

# Tanzania: 2019 Mid Year Report BURUNDI REGIONAL RRP

January - June 2019



## 186,156

BURUNDIAN REFUGEES HOSTED IN  
TANZANIA IN 2019

## US\$ 157.1 M

REQUIRED IN TANZANIA IN 2019

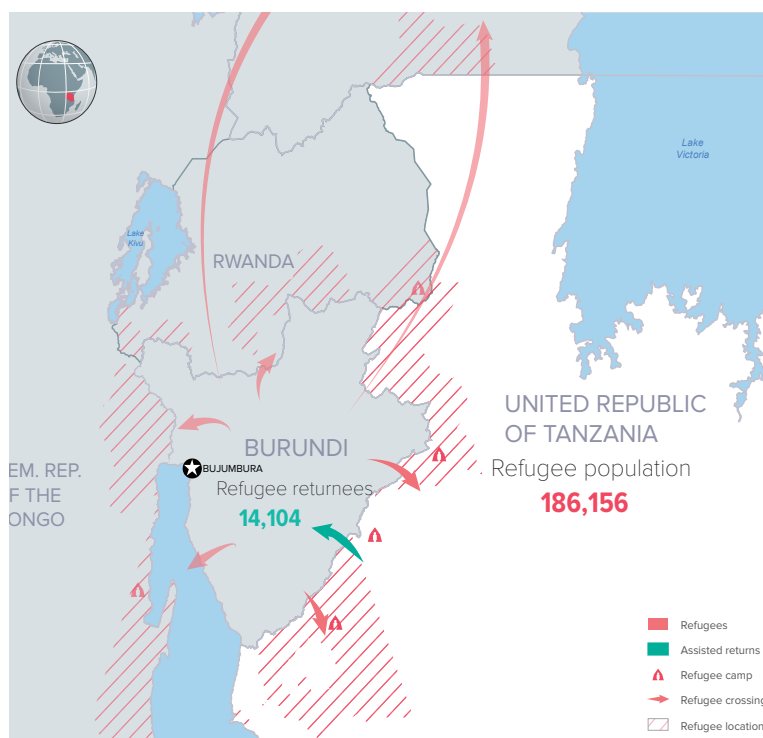
## 25

RRP PARTNERS IN  
TANZANIA IN 2019

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

The United Republic of Tanzania hosts 308,439 refugees and asylum-seekers as of 30 June 2019. A total of 186,156 Burundians were registered as refugees or asylum-seekers, including 65,641 in Nyarugusu camp, 86,026 in Nduta camp and 34,489 in Mtendeli camp. A critical lack of funding continued in the first six months of 2019, resulting in serious gaps in the provision of humanitarian assistance which has impacted all sectors. As of 30 June, Tanzania has received only 15 per cent of the funding requested in the Burundi RRP.

The protection and operational environment remained constrained and unpredictable following restrictions on access to territory and asylum for new arrivals from Burundi since 2018. Livelihoods opportunities for refugees were further reduced following the closure of the common markets and refugee-run businesses across the three camps in February 2019 due to security-related concerns.



Since September 2017, a total of 71,971 Burundians voluntarily repatriated. Efforts to increase returns to Burundi by the Government of Tanzania continued although the number of Burundian refugees in Tanzania registering to return in 2019 has been significantly lower than anticipated. With elections in Burundi scheduled for May 2020, most refugees are reportedly reluctant to repatriate and are instead opting to remain in Tanzania.

Discussions on how to operationalize the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and engage the Government of Tanzania are ongoing after Tanzania voted favourably for its affirmation at the UN General Assembly in December 2018. A host community working group co-chaired by UNHCR and Good Neighbours Tanzania currently brings together partners implementing activities in host communities, local authorities and other relevant stakeholders. The working group also aims to undertake joint data analysis and advocacy and resource mobilization.



## Protection

**100%**

of identified survivors accessed comprehensive SGBV services



**2,474**

Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) placed in **alternative care arrangements**



**1:103**

is the ratio of case worker

From January to June 2019, 100 per cent of reported survivors of SGBV were provided with psychosocial support. Following ongoing awareness raising campaigns to improve early reporting, an average of 45.5 per cent of all incidents were reported within three days. Strengthening community engagement in SGBV prevention and recruiting additional community volunteers to support prevention and response to survivors of domestic violence continue to be major priorities. However, the Basket of Solutions social enterprise project, implemented by RRP partners with the aim of strengthening women's resilience to SGBV, has been put on hold due to new restrictions on transporting raw materials into the camp and moving finished products out of the camp.

A total of 4,621 children with specific needs received case management support in the first half of 2019. The revised Best Interests Procedure Guidelines have helped to strengthen case management and resulted in a reduction in the types of cases requiring a Best Interest Determination (BID) for separated children undergoing durable solutions such as voluntary repatriation. As a result, caseworkers have more time to focus their resources on other issues. However, a number of challenges still exist, including child labour. In response, UNHCR is working closely with Government social welfare officers to improve data sharing since most children travel outside the region to engage in child labour. A low caseworker to case ratio continued although efforts are being made to promote a community-based approach by empowering community caseworkers to undertake low risk cases as a way to lighten the workload of technical case workers.

## Education

**90%**

of refugee school children enrolled in primary and lower secondary education



**only 17%**

of secondary school refugee children enrolled in secondary education

**840**

teachers trained on teaching methods and new curriculum approaches



Significant strides have been made towards improving school infrastructure. The operationalization of 159 classrooms and school facilities in Nduta camp has seen the student to classroom ratio drop from 139:1 to 70:1 via the double-shift system. Children have since been relocated from classrooms under the trees to these newly constructed school facilities which offer more protection and security. In addition, 840 teachers were trained on teaching methodologies and this will go some way towards improving the quality of teaching in schools. However, despite these improvements, a number of gaps continue to persist. A high teacher turnover and shortage of textbooks remains. In addition, only 17 per cent of secondary school children are enrolled in school while opportunities for higher education continue to be limited. Moreover, secondary school enrolment rates remain low due to very low transition rates from lower secondary to upper secondary education. A shortage of school facilities are other challenges which continue to limit opportunities available to refugees beyond primary school.





## Food



**200,000**  
of the Burundian  
refugees received  
**monthly food full  
basket**

**100%**  
protected food assistance for  
the more vulnerable population  
and children who have  
moderate malnutrition, delivered



Despite continued  
advocacy,  
the **cash-based  
transfer** programme  
remained **suspended**

Around 200,000 Burundian refugees received 100 per cent of the required rations for all commodities from January to May 2019. However, due to a pipeline break in super cereals with sugar, only 96 per cent of the full food ration was provided in June. Despite these challenges, WFP continued to promote kitchen garden initiatives as a way of promoting dietary diversity among supplementary feeding programme beneficiaries. Households with children with moderate acute malnutrition and people living with HIV and TB were supported with vegetable seedlings to help set up kitchen gardens.



## Health & Nutrition

**295,776**  
consultations  
carried out in all camps



Health facilities at camp and  
district level **need  
better equipment**

**5,706**

children (98%) were  
delivered in the two  
Health Centers and  
assisted by trained health



RRP partners continued to provide integrated health services. These services included sexual and reproductive health support, health promotion, outpatient consultation, routine immunization, in-ward-patient care, medical referral, HIV prevention and treatment, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), communicable and non-communicable disease support, chronic life-threatening illness management, and nutritional assistance.

Both the crude and under five mortality rates remained within the Sphere minimum standard of <0.75 death/1000 population/month and <1.5 deaths/1000 population/month. The global acute malnutrition rate stood at 2.6 per cent which is within the acceptable threshold. However, more work needs to be done to emphasise community-based micronutrient deficiency prevention and management and infant and young child feeding. Micronutrient deficiency is one of the main causes of anaemia and affects 43.5 per cent of Burundian children in both camps aged 6 – 59 months, which is above the critical threshold of 40 per cent. A community based approach will increase access and coverage for the programme and benefit more children thereby reducing the prevalence of anaemia. Other challenges include the risk of increased mortality due to a high infectious disease burden, increased malnutrition and anaemia among children, limited WASH facilities, and minimum health services due to the quality of staff, services, infrastructure, medicine and equipment.

While access to health services remained unchanged from 2018 with seven health facilities spread across the two camps, there is a critical need to strengthen the quality of health services available to refugees. Limited services for those with chronic and non-communicable diseases is available. Extremely prioritized referral systems, limited specialized laboratory and surgical equipment, including surgical kits and incubators as well as specialized staff are other challenges. An additional 30 specialized staff are required to support different units and programmes across the camps, as people with chronic and non-communicable diseases have to walk 10 – 15 km to access health services. Although a total of 264 secondary and tertiary referrals to specialized facilities outside the camps were carried out, as well as specialist visits by consultants to 2,000 refugees, the referral needs are still significant. There are more than 350 medical cases that have been placed on the elective surgery waiting list with 25 per cent of these cases requiring secondary referrals due to limited funding.





## Livelihoods & Environment

**84%**

of households have access to improved fuel-efficient stoves



**45%**

refugees participated in forums on awareness raising relating to environmental stewardship and conservation



The ban on common markets and refugee-run businesses continued to remain in effect

A number of environmental and energy interventions were undertaken in the first half of 2019 with positive outcomes. Awareness raising on environmental education was carried out, reaching approximately 45 per cent of the population. The fabrication of improved fuel-efficient mud stoves continued in both the refugee camps and the host community. Access to such stores by the Burundian population currently stands at 84 per cent of households. The preparation of tree seedlings for planting during the rainy season at the end of the year also commenced. It is anticipated that 510,000 seedlings will be raised and a further 200,000 distributed within the host community. However, a number of challenges still exist with regards to the provision of sustainable alternative energy solutions for the Burundian population. Only 3.34 per cent of persons of concern received alternative cooking energy in the first half of 2019.

The closure of refugee common markets and refugee-run businesses across the three camps continued to affect refugees' livelihood opportunities. In turn, this increased the likelihood of refugees resorting to negative coping mechanisms. Advocacy with the Government of Tanzania to lift all restrictions is ongoing.



## Shelter & NFIs

**66%**

of refugee HHs now live in adequate dwellings



**34%**

Burundian refugees continue to live in dilapidated emergency shelters

**2,255**

refugee housing units installed, representing the 75% of the target in 2019



Since January 2019, a total of 2,255 refugee housing units were installed across the three camps, making Tanzania the largest recipient of these innovative shelter solutions. The number of households living in adequate dwellings increased to 66 per cent while the construction of transitional shelters continued through a community-based shelter approach. In 2019, 30 per cent of these shelters were provided to persons with specific needs, including women and older persons and persons with disabilities and serious medical conditions, all of whom received support in constructing transitional shelters. However, 34 per cent of Burundian refugees continue to live in dilapidated emergency shelters. In addition, a shortage of NFIs remains with only 7.45 per cent of refugees receiving adequate relief items in 2019.



## WASH

**24.7 litres**

of water per person per day met



Soap quantities distributed to refugees was **below the Sphere minimum standard**

**31.8%**

of households now have their own family latrine





Water supply coverage continued to be maintained above the Sphere minimum standard following the operationalisation of additional boreholes and enhanced equipment maintenance. A total of 31.8 per cent of households now have a family latrine and there are plans to construct an additional 2,186 family latrines by year end through a community-based approach. However, despite these achievements, significant gaps still remain. Due to financial constraints, the quantity of soap distributed stood at 250g/person/month instead of the Sphere minimum standard of 450g/person/month and 700 g/person/month for menstruating women and girls. Increased competition for surface water for improvised irrigation schemes by refugees and host communities remains a major challenge. More funding is required to support efforts to access groundwater through borehole drilling. Constant generator breakdowns also continues to affect UNHCR's capacity to consistently provide reliable services. Increased investment in solar-powered pumping systems is required.

#### 2019 & 2020 BURUNDI REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN TANZANIA

- African Initiative for Relief and Development
- Caritas
- Church World Service
- Community Environmental Management and Development Organization
- Danish Refugee Council
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Good Neighbours Tanzania
- Help Age International
- International Organization for Migration
- International Rescue Committee
- Medical Teams International
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- Oxfam
- Plan International
- Relief to Development Society
- Save the Children International
- Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service
- United Nations Capital Development Fund
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Population Fund
- Water Mission
- Women Legal Aid Center
- World Food Programme

#### FOR MORE INFORMATION

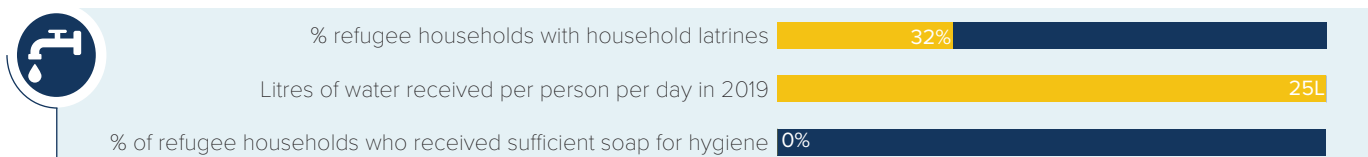
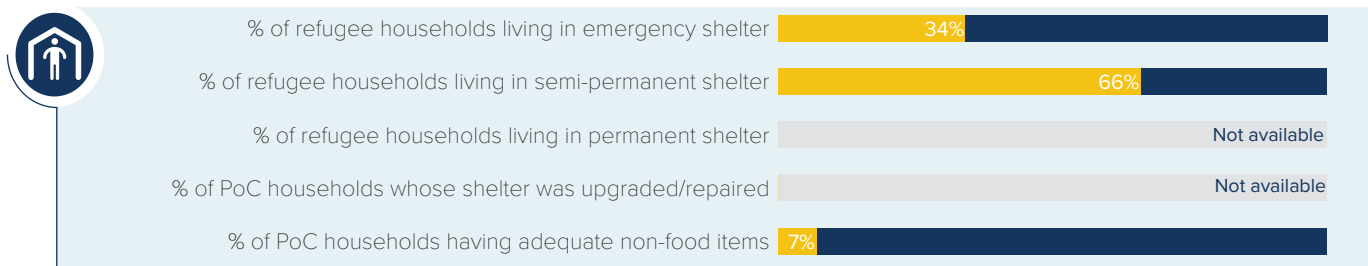
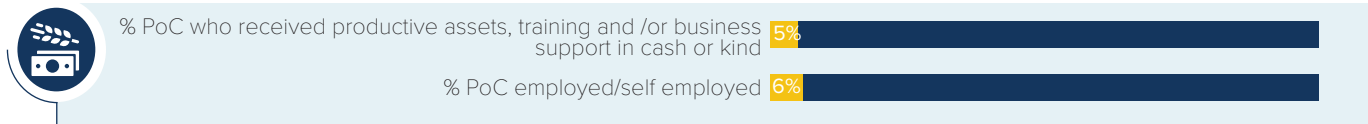
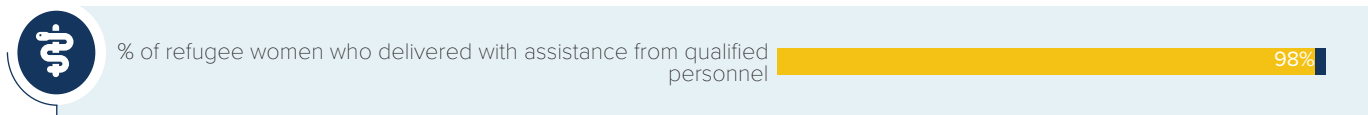
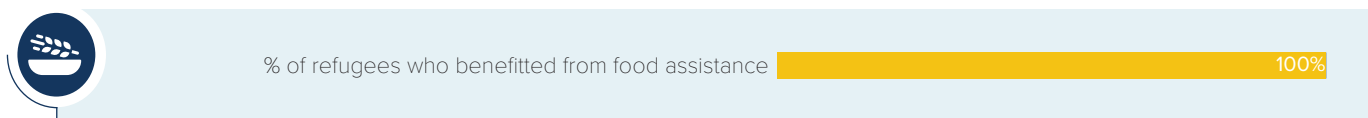
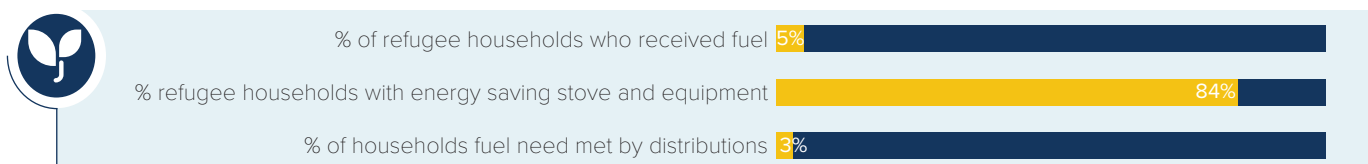
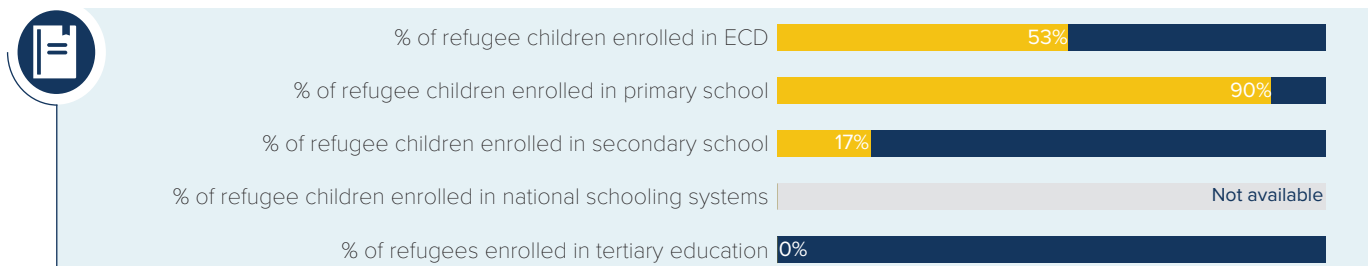
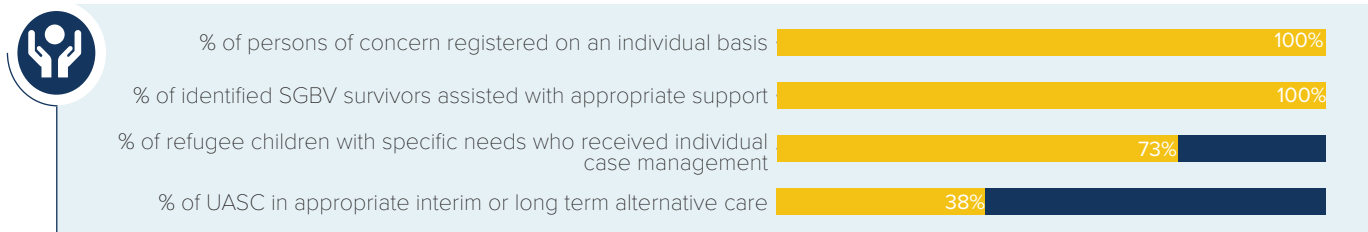
**Burundi Data Portal** - <http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/burundi>

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