

Tanzania

01 – 31 October 2017

KEY BURUNDIAN POPULATION FIGURES

234,110

Burundians who arrived in Tanzania since April 2015

120,043

Burundian population of concern in Nduta Camp

69,065

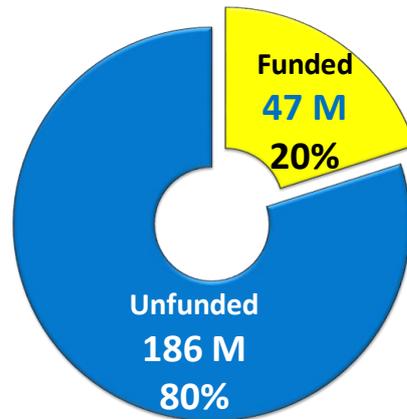
Burundian population of concern in Nyarugusu Camp pre and post influx

47,296

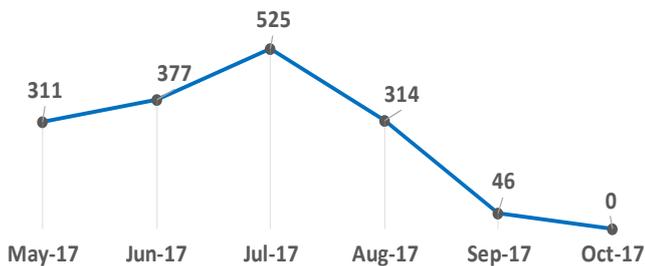
Burundian population of concern in Mtendeli Camp

USD 232.8 M

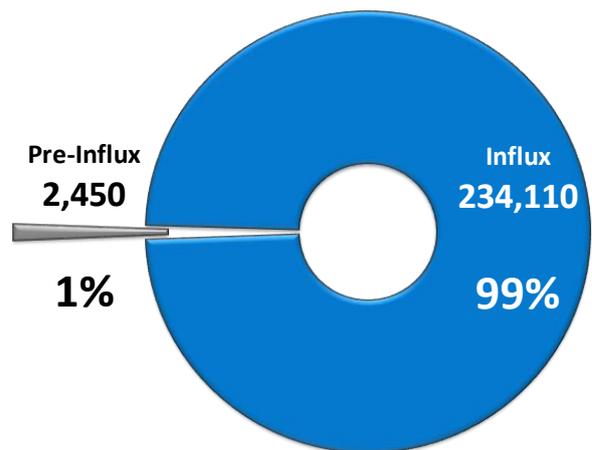
Requested for the Tanzania situation as part of the 2017 revised Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan



BURUNDIAN ARRIVALS TREND IN TANZANIA

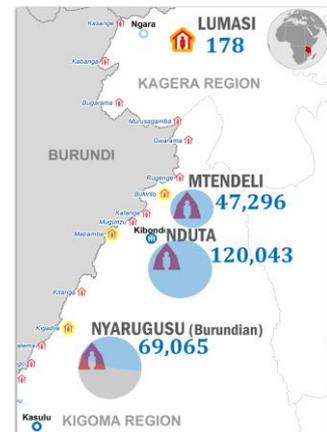


BURUNDIAN POPULATION PRE AND POST INFLUX IN THE REFUGEE CAMPS IN NORTH-WEST TANZANIA



Operational Highlights

Statistical Refugee Situation in Tanzania: No Burundian asylum-seekers have entered Tanzanian territory in October 2017. It is the first time this has been recorded since the influx started in April 2015. The ratio of females to males among arrivals from Burundi since April 2015 stands at 48:52; while children (below age 18) ratio to adults is currently at 56:44. Women and children combined make up slightly more than three quarters of the total population arriving since April 2015. Elderly persons and persons with specific needs make up 2% and 5% of the total population respectively. For more information on the response to the Burundi refugee situation in Tanzania, please visit the Interagency Information Sharing Portal [here](#).



Regional Consultative Meeting in Kigoma: UNHCR was invited to make a presentation to the Regional Consultative Committee on 13 October 2017, which was chaired by the Kigoma Regional Commissioner and attended by all government authorities in the Kigoma Region. UNHCR presented in tandem with a representative of the UN Joint Programme (UNJP) in Kigoma region. UNHCR was requested to provide an overview of its 2016/2017 operation and plans for 2017/2018. Emphasis was placed on UNHCR's Multi-Year, Multi-Partner Protection and Solutions Strategy and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and their potentials in bringing prosperity to the communities hosting refugees.

Voluntary Repatriation of Burundian Refugees: During the reporting period, UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania supported the voluntary repatriation of 4,541 individuals, including 571 persons with specific needs (PSNs), to Burundi. The number of Burundian refugees repatriated since the start of the exercise stands at 6,885 individuals, including 811 PSNs as of 31 October 2017. Key



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messages on the return process, translated into Kirundi and Swahili languages, were disseminated in all camps. 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 (TRCS), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Plan International and World Food Programme (WFP).

Joint Assessment Mission (JAM): The Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) between WFP and UNHCR in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women and other humanitarian agencies was concluded during the reporting period. The exercise aimed at identifying strengths and gaps in the North West Tanzania refugee operation that relate to the mandates and activities of UNHCR and WFP, and sought to define opportunities for increased collaboration between the two agencies and other stakeholders, primarily to improve the food and nutrition security of persons of concern. The JAM included a thematic group working with host communities, with a view to informing the further advancement of the CRRF in Tanzania. The findings and recommendations on the intersection between food and nutrition security across all sectors will be shared with relevant organizations in November 2017.

Key Achievements



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- The Joint UNHCR/Government of Tanzania's Technical Team on Registration Transition conducted a workshop and field mission in Kigoma region and the border/reception centres in Ngara District. The mission commenced with a one-day protection workshop in Kigoma town aimed at sensitizing the participants about the significance of registration as a protection intervention and delivery tool in the refugee operation. This event occurred in the context of ongoing plans to transition registration management to the Government of Tanzania.
- With the support of UNHCR, Save the Children received recreation kits for eight (8) Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Nduta and Nyarugusu refugee camps. The kits comprised play materials such as balls, whistles, bag, pumps, and ball pens. In addition, Save the Children distributed four (04) guitars to Amani CFS for the art therapy group in Nyarugusu refugee camp. The guitars will be utilized across the CFS supported by Save the Children on a rotational basis.
- UNHCR facilitated four (04) trainings to 55 community leaders across Nduta and Mtendeli refugee camps with a purpose of building community capacity to respond to protection risks affecting refugees. The training covered basic concepts of community based protection including principles of partnership.
- HelpAge distributed cash to 682 persons with specific needs (PSNs) in Mtendeli camp. Each individual was given Tsh. 40,000 to supplement the food basket. HelpAge also conducted an awareness raising campaign on protecting persons with specific needs (PSNs) from abuse in Mtendeli camp.
- UNHCR and Danish Refugee Council (DRC) facilitated the formation of a refugee non-food items (NFI) distribution committee in Mtendeli camp. The committee comprises 40 representatives, including leaders, elderly people and people with disabilities, and will support agencies in resolving challenges arising during NFI distributions.
- UNHCR and humanitarian partners held celebrations for the International Day of Older Persons on 5 October 2017. This year's theme was "*Stepping into the Future: Tapping the Talents, Contributions and Participation of Older Persons in Society*". The event was well attended and included representatives from host communities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limited funding for facilitated return to Burundi.
- Admission of asylum-seekers through the border entry points in Kigoma and Kagera regions remains a challenge despite UNHCR's continued efforts to mitigate the situation.



EDUCATION

Achievements and Impact

- The second cohort of special examination administered by the National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA) was successfully concluded during the reporting period. A total of 1,265 (477 female) sat for the examination.
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) opened a new school comprising nine (09) classrooms in Mtendeli camp, bringing the total number of primary schools in the camp to four (04). The commencement of learning in the new school has assisted some decongestion of the primary schools in the camp, with the current classroom to pupil ratio improved to 1:140 using a double shift strategy from 1:170. The school has a capacity to accommodate 900 learners using the double shift strategy.
- In Nduta camp, a new school was opened comprising 65 classrooms. The classroom to pupil ratio in Nduta camp is now at 1:140 with the double shift strategy, compared to the previous pupil ratio of 1:463. The overall classroom gap has been reduced from 1,442 to 1,066.
- The Education Working Group initiated a dialogue with District Education Officers to identify potential areas of collaboration and to reach a common understanding on progress and gaps in education services available to refugees and host communities. Discussions have been held with the Kibondo and Kakonko Districts with a plan to hold similar consultations in Kasulu.
- Consistent with the above, Save the Children, in collaboration with Kigoma Youth Agricultural Development Organization (KIYADO) and the district administration, officially launched an integrated child protection and education project targeting eight schools in Kibondo. The project activities will include construction of two classrooms and a teacher's office at Malolegwa Primary School. In addition to the construction, capacity building activities for various education personnel and stakeholders will be conducted in the target schools.
- A UNICEF monitoring exercise took place during the reporting period. Highlights included UNICEF's continued support for the provision of school materials, support for the administration of examination through NECTA as well as a plan for construction of 120 semi-permanent classrooms. Discussions took place on linking humanitarian efforts in education to the ongoing development work within the region, including inclusion and inputs to regional and district development plans.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Despite the improvement in learning conditions, especially in Nduta camp, the program still requires at least 533 classrooms using the double shift strategy (or 1,066 classrooms overall) to accommodate all the learners currently enrolled among the Burundian refugee population.
- Policy discussion on the curriculum change needs to be strengthened. The parallel curriculum implementation increasingly presents challenges associated with quality assurance, access to adequate resource materials and also requisite teacher professional development that is critical for better learning outcomes.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- The overall prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is 3.9% which is within the acceptable threshold of below 5% GAM, as per WHO classification of malnutrition in emergencies.
- An additional Reproductive Health (RH) facility was opened in Nyarugusu camp to provide maternal and child health services, including antenatal care, delivery, post-partum and family planning refugees. The maternity centre in Mtendeli camp has also been expanded to a capacity of approximately 60 beds for antenatal admission, delivery, post-partum and new-born care. Both facilities were constructed and operated by the IRC.
- The Tanzania operation has been selected as one of the pilot countries for a new Health Information System (HIS) which uses tablets to collect data. To facilitate this process, more than 70 staff in Nyarugusu camp have been trained and provided with tablets. The training for medical staff in Mtendeli camp is expected to take place in November 2017.
- Crude Mortality Rate and under 5 years Mortality Rate remains 0.2/1000/month and 0.7/1000/month respectively. Mortality rates remained stable and better than the SPHERE minimal standards during the reporting period. A total of 64,976 consultations were done across the three camps in October 2017. 3,190 patients were admitted at the in-patient departments and treated across all camps. A total of 1,322 live births were reported in three camps during the reporting period with hospital delivery rate of 97%.
- Tanzania Red Cross Society finalized construction of one Health Post in Mtendeli camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The camp specific GAM rates have doubled from 1% in 2016 to 2.2% in 2017 for Nyarugusu, from 2.4% in 2016 to 6.1% in 2017 for Nduta and from 3.5% to 4.4% in 2017 for Mtendeli camp respectively. The prevalence of stunting remains a challenge and ranges between 40% to 54.7% across the three camps, which is above the threshold of being less than 40%. A slight decrease was seen for the prevalence of anaemia across all camps ranging from 32.0% to 46.9% as compared to 2016 findings.
- There are challenges in providing essential medicine and medical supplies due to constraints in the supply chain.
- The number of health care facilities in all refugee camps still remain below the minimal required level. While staffing levels of health and nutrition facilities remain less than the minimal needs. These two factors keep the access to health and nutrition services very limited.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- Food assistance through the general food distribution was provided to refugees at 72% of the full basket. Protecting food assistance for the more vulnerable segment of the population, the supplementary feeding programme to pregnant and lactating women, continues to be delivered at 100%.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- General food distribution continues at reduced ration for all commodities at 72% of the full basket in October 2017.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR, Kakonko District, Water Mission and Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service have finalized consultations to source water for Mtendeli camp in the host community through borehole drilling. In exchange for their generosity, the host communities will receive two dedicated, solar powered boreholes in 2017 from Water Mission Tanzania, and an additional borehole is planned for 2018 through the CRRF. In addition, UNHCR, also through CRRF, will rehabilitate two shallow wells and a water storage tank in Kasanda ward, Kakonko District. The UNHCR Representative and the District Executive Director inaugurated one of the borehole sites to celebrate the innovative deal.
- A pump managed by Oxfam, which had been out of commission for three months due to unavailability of spare parts was repaired and resumed operation at Nyangwa River intake, increasing water crude coverage to up to 20 liters / person / day in Nduta camp.
- Oxfam installed a submersible pump to one borehole, providing an additional water source to improve supply in Nduta camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is an inadequate quantity of water supply at Mtendeli camp where refugees receive an average of 13 litres per person per day due to an erratic water supply pumped up from six (6) available boreholes, reaching a critical level.



SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIS)

Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) completed construction of 458 transitional shelters in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps and 10 *check dams* (small dam constructed across a drainage ditch to counteract erosion by reducing water flow) to improve drainage during the rainy season in Mtendeli camp.
- AIRD also started installation of road signs and construction of speed bumps in Nduta camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- More than 60% of refugees and asylum-seekers continue to reside in emergency shelters and tents which are in poor condition. There is need for additional funding to provide transitional shelters.



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- 170 beneficiaries (75 Burundians, 70 Congolese and 25 Tanzanians) graduated from the vocational training programme managed by Good Neighbors Tanzania (GNTZ) in Nyarugusu camp. Training courses offered include tailoring, male and female hair salons, baking, soap making and phone repairs.
- 165 Burundian refugees in Mtendeli and 183 in Nduta camps received a business start-up grant from GNTZ. Grants have been used to buy equipment such as sewing machines or tradable goods such as food commodities.
- 762 participants (422 host community and 340 refugees) received kitchen garden training from GNTZ in Mtendeli and Nduta refugee camps.
- IRC organized training on business skills and Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) for 72 staff and 772 refugees in Nyarugusu camp.
- Plan International has started income generation and ICT training to 157 young mothers in Nduta and Mtendeli camps to improve refugee self-reliance in the camps.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Commercial activities have decreased in the Nyarugusu common market following the suspension of WFP's Cash Based Transfer (CBT) program.
- Continued water scarcity in the camps, especially in Mtendeli camp, has been a challenge for the kitchen garden initiative.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Achievements and Impact

- The Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) between WFP and UNHCR in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women and other humanitarian agencies was concluded during the reporting period. The exercise aimed to identify strengths and gaps in the North West Tanzania refugee operations that relate to UNHCR and WFP activities, and sought to define opportunities for increased collaboration between the two agencies and other stakeholders, primarily to improve the food and nutrition security of persons of concern. Findings will be shared with organizations in November 2017.
- During the reporting period, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) distributed 73,125 hygienic supplies to refugees in Nyarugusu camp. In addition, NRC Help Desk attended 279 queries, whereby 211 were resolved and 68 were referred to other agencies.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Shortage of WASH facilities and core relief items, especially solar lamps for new arrivals and refugees residing in emergency shelters are seen as the main gaps which require urgent attention.
- Inadequate food supply due to reduced rations is resulting in negative coping mechanisms.
- Worn-out emergency and family shelters need urgent replacement with the onset of the rainy season.



ACCESS TO ENERGY

Achievements and Impact

- The extension to the Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) Pilot in Nyarugusu camp, which commenced in September 2017, is proceeding with the aim to test a new distribution mechanism and provide additional gas to larger families. The pilot extension is funded for a four month period and is focused on the 3,100 households that took part in the previous pilot.
- The plan for a smaller LPG Pilot in Mtendeli camp has been finalised, which aims to provide households that are making a positive contribution towards the environment and refugee community with LPG. The pilot will also be testing the affordability of LPG as an alternative cooking fuel to firewood at participating restaurants in the camp.
- At the request of UNHCR, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) undertook a review of existing 'forestry activities' undertaken by UNHCR and its partners in order to assess the effectiveness of existing forest rehabilitation and reforestation interventions and make recommendations to improve options in and around Nyarugusu, Nduta and Mtendeli camps in the Kigoma Region of Tanzania.

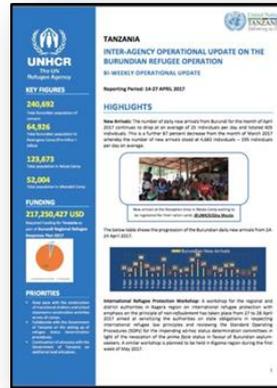
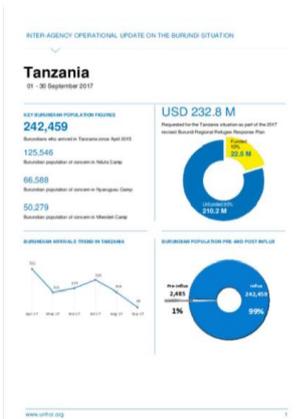
Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Scarcity of firewood and alternative sources of cooking fuel remains a key challenge across all camps.

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

[Edition 47:](#) This reporting period covers 01-30 September 2017

[Edition 46:](#) This reporting period covers 01-31 August 2017



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 productive relations with other Government entities and 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 revised in consultation with the key Government actors and humanitarian partners. For more information please consult the Inter-Agency Portal [here](#).
- The application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Tanzania is advancing. It is led by the Government of the Republic of Tanzania, through the President’s Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) and the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), and facilitated by UNHCR. The objective of the application of the CRRF in Tanzania is to support the Government in meeting its commitments towards refugees and deliver on its pledges for enhanced protection. The comprehensive response focuses on six thematic areas: reception and admission; emergency response; inclusion and self-reliance; local integration for new Tanzanians; third-country options through resettlement and solutions; and pre-conditions for voluntary repatriation into country of origin.

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

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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.