

United Republic of Tanzania

01 – 31 January 2017

KEY BURUNDIAN POPULATION FIGURES

231,928

Burundians who arrived in Tanzania since April 2015

119,358

Burundian population of concern in Nduta Camp

69,562

Burundian population of concern in Nyarugusu Camp pre and post influx

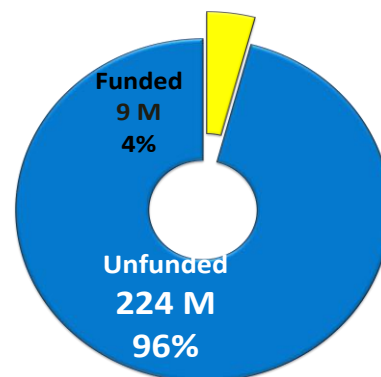
45,463

Burundian population of concern in Mtendeli Camp

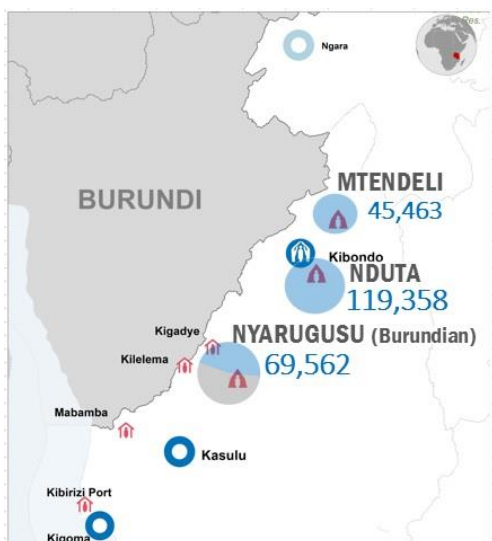
FUNDING (AS OF 31 JANUARY 2018)

USD 234 M

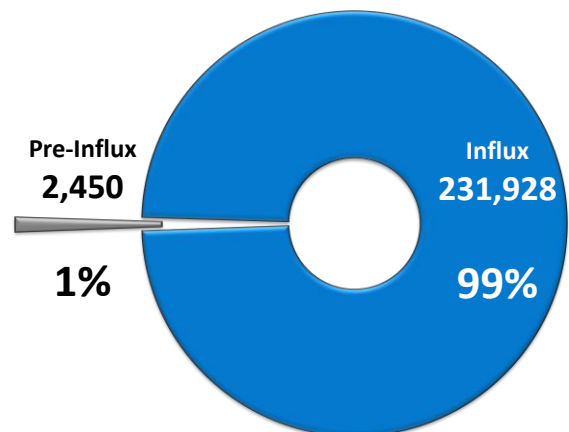
Requested for the Tanzania situation as part of the 2018 Burundi Regional Refugee Response Plan



MAP OF BURUNDIAN POPULATION IN THE CAMPS



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



Operational Highlights

Voluntary Repatriation of Burundian Refugees: During the reporting period, UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania supported the voluntary repatriation of 766 individuals to Burundi. The number of Burundian refugees repatriated since the start of the exercise stands at 13,868 individuals as of 31 January 2018. The exercise is facilitated through close collaboration with the following partners: Danish Refugee Council (DRC), HelpAge International, and 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).

Key Achievements



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, an Inter-Agency Child Protection Assessment was conducted in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps. The assessment highlighted several recommendations which will inform future child protection programming and enhance child protection service provision across the camps. These include continued campaigns to enhance school enrolment and retention, additional child-friendly spaces and school facilities as well as improved information sharing mechanisms between agencies.
- The verification of unaccompanied children (UAC) across all three camps by the MHA, UNHCR, IRC and Plan International commenced in late January. Preliminary findings show that some unaccompanied children are either living with their biological parents, close relatives or foster families.
- UNHCR and IRC held a meeting on how to improve SGBV related reporting and service delivery. During the meeting, it was agreed that a review of SGBV standard operating procedures (SOPs) will be scheduled for next month. In addition, weekly reports will now include case closure and follow up carried out by IRC.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- New reports of adolescent girls engaging in transactional sex in Nduta camp were received in January 2018. The reports noted girls frequenting locations such as bars and movie halls to exchange sex for money, a development which may be linked to cuts in food rations. UNHCR is investigating the issue with child protection partners and MHA to seek an appropriate solution.
- There are a limited number of indoor and outdoor materials for child friendly spaces (CFS) across the three camps. This reduces opportunities for young people to socialize and participate in sports and recreational activities and hinders efforts to improve ties between refugees and host communities which are sometimes invited to participate in recreational activities. A gaps analysis

which will be shared for programming and advocacy purposes is currently being consolidated by Plan International.



EDUCATION

Achievements and Impact

- The Student Refugee Program (SRP), a World University Services of Canada (WUSC) programme that combines resettlement with opportunities to obtain higher education in Canada was launched in Nyarugusu Camp. The Tanzania Programme will be implemented by IRC, through a Memorandum of Understanding signed with WUSC. Up to 20 students will be targeted for 2018/2019, with the first cohort expected to commence their studies in September 2018. The introduction of the SRP presents an exceptional opportunity for refugee youth residing in Tanzania to pursue higher education abroad.
- In collaboration with Libraries Without Borders (LWB), Save the Children introduced “Ideas Box”, a portable media centre, to Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. This initiative aims to improve learning experiences through technology and will assist in bridging the current textbook gap.
- Save the Children transferred 1,000 students who had been studying under trees to a newly constructed school in Nduta’s Zone 16. The school has ten classrooms with the capacity to accommodate the 1,000 students using the double shift strategy. While this has ensured a better learning environment for these students, it is the only school in the extended zones, requiring many to walk long distances.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Not all students received the minimum package of school materials, such as notebooks, pencils and school bags at the beginning of the academic year due to delivery delays. Consultations with UNICEF to address the situation are underway.
- With the ongoing rainy season, education activities are routinely disrupted in 5 out of the 9 basic schools in Nduta camp where classes are held under trees. This makes it difficult for teachers to adequately cover the syllabus because students are sent home when it rains or forced to find shelter in already occupied classrooms.

With the addition of the ten classrooms noted above, the outstanding number of classrooms across the camps now stands at 523.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

- Crude mortality rates and under five mortality rates remained stable and above the SPHERE minimum standards during the reporting period. The crude mortality rate and under 5 years mortality rate remains below 0.5/1000/month and 0.8/1000/month respectively. The leading causes of morbidity include malaria, upper respiratory tract infection, lower respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection and diarrhea.

- During the period under review, a new health post, housed in a permanent structure, was opened, replacing the temporary health post which was serving the population in Zones 11 and 12 of Nyarugusu. The new post will provide out-patient services, including consultations.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Ensuring essential medicines and medical supplies are readily available continues to be a challenge.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

- Protected food assistance for the more vulnerable segment of the population continues to be delivered at 100%. This includes pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children aged between 6 and 23 months and 24 to 59 months, and children who have moderate acute malnutrition.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In January 2018, general food distribution continued at a reduced ration for all commodities at 72% of the full basket. Due to funding shortfalls, there were reduced portion sizes for maize meal (11%), pulses (50%), corn-soya blend (80%), vegetable oil (30%), and salt (20%).
- The shift from group scooping to individual scooping during the reporting period was not well received by some refugees in Nduta camp. A disturbance at distribution centre 2 led to a decision by MHA, partners and refugee zone leaders to revert to group scooping for the time being. The group agreed to increase sensitization efforts regarding scooping changes and step up police presence during future food distributions.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

- The water available in Nduta camp is 21.85 litres per person per day which is six litres above the SPHERE minimum standards. Tap coverage is 111 person/tap and crude latrine coverage is 14 person/drop hole. The water supply in Mtendeli camp stands at 13 litres per person per day and 21.80 litres per person per day in Nyarugusu camp.
- During the reporting period, NRC finished the construction of 6 blocks of permanent shared latrines with 6 drop holes and 6 blocks of bathing shelters with 6 shower cubicles at reception centres in Nyarugusu.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Vandalism of WASH facilities, including taps and plastic sheets from shared latrines in Nduta and Mtendeli camps, continue to be reported. UNHCR is following up the issue with police at both camps.

- More funding is required to conduct WASH related repairs on family shared latrines in Mtendeli camp.
- More resources are needed to improve sanitation conditions at reception centres and transitional shelter family latrines in Nyarugusu camp.



SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIS)

Achievements and Impact

- The construction project of a registration facility, multi-purpose Vocational Training Centre (VTC), protection village and ten-classrooms for secondary school which commenced in 2017 in Nduta camp are now complete.
- During the reporting period, NRC distributed 68,218 bars of soap to Burundian refugees in Nyarugusu camp with an increment of 3,191 bars than the December 2017 distribution.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- More than 60 per cent of refugees and asylum-seekers across all three camps continue to live in dilapidated emergency shelters and tents. More funding is required to improve the coverage of transitional shelters.
- A severe shortage of plastic sheeting continues to hamper the construction of emergency shelters to accommodate new arrivals and prevent people from moving into family plots.
- More land is needed to host asylum-seekers and refugees in Nyarugusu camp.



LIVELIHOODS

Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, HelpAge International provided 80,000 Tanzanian shillings each to 1,000 persons with specific needs (PSNs) to support their basic needs. Post-distribution monitoring to measure the impact of the intervention is currently underway.
- HelpAge International provided start-up support such as equipment and materials to 185 PSNs in various business groups, including hair salons, radio repairs, bakeries and petty trading.
- REDESO's kitchen gardening initiative reached almost 80 per cent of households in Mtendeli camp. Sustainable, micro-scale agriculture is one of the ways in which refugees and asylum-seekers are able to improve food security in the camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The suspension of mobile money in Nyarugusu camp is likely to have a negative impact on the livelihood and physical security of refugees and asylum-seekers in the camp, making it difficult to safely send, receive and save money.

- The lack of space around Nduta Common Market has become increasingly problematic, as it is prone to flooding. A new site is being investigated.



CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, DRC carried out a major renovation work on the departure centre in Nduta camp which was destroyed by heavy rains.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Inadequate food supply due to reduced rations has resulted in negative coping mechanisms with some refugees stealing food from other refugees and host communities.
- Worn-out emergency and transitional shelters need urgent replacing during the rainy season.



ACCESS TO ENERGY

Achievements and Impact

- In an effort to tackle deforestation, REDES0 planted 102,430 trees and fruit seedlings in Nduta camp and 11,700 in Mtendeli camp.
- During the period under review, 592 fuel efficient stoves were provided in Nduta camp, which brings the cumulative number of improved stoves in the camp to 28,182.

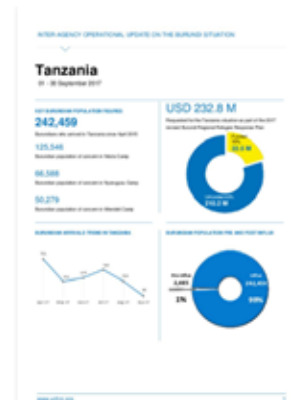
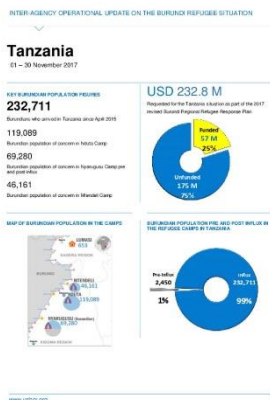
Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Both short and long term solutions are required to address the scarcity of firewood and other alternative energy sources across all camps, especially in Nduta camp. UNHCR, REDES0 and MHA are working together to transport firewood from Mtendeli as a temporary solution.

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

[Edition 49](#): This reporting period covers 01-31 November 2017

[Edition 50](#): This reporting period covers 01-31 December 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.
- The Burundi Regional Refugee Response has been updated in consultation with the key Government actors and humanitarian partners. For more information please consult the Inter-Agency Portal [here](#).

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
- 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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