however, unclear whether this will go ahead as planned

due to reduced operations in Nduta following the Regional Commissioner's announcement in late July.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, two camp coordination and camp management and governance (CCCM) meetings were held in July with the MHA and implementing partners to discuss current challenges, which included the decommissioning process and plastic sheeting shortage, and the way forward.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of plastic sheeting in Nduta and Mtendeli continued due to funding shortfalls. UNHCR is looking into repositioning supplies as a way of temporarily easing the current gap.



ACCESS TO ENERGY

Results and Impact

- During the reporting period, 316 fuel efficient stoves were fabricated in Nduta, of which 34 were for persons with specific needs. The total number of fabricated stoves in Nduta now stands at 30,863 which constitutes 86.9% of the total household coverage. In Mtendeli, 157 fuel efficient stoves were fabricated, bringing the total number of fuel efficient stoves to 11,553 which constitutes 86.9% of the total household coverage. Improving access to cleaner and more fuel-efficient stoves for refugees not only saves up on time that would otherwise be spent collecting firewood or long hours of cooking, but also significantly reduces the protection risks associated with firewood collection.
- A total of 1,992 households were reached during a series of environmental awareness visits in Nduta. Topics discussed included water conservation, three stone stoves, back filling of pits, tree debarking as well as charcoal making inside and outside the camp.

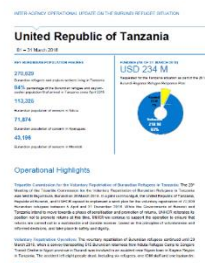
Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The destruction of improved mud stoves and insert stoves and kitchens by refugees who are repatriating to Burundi continued to undermine progress made towards increasing environmental awareness. A multi-agency team led by DRC, REDESO, and UNHCR is looking into how best to address this challenge.
- The grazing of livestock owned by the host community surrounding Nduta has led to the destruction of natural vegetation as well as several kitchen gardens. The Camp Commandant has been informed and discussions on how to resolve the issue are currently ongoing.
- During the reporting period, 72 refugees and 1 individual from the host community were caught undertaking in illegal activities such as charcoal making, cultivating along the water sources, cutting green trees as well as lumbering and tree debarking. The refugees will attend sensitization meetings on environmental conservation in order to curb such activities.

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

[Edition 56](#): This reporting period covers 01-30 June 2018

[Edition 55](#): This reporting period covers 01-31 May 2018



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. A Burundian Regional Refugee Response Plan was launched in February 2018. For more information, please see [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.
- The United Nations Kigoma Joint Programme is an area-based UN joint programme that cuts across multiple sectors and links the UN’s current humanitarian response to refugees and migrants with an increased focus on supporting host communities as well as strengthening the link between humanitarian and development initiatives in the region. 16 different UN Agencies are involved in the programme which was developed in cooperation with the regional and district authorities based on the development needs of the region and the capacities of the UN in Tanzania. The Kigoma Joint Programme was officially launched on 20 September 2017 and will run for four years.

Partners in the Response:

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

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LINKS

For more information on the current Burundi refugee situation in Tanzania, please visit the Inter-Agency Information Sharing [Portal](#).