

Tanzania: 2018 Mid Year Report BURUNDI REGIONAL RRP

January - June 2018



237,316

BURUNDIAN REFUGEES
HOSTED IN TANZANIA
(30 JUNE 2018)

US\$ 243 M

REQUIRED IN TANZANIA
IN 2018

14%*

FUNDING RECEIVED (17
JULY 2018)

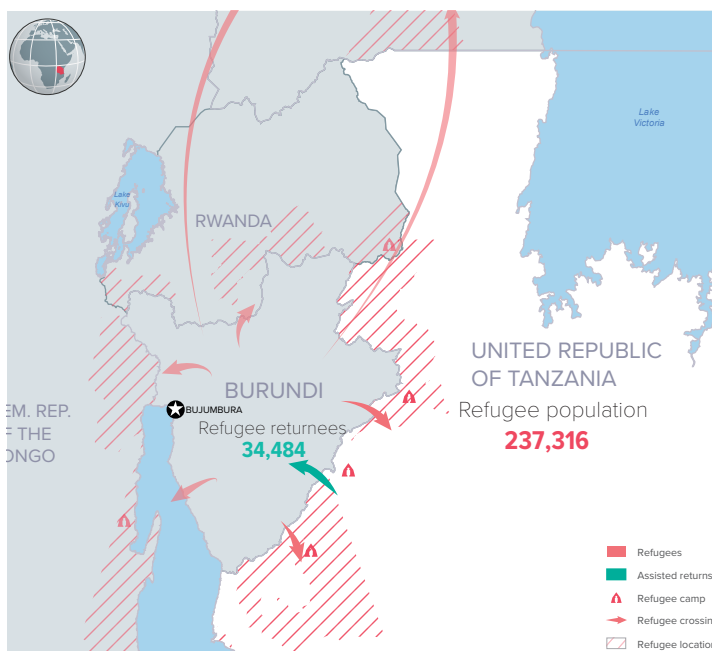
23

RRP PARTNERS IN
TANZANIA IN 2018

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The United Republic of Tanzania was host to 345,477 refugees and asylum seekers by 30 June 2018, 237,316 of whom are Burundian refugees covered by the Burundian regional refugee response plan (RRRP). The majority of the refugees and asylum seekers are hosted by the Government of Tanzania in three refugee camps in north western Tanzania: Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu.

The political context in Tanzania continues to evolve. Since January 2018, the protection environment has become more complex and unpredictable, resulting in increased restrictions on access to territory for asylum seekers, as well as the closure of all but one border entry point. Although Kibirizi Port in Kigoma Town is still considered an open entry point, it remains effectively closed given that no one has been admitted since February.



The government of Tanzania formally withdrew from the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) as a pilot country in January, citing several concerns including security implications of refugees moving outside of camps and insufficient international support in the past.

The Verification, Registration and Intention Survey (VRIS) exercise to register approximately 24,000 Burundian refugees who had been living out of camps in the Kigoma region for decades commenced in January and a total of 12,649 individuals were verified. Although the exercise was temporarily put on hold in February due to lack of human and financial resources, it is scheduled to resume in August as a result of additional funding.

In March, a follow up to the August 2017 Tripartite Commission Meeting was held in Bujumbura, Burundi. While UNHCR continued to maintain that they will assist but not promote voluntary returns due to the volatile and unresolved political situation in Burundi, both the Governments of Burundi and Tanzania emphasised their intention to conduct sensitisation to promote returns. With the completion of Phases I, II and III in April, the two Governments, UNHCR and key partners agreed to implement a new work plan to return 72,000 individuals from 5 April to 31 December 2018. 34,484 individuals have returned between September 2017 and June 2018. Support will continue to be provided to ensure that returns are based on the principles of voluntariness and informed decisions, and that they take place in a safe and dignified manner.

It was also agreed during the Tripartite meeting that a verification exercise of Burundian refugees living in the camps would be carried out. The exercise, however, has been put on hold subject to funding availability. Chronic underfunding continues to persist and adversely affect all sectors. As of the end of June, only 14 percent of the funds requested for the Tanzania component of the 2018 Burundi RRRP had been received. Burundian refugees in Tanzania still require international protection and it is vital that funding increases so as to alleviate the current operational constraints and protection gaps.

* Reported funds only include contributions earmarked to the Burundi refugee situation. Unearmarked and broadly earmarked funding is not reflected.

Protection

1,212
children with
specific needs
received **individual
case management**



44
unaccompanied &
separated children were
placed in **appropriate
alternative care**

1,297 SGBV survivors
assisted with **response services** &
9,891 refugees reached through **SGBV
& Gender Equality awareness sessions**



A survivor-centred approach continues to facilitate the process of healing and recovery for sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) survivors. In quarter one and two, 1,297 cases (1,296 females and 1 male) were recorded in the Gender Based Violence Information Management System. 100 percent of survivors who reported SGBV received psychosocial support and counselling. Among them, 25 percent of survivors were assisted with accessing medical services, 20 percent were referred to security and protection partners and 34 percent were referred to legal services during the case management process.

Group counselling activities were carried out among SGBV survivors which played a critical role in helping women and girls develop social networks among themselves, build trust and positive coping mechanisms. The number of children with specific needs receiving individual case management stood at 1,212, and the number of unaccompanied and separated children placed in interim or long term alternative care was 44.

Due to funding shortfalls, scaling up behavioural change intervention models such as Start Awareness Support Action and Engaging Men through Accountable Practices remains difficult.

Education



85%
of primary school
children were enrolled
in primary education



601
teachers
trained and **55** new
classrooms built



Only **9%** of
secondary school
children are enrolled
in secondary education

The existing Burundian refugees' education programme continues to focus on offering education for repatriation and re-integration upon return to the country of origin. While there have been a number of challenges related to the delivery of country of origin education, the enrolment rate continued to increase in primary schools. 46,845 children were enrolled in primary schools in 2017/2018 which is 85% gross enrolment against the 55,308 net primary school age population. Only 1,813 out of 21,208 are enrolled in secondary school. National Examination Council of Tanzania examinations for the academic year 2017/2018 are expected to begin in October 2018. Children who do well in primary schools continue to access secondary schools and those who succeed in secondary schools are pursuing higher education through the DAFI scholarship. Currently 22 refugees, from Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps are pursuing higher education through the DAFI scholarship.

Severe underfunding continues to affect the delivery of quality education, creating a difficult learning environment. The lack of qualified staff, a shortage of adequate reference and learning materials from Burundi, and overcrowded classrooms (the current ratio is than 1:200 against the standard of 1:60) remained major challenges. The DAFI scholarship is still one of the few ways refugees have access to tertiary education and scholarship opportunities are limited.



Food



Rations maintained for programs covering vulnerable populations at **100%**

Food distributed at **88%** of the full basket



204,230 Burundian refugees received regular **food assistance**



WFP has provided life-saving food assistance to 204,230 Burundian refugees living in Nyarugusu, Mtendeli, and Nduta camps. Distributions are conducted on a monthly basis and administered through individual distributions in Nyarugusu and through group distributions in Nduta and Mtendeli. In most cases, women were the food entitlement holders of their households. A daily ration that is similar to the general distribution ration was extended to hospitalised refugees. Food assistance provided to refugees at border entry points, transit centres, and reception centres was also carried out via wet feeding and/or high-energy biscuits.

In addition to general food distribution, WFP provided specialised nutritional food to 56,430 children aged 6-59 months, 16,458 pregnant and lactating women and 1,020 people living with HIV/TB. In recognition of the importance of fortified foods during key periods of growth and development and the enhanced vulnerabilities of women and children eligible for supplementary feeding, WFP prioritised individual rations for specialised nutritious foods. Despite serious resource constraints, supplementary feeding and micronutrient powder rations were maintained at 100 percent of the full entitlements. However a limited variety of foods remained a major challenge with refugees receiving maize meal, pulses, corn soya blend, vegetable oil and salt.



Health & Nutrition

96% of the **6,679** births in the camp were delivered in health facilities **by skilled health professionals**



311,358 consultations conducted for Burundian refugees in 2018




Only **467** referrals were made, against an estimated referral need of 1,120. There is insufficient funding to address the gap.

Integrated services, including sexual and reproductive health services, as well as the management of chronic life threatening illnesses continued to be provided to both refugees and surrounding host communities. Both crude and under five mortality rates (CMR and U5MR) remained within the SPHERE standards of <1 death/1000 population/month and <2 deaths/1000 population/month respectively. Challenges continued to remain, including the risk of increased mortality due to highly infectious diseases, increased malnutrition and anaemia among children, limited WASH facilities, food ration cuts and minimum health services due to the quality and quantity of staff, poor infrastructure, and severe shortages of medical supplies and equipment.

While access to health services has increased in Nduta and Mtendeli, the health facilities are not adequately equipped to meet the total needs of the Burundian population. In addition, staffing levels in these health facilities were poor, leading to long waiting times and constant overcrowding. Although specialist visits to the camps are conducted on a monthly basis to provide care and treatment to patients needing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, the number of refugees consulted is extremely prioritised and significantly lower than the actual need due to limited funding. The global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate is at 4.4 percent which is within the acceptable threshold (below 5 percent during emergencies). However, this has almost doubled when compared to 2016 when the GAM rate was 2.3 percent. This can be explained by multiple factors such as continuous general food ration reductions from February 2017, inappropriate use of the food ration, improper food preparation, and a suboptimal WASH and shelter situation.

Livelihoods & Environment

 **551**
refugee households
received **fuel efficient mud
stoves** in 2018

500,000
seedlings
were planted
in the camps &
host communities 

Less than 1%
of the population have access to
alternative energy sources
(e.g. LPG, briquettes, biogas etc.)
















In 2018, RRP partners continued to provide support to strengthen the resilience of Burundian refugees through vocational training, business start-up support and formation and monitoring of savings groups. As a result of RRP partners' effort, 722 Burundian refugees benefited from vocational training, 1,111 completed business skills training, 747 received business start-up support, 2,470 received agricultural training and inputs, and 2,547 have access to finance through savings groups. Despite such effort, livelihoods support this year has reached only 5 percent of the refugees who need support, and the vast majority of the refugee households remain dependent on humanitarian food assistance.


The rollout of the Safe from The Start safe energy project is currently underway. This project will target 1,200 beneficiaries and will look at the consumption pattern of households using briquettes and Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) to determine which to scale up. Not only will this facilitate peaceful coexistence with host communities and reduce the protection risks associated with firewood collection, but also create livelihood opportunities for the project beneficiaries.

There still exists a considerable gap with regard to the provision of sustainable energy solutions for the persons of concern and efforts in this regard continue. Only 9,823 of the 71,827 refugee households have access to energy saving stoves and equipment.

Shelter & NFIs

789
**semi-permanent
shelters**
constructed
in 2018 to date

    
    
    
Only **42%**
of Burundian
refugees have
**adequate semi
permanent shelter**

 **8,702**
refugee households
received NFI kits
in the first half of 2018

More than 50 percent of refugees and asylum-seekers across the three camps continue to live in dilapidated emergency shelters and tents for prolonged periods of time, leading to unacceptable living conditions. With the rainy season approaching towards the end of the year these households will be forced to face the harsh weather conditions and will be exposed to health risks, especially persons with special needs. Additional funding is needed to fill in the gap and support initiatives such as the community-based shelter project which has reduced the shelter construction costs and increased community participation. 42 percent of the population are currently in semi-permanent shelter, with 789 households provided with semi-permanent shelter in 2018 so far.



WASH



Average water supply increased from 17.8L to 21.9L per person per day. **All camps have met or surpassed the 20L standard.**

Family latrine coverage increased from **26% to 29%** from **March to June**



Due to underfunding, **no refugee household** has access to an **adequate quantity of soap**



The WASH response has made major strides in improving water supply in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu by connecting additional boreholes and investing in more backup pumping systems. As of June 2018, water supply across all three camps was above the 20 l/p/day standard. The increase of water supply coverage from 17.83lpd to 21.87lpd from March 2018 to present in Mtendeli Camp is due to the connection of the 2 additional high yield boreholes drilled in host communities which contributed to the current water supply increase.

However the quantity of soap distributed remains low at 250 g/p/month instead of the 450g/p/month standard for 83 percent of households and this poses a major obstacle for the WASH sector as it can increase the risk of WASH-related diseases. 17 percent of the refugee population have no access to soap.

Construction of durable and dignified family latrines has continued to be a challenge due to limited funding and the number is considerably low in 2018 in all 3 camps. Currently, the lack of plastic sheeting has created a backlog in the decommissioning and replacement of shared latrines which is evident in both Nduta and Mtendeli and is increasingly challenging in Nyarugusu camp. This may lead to high public health risks as well as contributing to protection risks.

RRP PARTNERS

- Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- African Initiatives for Relief & Development
- CARITAS The Catholic Diocese of Kigoma
- Church World Service
- Community Environmental Management and Development Organization
- Danish Refugee Council
- Food and Agriculture Organisation
- Good Neighbours Tanzania
- HelpAge International
- International Organisation for Migration
- International Rescue Committee
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- OXFAM
- Plan International
- Relief to Development Society
- Save the Children International
- Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service
- Tanzania Red Cross Society
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Population Fund
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organisation

FOR MORE INFORMATION

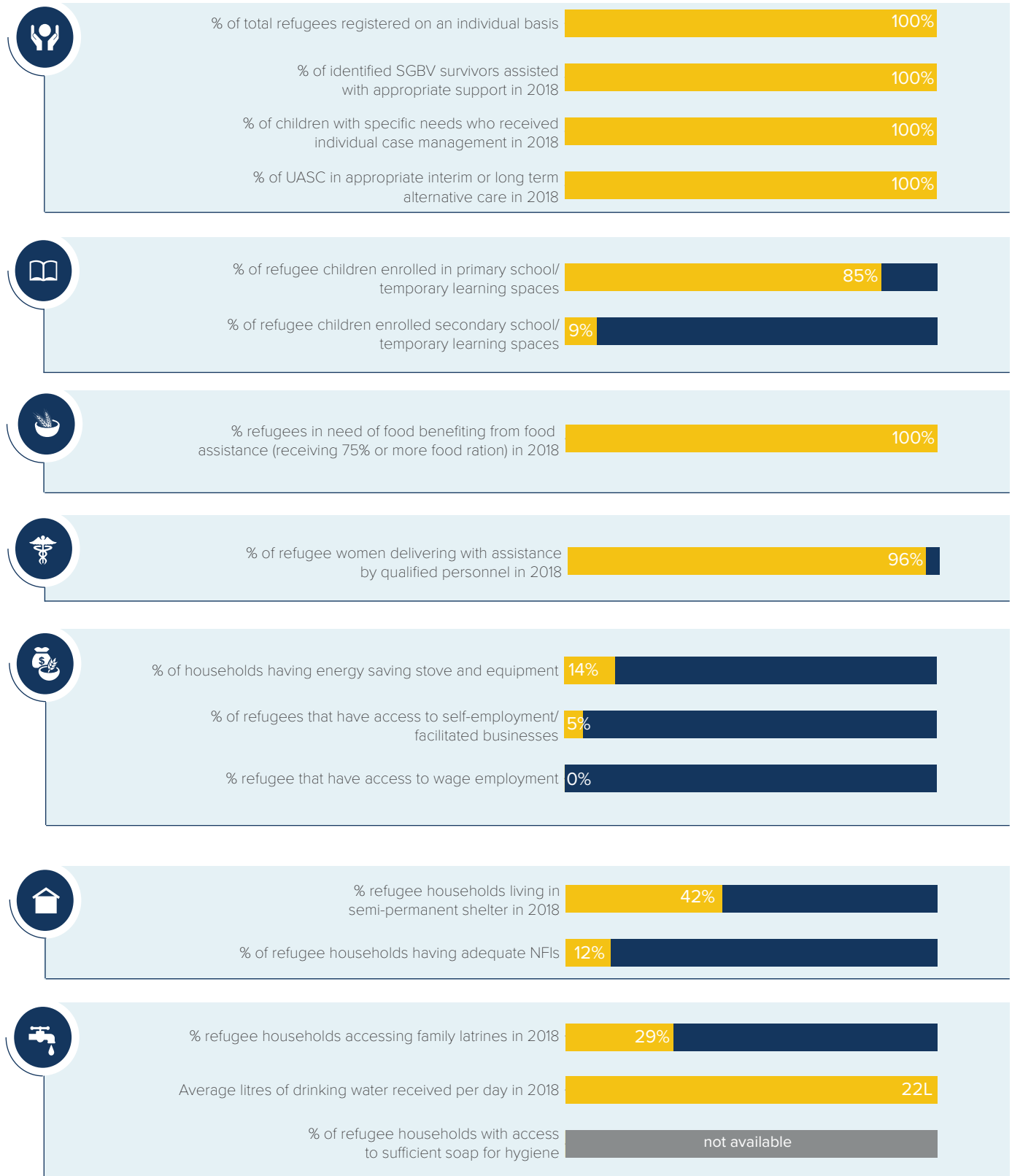
Burundi Data Portal - <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/burundi>

Chansa Kapaya, Representative to Tanzania, kapaya@unhcr.org; **Joan Allison**, Deputy Representative, allison@unhcr.org;

Sardarwali Wardak, IM Officer, wardak@unhcr.org;

Tanzania: 2018 Mid Year Report BURUNDI REGIONAL RRP

January - June 2018



FOR MORE INFORMATION

Burundi Data Portal - <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/burundi>

Chansa Kapaya, Representative to Tanzania, kapaya@unhcr.org; Joan Allison, Deputy Representative, allison@unhcr.org;

Sardarwali Wardak, IM Officer, wardak@unhcr.org;